

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: 11-16-50

FROM : MR. H. H. CLEGG

SUBJECT: SPECIAL AGENT HOWARD D. SMOOT
DALLAS DIVISION

3/4

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. E. A. Tamm	✓
Mr. Clegg	✓
Mr. Glavin	✓
Mr. Ladd	✓
Mr. Nichols	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Tracy	✓
Mr. Carson	✓
Mr. Egan	✓
Mr. Gurnea	✓
Mr. Harbo	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. Pennington	✓
Mr. Quinn Tamm	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Mr. Nease	✓
Miss Holmes	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

Mr. Smoot assisted Mr. G. C. [redacted] in the recent inspection of the Denver Office.

DEC 19 1950
67-263689-141

Agent Smoot has had prior inspection experience. He appears to be sound, has good judgment and is accurate. He accepted his assignments with a minimum amount of instruction and completed them with little supervision. With additional experience he should be an excellent Aide. Rating: VERY GOOD.

GCG:DMG

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 8-11-50

FROM : SAC, DALLAS

SUBJECT: RELIEF SUPERVISORS -
DALLAS DIVISION*1/2/51*

In order that I might afford more agents in this office with supervisory training and in order to utilize these agents as acting supervisors for Saturday duty, it is requested that Bureau authority be granted to utilize the agents set forth below as relief supervisors when myself or other administrative assistants are out of the office:

JAMES W. BOOKHOUT *OK*
 J. HARTMAN BROWN *NO*
 SAM C. COTTON *OK*
 VINCENT F. DRAIN *OK*
 ALFRED D. NEELEY *OK*
 NAT A. PINKSTON *OK*
 J. DEWEY WESLEY *OK*
 HOWARD D. SHOOT *OK*

HOR: emh
 66-

002 0151 1-10-50 R.

1-10-50 R.
 0151 R.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 9-26-50

FROM : SAC, Dallas

AIR MAIL

CONFIDENTIAL

SUBJECT: PERSONNEL - ADVANCEMENT

ReBulet dated 9-8-50 requesting the names of agents assigned to this office, together with information reflecting why they are not available for transfer. Reference is also made to the letter from this office dated 8-25-50.

I feel that the following agents assigned to this division have supervisory ability and are capable of advancement in the Bureau. However, they were omitted from my letter to the Bureau dated 8-25-50 inasmuch as they are assigned to this division at their specific request, due to personal or family reasons:

JAMES H. MERRITT
JAMES W. BOOKHOUT
HOWARD D. SMOOT

Subsequent to my letter to the Bureau Special Agent SMOOT advised the Bureau by letter dated 9-2-50 that the physical condition of his son had improved to such an extent that he was now available for transfer if the Bureau desired his services elsewhere.

It will be noted that Special Agent SMOOT has previously served in a supervisory capacity at the Seat of Government, and his ability and chances for advancement are undoubtedly better known to the Bureau than they are to me, due to my short assignment in this office.

I purposely omitted anyone assigned to this office who had previously served in a supervisory capacity at the Bureau, inasmuch as I felt the Bureau had had an opportunity to observe these agents and make its comments concerning each of them. In addition to the above, Special Agents ALFRED E. WHITE and JOHN B. HUBBARD formerly served at the Seat of Government in a supervisory capacity.

In view of the above I purposely did not recommend anyone other than Special Agent ALTON M. BRYANT, inasmuch as I felt that the ones who were capable were either not available for transfer at their specific request or had previously served in a supervisory capacity at the Bureau.

HCH:FB
67-425-524

798-2609
September 1, 1950

SAC, Dallas

CONFIDENTIAL

RE: RELIEF SUPERVISORS
Dallas Division

Dear Sir:

Reuramco August 11, 1950.

The Bureau has no objection to your utilizing Special Agents James F. Bookhout, Sam C. Cotton, Vincent E. Drain, Alfred E. Hieley, Rut A. Pinkston, W. Newey Presley, and Howard D. Smoot for Saturday duty and general relief supervisory duty, it being assumed that all of these Agents are still available for general and special assignments wherever their services may be needed. As you are aware, this is a requirement for field supervisors, inasmuch as such training is considered as a stepping stone in the long-range development of Agent personnel, and it would be unfair to afford Agent personnel such training unless they would be available for transfer to positions of greater responsibility for which their training has prepared them.

The Bureau does not, however, approve Special Agent W. Horlan Brown for supervisory duty, and in this connection, your attention is called to the Bureau's letter of June 7, 1949, to Agent Brown where you were informed on your copy that Bureau authorization for his use as a supervisor was being withdrawn, and he was not thereafter to be so employed. He was removed from probation as recently as September 30, 1949, but the Bureau does not feel that the restriction on his use as a supervisor can be removed at this time.

Very truly yours,

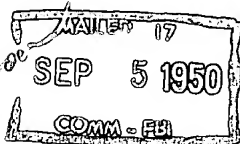
J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Nichols _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Harbo _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Tele. room _____
Nease _____
Gandy _____

CC: Movement Section

HLE:pan



Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson *✓*

DATE: March 27, 1951

FROM : H. H. Clegg *HHC*SUBJECT: SA H. D. SMOOT
DALLAS DIVISION

Tolson _____
 Ladd _____
 Clegg _____
 Glavin _____
 Nichols _____
 Rosen _____
 Tracy _____
 Harbo _____
 Mohr _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Nease _____
 Gandy _____

Special Agent Smoot assisted B. C. Brown in the inspection of the Phoenix Division, March 6-16, 1951. Smoot handled his assignments in an expeditious manner, assumed a constructive attitude, and contributed very materially to the effectiveness of the inspection. He is well qualified for such assignments.

BCB:CL

67-263689-142

10 APR 20 1951
 RECEIVED

3/2

**FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE**

REPORT OF PERFORMANCE RATING

Name of Employee: HOWARD D. SMOOT

933920 ✓

Where Assigned: DALLAS

(Division)

FIELD

(Section, Unit)

Payroll Title: SPECIAL AGENT - GS-12

Rating Period: from APRIL 1, 1950 to MARCH 31, 1951

ADJECTIVE RATING: SATISFACTORY

Outstanding, Satisfactory, Unsatisfactory

Employee's
Initials

WLD

Rated by:

H. O. Hawkins
Signature

H. O. HAWKINS

Special Agent in Charge March 31, 1951

Title

Date

Reviewed by:

Signature

Title

Date

Rating approved by:

V. R. Glavin
Signature

Assistant Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Title

APR 27 1951
Date

TYPE OF REPORT

(☒) Official

(☒) Annual

() Administrative

() 60-day

() Transfer

() Separation from service

() Special

15 MAY 31 1951 263689-143

8

PERFORMANCE RATING GUIDE FOR INVESTIGATIVE PERSONNEL

(For use as attachment to Performance Rating Form No. FD-185)

Name of Employee HOWARD D. SMOOT Title SPECIAL AGENT - GS-12
 Rating Period: from 4/1/50 to 3/31/51

RATING GUIDE AND CHECK-LIST

Note: Only those items having pertinent bearing on employee's performance should be rated. All employees in same salary grade should be compared. Rate items as follows:

- + Outstanding (exceeding excellent and deserving special commendation).
✓ Satisfactory (ranging from good to excellent but not sufficient to rate outstanding).
- Unsatisfactory.
○ No opportunity to appraise performance during rating period.

Guide for determining adjective rating:

An 'Outstanding' rating cannot be justified unless all elements rated are 'plus', and in addition, of course, supporting comments must comply with the requirements as set out below.

So far as 'Satisfactory' and 'Unsatisfactory' ratings are concerned, it is impossible to provide a mechanical formula for computing the various 'plus', 'check', and 'minus' marks because such would presume equal weight for all elements rated. Good judgment must be exercised to insure that the adjective rating is reasonable in the light of the elements rated. All minus marks must be supported by narrative detail, and of course, all 'Unsatisfactory' ratings must comply with the requirements as set out below.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <u>/</u> (1) Personal appearance. | <u>/</u> (17) Firearms ability. |
| <u>/</u> (2) Personality and effectiveness of his personal contacts. | <u>/</u> (18) Development of informants and sources of information. |
| <u>/</u> (3) Attitude (including dependability, cooperativeness, loyalty, enthusiasm, amenability and willingness to equitably share work load). | <u>/</u> (19) Reporting ability: |
| <u>/</u> (4) Physical fitness (including health, energy, stamina). | <u>/</u> (a) Investigative reports |
| <u>/</u> (5) Resourcefulness and ingenuity. | <u>/</u> (b) Summary reports |
| <u>/</u> (6) Forcefulness and aggressiveness as required. | <u>/</u> (c) Memos, letters, wires |
| <u>/</u> (7) Judgment, including common sense, ability to arrive at proper conclusions; ability to define objectives. | (Consider: <u> </u> conciseness; <u> </u> clarity; <u> </u> organization; <u> </u> thoroughness; <u> </u> accuracy; <u> </u> adequacy and pertinency of leads; <u> </u> administrative detail.) |
| <u>/</u> (8) Initiative and the taking of appropriate action on own responsibility. | <u>/</u> (20) Performance as a witness. |
| <u>/</u> (9) Planning ability and its application to the work. | <u>○</u> (21) Executive ability: |
| <u>/</u> (10) Accuracy and attention to pertinent detail. | <u>○</u> (a) Leadership |
| <u>/</u> (11) Industry, including energetic consistent application to duties. | <u>○</u> (b) Ability to handle personnel |
| <u>/</u> (12) Productivity, including amount of acceptable work produced and rate of progress on or completion of assignments. Also consider adherence to deadlines unless failure to meet is attributable to causes beyond employee's control. | <u>○</u> (c) Planning |
| <u>/</u> (13) Knowledge of duties, instructions, rules and regulations, including readiness of comprehension and 'know how' of application. | <u>○</u> (d) Making decisions |
| <u>/</u> (14) Technical or mechanical skills. | <u>○</u> (e) Assignment of work |
| <u>/</u> (15) Investigative ability and results: | <u>○</u> (f) Training subordinates |
| <u>/</u> (a) Internal security cases | <u>○</u> (g) Devising procedures |
| <u>/</u> (b) Criminal or general investigative cases | <u>○</u> (h) Emotional stability |
| <u>/</u> (c) Fugitive cases | <u>○</u> (i) Promoting high morale |
| <u>/</u> (d) Applicant cases | <u>○</u> (j) Getting results |
| <u>/</u> (e) Accounting cases | <u>/</u> (22) Ability on raids and dangerous assignments: |
| <u>/</u> (16) Physical surveillance ability. | <u>○</u> (a) As leader |
| | <u>/</u> (b) As participant |
| | <u>/</u> (23) Organizational interest, such as making of suggestions for improvement. |
| | <u>/</u> (24) Ability to work under pressure. |
| | <u>○</u> (25) Miscellaneous. Specify and rate: |
| | <u> </u> |
| | <u> </u> |
| | <u> </u> |

A. Specify general nature of assignment during most of rating period (such as security, criminal, applicant squad, or as resident Agent, supervisor, instructor, etc.): Security, criminal, applicant

B. Specify employee's most noteworthy special talents (such as investigator, desk man, research, instructor, speaker): Investigator, speaker, police instructor

C. (1) Is employee available for general assignment wherever needs of service require? Yes (If answer is not 'yes', explain in narrative comments.)
 (2) Is employee available for special assignment wherever needs of service require? Yes (If answer is not 'yes', explain in narrative comments.)

D. Has employee had any abnormal sick leave record during rating period? No (If so, explain in narrative comments.)

ADJECTIVE RATING: SATISFACTORY

Outstanding, Satisfactory, Unsatisfactory

HOH:FB

Dallas, Texas
March 31, 1951

Re: HOWARD D. SMOOT, Special Agent
Annual Efficiency Report

Agent Smoot makes a very good personal appearance, is neat and conservative in dress, and has a pleasing, friendly personality. He is average in force and aggressiveness, and I would consider him above average in initiative and resourcefulness for an agent within his grade. This agent appears to be in average physical condition and has advised that he is available for general or special assignment. He is capable of handling involved criminal investigations and adequately reporting the same. He is well versed in Bureau policy and procedure and could be utilized on dangerous assignments.

This agent is an approved Bureau police instructor and an approved Bureau speaker. He gets along extremely well with police officials and makes excellent contacts in this respect. I have received information that he is considered an outstanding Bureau speaker.

✓ Agent Smoot is assigned to the headquarters city and is handling cases in the general criminal classification, Security Matter cases, and deadline applicant cases. He has been rated as excellent in dictation.

In my opinion this agent is entitled to a rating of SATISFACTORY in GS-12, being in the upper limits of this rating.

HOH
Initials

H. O. Hawkins
H. O. HAWKINS, SAC

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: 4/11/51

FROM : J. P. MCER

SUBJECT: HENRY OWEN HAWKINS
Special Agent in Charge
Dallas Division

The Dallas Division is presently undergoing an inspection by Inspector ~~W. C. Gearty~~ of the Training and Inspection Division. Prior to Mr. Gearty's departing for the Dallas Division to make this inspection, I pointed out to him that he may well receive complaints from the personnel in that division because it was my understanding that Mr. Hawkins had exerted considerable influence on the personnel of that division to obtain greater productivity from them. I pointed out to Mr. Gearty that this was rather evident from the overtime reports received from the Dallas Division for the months of October, November and December and he should be alert to the situation during the inspection. I also pointed out to Mr. Gearty that we had received two anonymous newspaper clippings from someone in the Dallas Division which reflected that Mrs. Hawkins had been interviewed by a local newspaper correspondent and had made a comment that it was not necessary for her husband to remain at the office too late during the evening and he frequently was able to get home in time for dinner.

Mr. Gearty called me yesterday afternoon and stated that he had received complaints from three employees during the inspection.

Mr. Gearty stated that Special Agent ~~Howard D. Smoot~~, who was formerly a Supervisor in the Crime Records Section, was the first individual to complain about Mr. Hawkins. Smoot stated that there were principally two things that had occurred in the Dallas Division which he felt had seriously affected morale but that he personally was not acquainted with the situations, that with respect to one of them which was an investigation to locate the subject in an interstate transportation of stolen property act case, he, Smoot, was in the Denver Division assisting Mr. Gearty in the inspection there. Smoot stated the information he was reporting to Gearty was based entirely upon information furnished to him by other Agents in the Dallas Office. Smoot was specifically asked for the names of the Agents who had furnished him with any specific information and Smoot stated he could not recall the identity of the Agent furnishing any specific part of the information he had received.

Smoot related that on October 27, 1950 around 7:00 p.m. the Dallas Division had received information from the San Antonio Division that Efriam Lishansky, the subject in an interstate transportation of stolen property act case, was then in Dallas staying at a particular trailer camp and it was suggested that the Dallas Division endeavor to apprehend Lishansky. According to Smoot, there was considerable delay on the part of the Dallas Division in starting out to apprehend

JPM:DW

Lishansky, with the result that the Agents did not get out of the office until after midnight and that this was the fault of Hawkins; further, that Hawkins when called upon to make an explanation to the Bureau for his failure to apprehend Lishansky had let the word get out to the Agents that it would assist him materially in furnishing his explanation if the Agents would change the data on their #3 Cards to indicate that they had gone out of the office earlier than they actually did. Smoot stated that the office morale was affected as a result of this case because of Hawkins' inability to make decisions and to promptly get the Agents out on the case.

Smoot also stated that Hawkins prepared a letter to the Bureau in which letter Hawkins "tried to write a devious and deceitful memorandum to the Bureau covering up the bald fact of his incompetence and falsely adducing various acceptable reasons for his failure to arrest Lishansky." Smoot stated that after Hawkins got his memorandum prepared to the Bureau he observed it was insufficient to cover him up adequately and he thereafter called ASAC Roswell in to the office from annual leave and explained the entire situation to Roswell asking Roswell to help him out. Smoot stated that Roswell's ego was inflated at being called into the breach and he rewrote Hawkins' letter to the Bureau knowing it was a "tissue of lies."

Mr. Gearty stated that he discussed this incident with SAC Hawkins who stated he did submit the full facts to the Bureau concerning the failure of the Dallas Division to apprehend Lishansky and that he was severely censured for the failure of the Dallas Office to properly act on that occasion. Inspector Gearty pointed out to SAC Hawkins that his communication to the Bureau with respect to this matter showed that the Agents started out of the office to make a preliminary survey of the trailer court at 9:00 p.m. whereas the #3 Cards of the two Agents who actually went out to make the survey showed they left the office at 10:55 and 11:00 p.m. respectively. Mr. Gearty stated there was nothing on the #3 Cards to show that they had not been properly prepared or had been altered in any way subsequent to their preparation.

Mr. Hawkins stated that he did in fact call in Boswell who had one day of annual leave on a Saturday to come in on Sunday to review the situation with respect to the Lishansky incident and that Boswell went over the material that Hawkins had prepared and suggested that some of it be rearranged to place it in a more logical order but there was no change made in any of the substance of the memorandum. Boswell confirms this as well as the stenographer who was in the office and handled the entire matter for transmittal to the Bureau.

The other matter that Smoot had to report concerned former Special Agent Albert Earle White, who was formerly Resident Agent at Tyler, Texas. You will recall that Hawkins received a complaint from W. S. Attorney Warren Moore at Tyler, Texas, to the effect that White was trying to run the U. S. Attorney's Office. Hawkins furnished that information to the Bureau and he was instructed to proceed to Tyler, Texas and make an inquiry into the matter. Hawkins interviewed the

Federal Judge and the Chief of Police, both of whom furnished derogatory information concerning White to the effect that they disliked his personality and felt they were unable to get along with him. The Federal Judge was most vehement with respect to White. As a result, the situation was discussed with White and he was ordered under transfer to Kansas City. White resigned from the Bureau rather than proceed to Kansas City.

Smoot stated that Hawkins' handling of the White incident also affected the morale of the Dallas Division. He stated that not long after SAC Hawkins arrived in the Dallas Division, Hawkins made a comment to Smoot to the effect that "Warren Moore (the U. S. Attorney at Tyler, Texas) is a no good s.o.b." Hawkins, according to Smoot, based his opinion on information he received from Federal Judge Bryant in Tyler, Texas. Smoot stated the remark was made to him in confidence and he had not repeated it to anyone else. Smoot stated that he doubts that Hawkins handled the matter with respect to White honestly, thoroughly and impartially. Smoot bases this on the fact that he does not believe that the Chief of Police at Tyler, Texas would have furnished derogatory information concerning White because he, Smoot, had been in Tyler and the Chief had spoken very favorably of White.

Inspector Hearty stated there was no memoranda in the Dallas Division with respect to the White incident but he recalled reading the memorandum on the incident while he was at the Bureau before proceeding to Dallas and he was fully acquainted with it. I pointed out to Inspector Hearty that there would be little point in his re-investigating the White incident because obviously if there was any falsity to the allegation, White would have been the first to complain and he never did deny the fact that he may have been disliked by the individuals who reported on him unfavorably. I told Hearty that he should point this fact out to Special Agent Smoot and that former Agent White had been fully informed of the allegations against him and he elected to resign rather than take the transfer to Kansas City.

I then also checked into the matter and found it was correct.

Mr. Hearty stated that Special Agent Epton A. Stanfield had complained about the same two situations referred to by Smoot but in less detail. Stanfield also referred to an Agents Conference which occurred in the early part of March 1951, during which conference SAC Hawkins called on the various Agents to make their comments with respect to the matters under discussion. Stanfield stated that Special Agent Supervisor Lish got up during the conference and explained a Bureau communication with respect to the investigation of Atomic Energy cases, which was the letter referring to the fact that it would not be necessary in the absence of any derogatory information to conduct neighborhood investigations for a period in excess of five years. According to Stanfield, Special Agent R. David O'Brien, who had apparently gotten a couple of letters from the Bureau because of his failure to conduct more complete neighborhood investigations got up and made some acrimonious statement to the effect that Supervisor Lish and SAC Hawkins had not gone far enough in explaining the new instructions. According to

Stanfield, SAC Hawkins stepped into the conversation and terminated the discussion on that particular point.

Inspector Gearty stated that he spoke to several of the Agents in the office who were present during the discussion and they acknowledged that such a discussion took place and that Special Agent O'Brien was apparently very much concerned about these new instructions from the Bureau but that O'Brien went too far in discussing the issue with Supervisor Lisk and that SAC Hawkins did properly step into the conference discussion and stopped it. According to the Agents that Inspector Gearty talked to, they thought nothing further of the matter. Inspector Gearty stated he talked to SAC Hawkins who said he recalled the incident and that he, Hawkins, felt it had gotten to the point during O'Brien's comments that he should put a stop to the argument, which he did.

I told Inspector Gearty that obviously SAC Hawkins should have promptly reported the conduct of O'Brien to the Bureau and Inspector Gearty should get a memorandum from Hawkins explaining why he had not advised the Bureau of this previously.

Inspector Gearty stated he also received a complaint from Mrs. Irene I. Arterberry, the widow of former Special Agent Tim Arterberry who is employed in the Dallas Office in a clerical capacity. Mrs. Arterberry complained about the telephone setup and said that it was inefficient. The Inspector called in representatives from the telephone company who stated it was the best possible for the purpose in the Dallas Division.

- This is under the heading of.

Inspector Gearty also stated that Mrs. Arterberry alleged she had insufficient work to keep her busy more than four hours per day. Gearty stated he found that Mrs. Arterberry did have insufficient work and he discussed this with SAC Hawkins who stated he had assigned additional work to Mrs. Arterberry previously and she had demonstrated that she could not handle this properly and he was reluctant to give her additional work to do because of her incompetence. I told Inspector Gearty he should run this out completely and submit the full details to the Bureau. *- SAC Hawkins advised us of her incompetence?*

Inspector Gearty advised in reviewing Special Agent Stanfield's personnel file he noted therein a memorandum dated January 13, 1951 relating to a discussion the SAC had with Agent Stanfield on January 6, 1951. In this memorandum the SAC pointed out that he had told Agent Stanfield that he was not doing eight hours work for a full day's pay. Inspector Gearty in mentioning this to Agent Stanfield was advised that SAC Hawkins was wrong in this comment and then Agent Stanfield pointed out that subsequent to the discussion on January 6, 1951, he went out of the office to have lunch and was joined by Hawkins. He said that Hawkins sat down next to him and said, "I believe you are laying up with a woman down there", it being noted that Agent Stanfield is a Resident Agent at Lufkin, Texas. Stanfield stated he immediately took

exception to this remark since he resented it and Hawkins thereafter replied that he was not referring to Stanfield's character and reputation and that it was just Hawkins' personal opinion, pointing out "we're just human men know."

Mr. Gearty stated he asked SAC Hawkins if he had made such a comment to Stanfield and Hawkins replied that he might have said it in order to get Stanfield on the ball.

I told Inspector Gearty that he should be sure to have this allegation reduced to writing and that he should get SAC Hawkins' explanation for making such a comment.

Inspector Gearty was informed that he should fully run out all of the allegations which he has developed in the Dallas Division and if necessary, he should personally interview every Special Agent in the office and if necessary the clerical employees in order to strike once and for all the gossip and rumor apparently prevalent in the Dallas Division. Mr. Gearty was informed that he should give this matter his prompt personal attention and submit a complete report on it to the Bureau without delay.

*Don't like some aspects
of this situation. While
I would like to back up
a fearful SAC I appear
here that Hawkins has
not used the best of judi-
ment.*

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Glavin

FROM : H. L. Edwards

SUBJECT: HOWARD D. SMOOT
Special Agent
Dallas Division
Non-Veteran

DATE: May 4, 1951

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Nichols _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Harbo _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Tele. Room _____
Nease _____
Gandy _____

During the recent inspection of the Dallas Division by Mr. G. C. Gearty, the captioned agent submitted a memorandum to Mr. Gearty setting out various criticisms of SAC Hawkins as follows:

SA Smoot alleged he had heard other agents of the Dallas Office, names unrecalled, state that SAC Hawkins had mishandled the "Lishansky case" by his delay in getting agents on the surveillance at the tourist court (SAC Hawkins had received information at 8:00 p.m. October 27, 1950, regarding subject Lishansky's being en route to the tourist court, and the agents did not leave the office until 10:55 p.m.); that Hawkins submitted inaccurate information to the Bureau as to the time the agents left the office to go to the tourist court (SAC Hawkins advised the Bureau that the agents left the office at 9:40 p.m. when actually they didn't leave until 10:55 p.m.); that SAC Hawkins called ASAC Boswell to the office to assist him in rewriting the explanation which SAC Hawkins was submitting to the Bureau to make it more convincing, and that the ASAC knew the memorandum contained inaccurate facts.

Smoot also expressed doubt that SAC Hawkins had handled the inquiry concerning former SA Alfred Earl White honestly, thoroughly, and impartially, basing his opinion on the fact that law-enforcement officers in White's territory had always spoken very highly of White. Smoot felt that SAC Hawkins' handling of the White matter affected the office morale.

It is noted that SA Smoot was not in Dallas at the time of the Lishansky investigation referred to by him but was on special assignment in another division. He said he heard about this case upon his return to the Dallas Division during the early part of November, 1950, and that it came to his attention through other agents discussing it in his presence. He had no personal knowledge as to the correctness of the allegations made, stating that he had learned of these criticisms from other agents whose identities he did not recall. He stated that he had not discussed with anyone his criticism of the SAC in handling the inquiry regarding former SA White prior to relating this criticism to Mr. Gearty during the inspection.

SA Smoot stated that he did not promptly report the above allegations to the Bureau regarding the SAC when he first heard of them in early November, 1950, because he believed an inspection of the Dallas

Letter to SA Smoot
5/15/51 JEC

3/16

Office was imminent at the time and the entire story concerning the Lishansky case would come out during the inspection and further, because his information regarding these allegations was only hearsay.

Results of Inquiry

Mr. Gearty conducted a detailed inquiry into each of the above allegations mentioned by SA Smoot and found them to be unsubstantiated except for the fact that the SAC had unduly delayed in getting agents out of the office to the tourist court, for which he was censured by letter from the Bureau, and the SAC did unintentionally misinform the Bureau as to the time the agents were dispatched from the office on the Lishansky investigation.

Inspector's Recommendation

Mr. Gearty recommended that SA Smoot be placed on probation, that he receive a disciplinary transfer, and that a letter of censure be directed to him in view of the fact that he was a party to discussions involving allegations of criticism against the SAC and did not promptly notify a representative of the Bureau concerning such allegations. The inspector also noted that Agent Smoot had no just basis for his criticism of the SAC for the latter's handling of the inquiry concerning former SA White.

Recommendations of the Administrative Division

It appears that this agent was present at discussions involving allegations against SAC Hawkins during the early part of November, 1950, and that he did not notify a representative of the Bureau of such allegations until he related them to Mr. Gearty during the inspection of the Dallas Office in April, 1950. It further appears that he unjustly criticized the SAC in connection with the inquiry conducted regarding former SA Alfred Earl White. It is therefore recommended:

1. That he be transferred to another division — Savannah
2. That he be placed on probation
3. That he be suspended for 10 days without pay
4. That he receive a severe letter of censure.

A PERMANENT BRIEF OF AGENT SMOOT'S PERSONNEL FILE IS ATTACHED.

FDH:bls

Recommend # 1, 2 and 4

CC: Mr. Clegg

Dallas Office Personnel File 5-10

Rec appal items 1, 2 and 4 only H. S. Edwards

5/17/51

5/15/51

SMOOT, HAROLD D.

Allergy shot. 2nd tr.

Allergy shots.

Alexandria Hospital, lobar pneumonia with bronchial infection. Better today.

DIV IV

10-1-48

10-4-48

10-12-48

SMOOT, HOWARD D.

Allergy injection.

Allergy injection.

Allergy injection.

Injection.

Allergy shot.

Allergy shot.

Allergy shot.

Allergy shot.

Allergy shot.

Allergy shot.

Allergy shot.

Allergy shots.

Allergy shot.

Allergy shot.

Allergy shot.

DIV IV

3-30-48

4-2-48

4-6-48

4-10-48

4-15-48

4-16-48

4-19-48

4-27-48

4-30-48

5-5-48

5-11-48

5-14-48

5-18-48

5-21-48

5-26-48

SMOOT, HOWARD D. DIV 6
 Temp . 97 No nausea or vomiting. Diarrhea. Kaopectate.
 Went home at 11:00 a.m. 12-19-46
 Feels all right today 12-20-46
 Headache & sore throat. T.98. Vaccination. Son has measles 5-23-47

At work. Feels much better today 5-24-47

VACCINATED

MAY 19 1947

cold 8-1-47
 Splinter removed from left forefinger. does not know when
 or how he received it 12-1-47
 Pneumonia. Wife states temp. has been normal since
 1-29. 2-3-48
 Order from Dr. Geo. Farrell for injection, allergenic
 extract twice weekly. Says he had a series of injections
 sometime ago ending about 3 mo. ago. Changed Drs. and
 had first injection today in new Series. 3-27-48

SMOOT, HAROLD D. DIV IV
 Allergy shot. 5-28-48
 Allergy shot. 6-1-48
 Allergy shot. 6-4-48
 Allergy shots. 6-9-48
 Allergy shot. 6-14-48
 Allergy shot. Fever blister. Had tonsil tags removed by
 Dr. Farrell 10 days ago. 2nd tr. 7-6-48
 Fever blister. 2nd tr. 7-7-48
 Fever blister. 2nd tr. 7-8-48
 Allergy shot. 7-9-48
 Allergy shot. 7-13-48
 Allergy shot. 7-16-48
 Allergy shot. 7-21-48
 Allergy shot. 7-27-48
 Allergy shot. 7-30-48
 Allergy shot. 8-4-48
 Allergy shot. 8-6-48
 Allergy shot. 9-27-48

MR. GLAVIN

October 13, 1948

J. R. SKILLING, R.N.

HAROLD D. SMOOT, SA
Division IV
Crime Statistics

The above Special Agent who is a patient at Alexandria Hospital due to lobar pneumonia and bronchial infection was visited today by a nurse from the Health Service. Mr. Smoot is making satisfactory progress at this time and hopes to be out of the Hospital early next week. Mr. Smoot was admitted to Alexandria Hospital on the 9th instant.

JRS:gt

Little Rock, Arkansas
April 24, 1951

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Attention: Inspector JOHN P. MOER

Re: MORALE - DALLAS OFFICE

Dear Sir:

During the course of the inspection of the Dallas Office, Special Agents HOWARD D. SMOOT and EFTON A. STANFIELD and Clerk Mrs. IRENE M. ARTERBERRY, when being interviewed by the writer, made allegations that the morale of the Dallas Office was extremely low, and attributed this low morale to the Special Agent in Charge, H. O. HAWKINS, and Assistant Special Agent in Charge, H. C. RUSSELL. Agents SMOOT and STANFIELD alleged that in a case referred to as the "LISHANSKY CASE", the SAC misrepresented facts to the Bureau when called upon to submit an explanation concerning the handling of the case; that these misrepresentations had become general knowledge in the office, and as a consequence, the personnel have lost respect for the SAC and ASAC; they also stated the morale of the office was affected by the resignation of former Special Agent ALFRED EARL WHITE. SMOOT stated he had some doubts that Mr. HAWKINS handled the WHITE inquiry, which resulted in WHITE's transfer to Kansas City and his subsequent resignation, honestly, thoroughly, and impartially. STANFIELD alleged the SAC accused him of laying up with a woman. Mrs. ARTERBERRY alleged that she had assigned duties that took her only four hours per day.

This information was furnished to Inspector JOHN P. MOER, who requested that all personnel in the Dallas Office be interviewed in connection with this matter. A memorandum was obtained from SMOOT, STANFIELD, and Mrs. ARTERBERRY, as well as other individuals who made any specific complaints or were involved in any way in connection with this matter.

The items referred to affecting morale enumerated by the Agents and Mrs. ARTERBERRY are set forth as they appear in their memoranda.

63-5117

I. EFRAIM LISHEANSKY, was - FUGITIVE
DORIS LISHEANSKY, was - FUGITIVE
ITSP
Dallas File 87-1692
Bufile 87-14616

A. BACKGROUND

Subject EFRAIM LISHEANSKY was being sought for having given a fraudulent certified check in the amount of \$93,557.56 at Detroit, Michigan, and obtaining diamonds and other jewelries in return therefor. At approximately 7:00 p.m., 10/27/50, the Dallas Office was telephonically advised by the San Antonio Office that EFRAIM LISHEANSKY had been observed on that date at Killeen, Texas, and that he was hitchhiking in the direction of Dallas, Texas, where he intended joining his wife, DORIS, who was residing at the D & H Trailer Court, 7241 South Lamar Street, Dallas, with their fourteen months old son, under the name of Mrs. J. J. PHILLIPS.

At approximately 8:00 p.m. on the same evening, SAC HAWKINS, who was attending a dinner of the supervising officials of the Eleventh Federal Reserve District sponsored by the Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas, was notified, and he returned to the office at approximately 8:15 p.m. It is to be noted there was no federal process outstanding for the subjects at the time information was received by the Dallas Office. By the time SAC HAWKINS and other Agents took action which was designed to definitely place the subject at the D & H Trailer Court and eventually effect his apprehension, the subject and his wife and child had departed.

SAC HAWKINS was called on by the Bureau to submit an explanation as to the handling of this matter, and his explanation was set forth in Dallas letter dated 10/29/50. It is noted he informed the Bureau he immediately requested Agents to report to the office and that he dispatched two Agents no later than 9:40 p.m. to observe the trailer court to get a clear picture of the surroundings in order that an intelligent approach to the area could be made if a raid became necessary; that it was determined WILLIAM McCLAIN, owner of the trailer court, was checked through the office indices and two closed files were located on a WILLIAM McCLAIN indicating that the subject of these files was a pimp and automobile thief; that efforts were made to determine at

the Police Department and Sheriff's Office whether the subject of the Bureau files was identical with the operator of the tourist court and that it was not determined until 11:30 p.m. they were not identical; that he contacted the Detroit Office to determine whether process was outstanding and learned that there was no outstanding process for the arrest of subject LISHANSKY; that in the meantime he endeavored to contact the United States Attorney to obtain process and to locate the United States Commissioner for the purpose of obtaining a warrant of arrest and search warrant; that he desired to obtain process in view of the fact the subject was armed and considered dangerous and was a psychopath; that he interviewed McCRAIN, the operator of the tourist court, at approximately 12:30 a.m., 10/28/50 who stated he believed subject's wife was at that time in her tourist court; and that thereafter, a surveillance was set up so that subject LISHANSKY's whereabouts would be determined and his arrest effected when process was finally obtained. He also pointed out in the letter that the following morning it was determined the LISHANSKYS had departed the previous evening sometime between 9:00 and 9:15 p.m.

By Bulet dated 11/2/50, the Bureau advised Mr. HAWKINS that when he first received information concerning this matter, he should have taken the necessary steps to insure adequate coverage of the tourist court by dispatching men to the court immediately for surveillance purposes, even though he felt it necessary to take the other steps enumerated.

B. ALLEGATIONS

1. SA SMOOT alleged that SAC HAWKINS, by his fumbling inability to make decisions, did not get Agents on a surveillance until midnight or after.

SA STANFIELD alleged that Mr. HAWKINS, by indecision for a great while, failed to establish a surveillance at the trailer camp in time to cause the apprehension of a man who was badly wanted and who later became an I.O. fugitive.

SAC'S EXPLANATION

He referred to his letter to the Bureau dated 10/29/50, second paragraph, page six, in which it was pointed out that the surveillance was not maintained until after 12:30 a.m., 10/28/50; that he felt at that time, considering the dangerous character of this man and the fact no warrant was outstanding, there was no justification in making an arrest, and accordingly, steps were taken to secure process. In addition, a surveillance was discussed and one would have been maintained after the reliability of the manager of the trailer court was determined.

COMMENT

All the Agents who participated in this case on the evening of 10/27/50 were interviewed, namely, SAS J. W. BOOKHOUT, E. A. STANFIELD, J. H. MITCHELL, W. D. PRESLEY, J. B. HUBBARD, and N. A. PINKSTON. All of the Agents, with the exception of STANFIELD, advised that the SAC appeared to be concerned over the dangerous character of the subject and was endeavoring to take the necessary steps which would result in obtaining process, that there was no indecision observed on the part of the SAC, and that although he encouraged suggestions when the case was being discussed, particularly with reference to the action which necessarily should be taken, he was at all times in control and made all decisions with reference to the action taken.

STANFIELD, when asked for specific information with reference to indecision on the part of the SAC, advised that he based his statement on the fact that he felt a surveillance should have been maintained as soon as information was first received by the office that subject was en route to Dallas. It is noted in his memorandum he stated it was his belief a surveillance would not have been placed on the trailer court had not SA W. D. PRESLEY suggested it. STANFIELD admitted that he was not present in the SAC's office throughout the entire evening, that he was reviewing the files which had been located on a McCLAIN, and was endeavoring to

determine whether the subject of these files was identical with the owner of the trailer court. He stated he based his conclusion on the fact he did hear SA PRESLEY state that he, PRESLEY, felt a surveillance should be maintained. The other Agents in their memoranda confirmed the fact that Agent PRESLEY did suggest a surveillance but that the SAC took no action while he was endeavoring to obtain process that night.

STANFIELD orally admitted that SAC HAWKINS did take all necessary action throughout the evening of 10/27/50 with the exception of instituting a surveillance at the inception of the case.

CONCLUSION

The SAC in his letter of 10/29/50 set out in detail the action he took on the night of 10/27/50, and the Bureau in its letter of 11/2/50 informed him that the Bureau, although recognizing the necessity for the steps he did take, felt he should have instituted a surveillance when the case was first referred to the office.

The Agents who participated in this case on 10/27/50, with the exception of STANFIELD, all stated their morale was not affected in any way as a result of the SAC's decisions in connection with the handling of the case. They admitted the SAC was decisive and took what in his opinion was all necessary action. They pointed out they were disappointed when they learned the subject had gotten away, but that this was a personal feeling in that they had not participated in what would have been considered a good apprehension of a wanted man. They pointed out, however, there was no unfavorable reaction directed to the SAC.

The conclusions of SAS SMOOT and STANFIELD that the morale was affected and that the SAC was not decisive in his actions are incorrect.

2. SA SMOOT in his memorandum alleged that this case was a matter of great interest to the Bureau, and Mr. HAWKINS was called upon to explain why he had not managed to effect LISCHANSKY's apprehension. Mr. HAWKINS was afraid to tell the Bureau the truth, namely, that he had handled the

case badly. He tried to write a devious and deceitful memorandum to the Bureau, covering up the bald fact of his incompetence and falsely adducing various acceptable reasons for his failure to arrest LISHANSKY. After he got the thing written, Mr. HAWKINS observed that it was not convincing, even to himself; therefore, he called Mr. BOSWELL in from annual leave, explained the entire affair, and asked Mr. BOSWELL to help him. Mr. BOSWELL, his ego inflated at thus having been called into the breach, rewrote the memorandum, knowing that it was a tissue of lies.

The memorandum, according to SMOOT, allegedly contains two principal falsifications:

- (a) It states that Agents were on the plant by 9:00 or 10:00 p.m. when actually they did not arrive until midnight or after. In order to make this falsehood undetectable, Mr. HAWKINS discreetly, although not directly, passed the word out that it would be helpful if the Agents would change their #3 card for that night.
- (b) The memorandum allegedly states or implies that even if the surveillance had been started promptly, it would not have been productive because there was no real indication LISHANSKY had been at the tourist court that night. Actually, Agents on the plant had received positive indications LISHANSKY had been seen there. To tighten up this falsehood, Mr. HAWKINS gave some Agent instructions to re-interview all witnesses at the tourist court and to slant and color the reporting of those interviews in such a way that there would appear no concrete indications that LISHANSKY had been seen there on the pertinent night.

SA STANFIELD alleged in his memorandum that he had received information from Stenographer S. RAIFORD FULLER that he received dictation from Mr. HAWKINS in an original letter of explanation to the Bureau. FULLER also allegedly told him that he subsequently received dictation from both Mr. HAWKINS and Mr. BOSWELL and that BOSWELL actually

dictated most of the second letter which was forwarded to the Bureau. STANFIELD attributed to FULLER the fact that in the letter to the Bureau, information was set forth that a surveillance was maintained at the trailer court during the latter part of the night of 10/27/50 when he, STANFIELD, knew a surveillance was not maintained until the early morning of 10/28/50. He also attributed to FULLER the statement that Mr. BOSWELL, after the last letter of explanation had been dictated, indicated that he felt that letter would pass the scrutiny of the Bureau.

SA R. DAVID O'BRIEN, who participated in the surveillance on the morning of 10/28/50, in a memorandum alleged that he had overheard a Mrs. BOYD LINDSEY, an occupant of the trailer court, on the morning of 10/28/50 telling some of the people in the trailer court that her husband had helped the man who had come to pick up Mrs. LISANSKY fix a tail light on his automobile, and she stated this was approximately 11:00 or 11:30 p.m. O'BRIEN also stated that SAs WILLIAM D. CRIDFITH and EARL M. DALNESS had interviewed some people at the trailer court who placed the time LISANSKY picked up his wife as around 10:00 or 10:30 p.m. O'BRIEN stated he made no notes concerning the remark made by Mrs. LINDSEY or told the SAC or the Agent who was subsequently designated to write the report of the information he had obtained at the trailer court. He pointed out the fact that SA BOOKHOUT had interviewed Mr. and Mrs. LINDSEY and felt he, BOOKHOUT, would obtain whatever information the LINDSEYS had. (In this connection, it is to be noted information attributed to BOOKHOUT which he obtained from the LINDSEYS placed the time of LISANSKY being at the trailer court at 9:00 to 9:15 p.m.)

O'BRIEN stated that to him, it appears that the Bureau was not advised of the true happenings in the case and that he felt that SAC HAWKINS' answer to the Bureau was an attempt to cover up some mistakes which he apparently considered he had made in the handling of the case. He advised that it was clear in his mind as to the approximate time LISANSKY came after his wife and the approximate time the Agents arrived on the scene to maintain the surveillance, and according to his belief, in Mr. HAWKINS' letter to the Bureau, these times were not set out correctly.

O'BRIEN stated orally that he had read the letter forwarded to the Bureau by Mr. HAWKINS and he pointed out in his memorandum that SAC HAWKINS indicated to the Bureau that the surveillance was started around 9:00 p.m. when actually the Agents arrived at the scene to start the surveillance at approximately midnight or shortly thereafter.

O'BRIEN said the LISHANSKY case had an effect on the morale of the office due to the fact that the Bureau deemed it necessary to ask for an explanation of the SAC as to the handling of the case, and also to the fact there is some doubt in his, O'BRIEN's, mind the Agent in Charge gave the Bureau the correct information in his letter to the Bureau. According to O'BRIEN, he felt the same doubt existed in the minds of other Agents in the office.

COMMENT

It is to be noted the letter of SAC HAWKINS to the Bureau of 10/29/50 indicated that SAS MITCHELL and HUBBARD were dispatched to the D & H Trailer Court no later than 9:40 p.m. on 10/27/50 for the purpose of obtaining information which could be used in the event a raid was necessary. The #3 card for SA HUBBARD reflected that he departed from the office at 10:55 p.m. The #3 card for SA MITCHELL failed to reflect any time of departure; however, the automobile register reflected that MITCHELL signed out an automobile at 11:00 p.m., 10/27/50.

SAS O'BRIEN and SMOOT orally stated that from the SAC's letter, it would appear that SAS HUBBARD and MITCHELL had remained in the vicinity of the D & H Trailer Court after they had telephonically communicated with the SAC and informed him as to the details concerning the trailer court and the surroundings.

In this connection, it will be noted from the SAC's letter that he made no mention of the fact Agents HUBBARD and MITCHELL had returned to the office after having been

dispatched to the trailer court. Their #3 cards, however, reflect that they did return to the office at 11:50 p.m. The #3 cards also reflected SA HUBBARD again departed from the office at 12:35 a.m. and SA MITCHELL departed at 12:30 a.m., their destination being the D & H Trailer Court. SAs SMOOT and O'BRIEN orally admitted that this failure on the part of the SAC to indicate the return of these Agents was meant to imply to the Bureau that they were still in the vicinity of the tourist court.

It will be noted that the last paragraph, page four, of the SAC's letter to the Bureau, set forth the fact that Sheriff DECKER and SAs BOOKOUT, PINKSTON, and STANFIELD accompanied him to the D & H Tourist Court. He said he felt this number was adequate, along with MITCHELL and HUBBARD who had previously been sent to the trailer court for the purposes hereinbefore stated (to obtain information for raid purposes).

SAC'S EXPLANATION

The allegations of these Agents are untrue. He said that in his explanation to the Bureau, he furnished the information as clearly and accurately as he recalled it. There was no effort to prepare it in a form to appear devious or deceitful, and certainly such was not intended. He pointed out with reference to the surveillance that his memorandum to the Bureau on page six, paragraph two, clearly states that the surveillance was not instituted until after midnight.

With reference to SMOOT's allegation concerning a request to change #3 cards, SAC HAWKINS stated he never asked, discussed, or heard a discussion relative to the changing of #3 cards.

With reference to SA SMOOT's allegation that the memorandum implied that even if the surveillance had been started promptly, it would not have been productive because there was no real indication LISEANSKY had been at the court that night, SAC HAWKINS stated this is untrue. He pointed out his letter to the Bureau, page seven, clearly states

EFRAIM LISIANSKY was at the tourist court and departed with his wife on the evening of 10/27/50.

SAC HAWKINS denied that he had given instructions to an Agent to re-interview all witnesses and to slant and color the reporting of these interviews. He pointed out he did assign the case to an Agent for complete investigation with the request that the Agent interview all individuals at the trailer court in question to secure any and all information relative to the LISIANSKYS which might lead to their whereabouts.

SAC HAWKINS admitted that a memorandum of explanation had been prepared Sunday afternoon, 10/29/50, and that after a careful review of this memorandum, he was not satisfied with its organization and intended to rewrite it. He telephonically communicated with ASAC BOSWELL, who was visiting his parents in Waco, Texas. He was informed by Mr. BOSWELL that he, BOSWELL, was at that time leaving his mother's house en route to his own home in Dallas. Mr. HAWKINS stated he asked ASAC BOSWELL to call him upon BOSWELL's return to Dallas. Mr. BOSWELL subsequently communicated with him, at which time he requested that Mr. BOSWELL come to the office to review a letter which he, HAWKINS, had prepared. SAC HAWKINS stated that he and Mr. BOSWELL reviewed his original letter and that BOSWELL then made certain suggestions relative to general structure and events as they happened in order. They subsequently re-dictated the original letter, incorporating the identical facts which had been in HAWKINS' original letter with the exception that they were placed in order as they happened from the inception of the case. He pointed out that most of the second letter was copy work and placed in different order. He pointed out that the information which he furnished to the Bureau was based on his personal interview with Mr. and Mrs. WILLIAM McCLAIN, operators of the D & H Trailer Court, on the early morning of 10/28/50, and information which had been furnished him orally by Agents who were assigned to the surveillance and Agents who interviewed witnesses.

SAC HAWKINS stated that at the time of his dictation of the letter to the Bureau, the contents were based on his memory to the best of his ability, and he made no reference to #3 cards or other records in the office as to the exact time of the Agents' departure from the Dallas Office. He pointed out that he had informed the Bureau a surveillance was not instituted until after midnight. He also stated the question of the time Agents MITCHELL and FURBER were sent to the trailer court to observe it for raid purposes would have no effect on whether or not the LISANSKYs could have been arrested.

With reference to the time the subject allegedly left the tourist court, SAC HAWKINS pointed out that he had been informed by SA J. W. BOCKHOFF, who had interviewed Mr. BOYD LINDSEY, that the LISANSKYs had left the trailer court between 9:00 and 9:15 p.m., 10/27/50. He stated he does not recall any other Agent furnishing him with any other definite time concerning the departure of the LISANSKYs. In this connection, he pointed out that there appeared to be some doubt as to the actual time of Subjects' departure from the trailer court in Dallas. He referred to the report of SA JOHN PAUL JETER dated at Oklahoma City, 12/6/50, page two, which reflected Mrs. L. F. MANN, 225 Northwest 22nd Street, Oklahoma City, advised that the LISANSKYs' automobile was parked in her driveway sometime during the night of 10/27 or during the early morning hours of 10/28. She stated she observed no one near the automobile and saw no property in it. SAC HAWKINS stated Oklahoma City is a distance of 210 miles from Dallas, and considering the roads and traffic, it is considered it would take a minimum of four to five hours to complete the travel from Dallas to Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

ASAC BOSWELL'S EXPLANATION

He confirmed the fact SAC HAWKINS called him at the home of his mother at Waco, Texas. He said he informed the SAC he was at that time getting ready to depart for Dallas. On his return to Dallas, at the request of the SAC, he proceeded to the office where the SAC advised him that he, the SAC, was not satisfied with the memorandum which had been prepared, and requested any suggestions for improvement. He pointed out there was no discussion as to the truthfulness of the statements set forth by Mr. HAWKINS in his original memorandum, and he assumed then, as he does now, that the SAC had represented the facts to the Bureau to the best of his knowledge. BOSWELL said he made several suggestions as to revisions in the terminology, phraseology, and sentence structure. He also made some suggestions as to the organization of the memorandum, having noted that it was not set up in a chronological fashion. He injected, at Mr. HAWKINS' request, what he considered improved phraseology. He stated there was not one basic change in the facts set forth in the memorandum which he assisted Mr. HAWKINS in preparing and the one which Mr. HAWKINS dictated which had been typed prior to BOSWELL's return to Dallas.

He pointed out the assistance rendered the SAC in the re-wording and re-arranging of his memorandum of explanation is not an isolated instance. Mr. HAWKINS has conferred with him an untold number of times regarding the preparation of communications. In all such matters, his part was that of editor. He also stated he had likewise conferred with SAC HAWKINS regarding communications that he, BOSWELL, had prepared, for the purpose of getting his ideas and assistance in the preparation of communications. BOSWELL denied that after the second letter had been dictated, he had made the statement that he felt it would pass the scrutiny of the Bureau.

COMMENT OF CLERK S. RAIFORD FULLER

FULLER was interviewed in view of SA STANFIELD's allegation that FULLER furnished him information to the effect he had received dictation from Mr. HAWKINS on the afternoon of 10/29/50; subsequently received dictation from both Mr. HAWKINS and Mr. BOSWELL; that BOSWELL dictated most of the second letter; that information was set forth in the memorandum to the Bureau that a surveillance was maintained at the trailer court during the latter part of the night of 10/27/50; and that ASAC BOSWELL had indicated he felt the second letter would pass the scrutiny of the Bureau.

FULLER advised he was on Sunday duty on 10/29/50. He advised he did take dictation from Mr. HAWKINS in the form of a letter to the Bureau explaining circumstances which had transpired in connection with the LISIANSKY case. He also advised that he was called back the evening of 10/29/50, at which time Mr. BOSWELL was present and the original letter was then changed. FULLER stated there was very little re-dictation. He informed that Mr. BOSWELL used the original letter by marking paragraphs that needed no changing, and the other changes were phrases and sentence structure. He denied that he had made any comment to SA STANFIELD concerning this matter. He pointed out SA STANFIELD was in the office the afternoon and evening of 10/29/50, passed the SAC's office on several occasions, and therefore knew that the SAC and ASAC were preparing a letter to the Bureau.

FULLER also stated that ASAC BOSWELL, after the second letter had been re-dictated, asked Mr. HAWKINS if that was all he had to say, and Mr. HAWKINS replied in the affirmative. FULLER said that there were no remarks made about whether the letter would pass the scrutiny of the Bureau, as alleged by STANFIELD.

FULLER stated that he felt STANFIELD was attempting to find something that might hurt Mr. HAWKINS or Mr. BOSWELL inasmuch as they have been having a hard time making him abide by certain Bureau rules and to turn out a good volume of work. In this connection, he stated that

SAC HAWKINS had in February and March, 1951, directed FULLER to send telegrams to STANFIELD requesting him to submit daily reports, some of which were over a week overdue. On one occasion in March after STANFIELD had received a telegram so instructing him, STANFIELD sent in daily reports with a note asking FULLER to back-date them. FULLER pointed out he was on leave that day and the Chief Clerk called him at his home as she had recognized the fact the envelope which had been addressed to FULLER appeared to contain daily reports. FULLER advised he had asked the Chief Clerk to open the letter, and she confirmed the fact they did contain daily reports, with a note asking FULLER to back-date them. He stated the Chief Clerk turned these daily reports over to SAC HAWKINS.

STANFIELD, in a memorandum, admitted that he had requested FULLER, as well as clerical employees JAMES R. WILLIAMS and LILLIAN WINIFRED DIXON, in February and March to back-date his daily reports. It was determined that none of these employees had back-dated his daily reports, and they had notified the SAC. Mr. HAWKINS stated as a consequence of these acts, he had STANFIELD submit his daily reports to him personally.

COMMENT

The comments of SA R. D. O'BRIEN set forth above under Allegation #2 resulted when all Special Agents were interviewed by the writer at the request of Inspector MOHR. It is to be noted that O'BRIEN, when first interviewed by the writer during the inspection, did not furnish any information indicating that he was aware of the LISCHANSKY case or had participated in any way in it. I specifically asked him whether he had any comments or suggestions. He stated that at this time he had no comments or suggestions but that three or four months ago, he had been concerned because the SAC had assigned him exclusively to handle applicant cases in the headquarters city. He indicated he was very much concerned about this assignment as he thought he was being singled out for some reason or other, but that his opinion had changed when he later found that the SAC would relieve him at the end of four months and assign the applicant work to another Agent. He advised he has now learned the SAC has followed the policy of assigning one man exclusively to applicant cases and that he would alternate the assignments at the end of four months.

O'BRIEN admitted that this was a sound policy in that from his own experience, he learned applicant cases could be handled much more rapidly and efficiently as a result of this procedure.

It is here pointed out that SA SMOOT was asked specifically for the names of those Agents with whom he had discussed the LISHANSKY case or those Agents that he had heard discuss the case. SMOOT advised he had definitely discussed the case with O'BRIEN. He also pointed out that he was of the impression he had either discussed the case with or had heard the case discussed by SAS E. A. STANFIELD and E. C. DORRIS when the above allegations were mentioned. SMOOT also stated that he had discussed the facts of the case only with SAS W. D. PRESLEY and W. D. GRANT, and possibly with SAS E. M. DILLON and CURTIS L. PERRYMAN. He pointed out he could not recall specifically anyone other than O'BRIEN, but that he felt it probably would be easier to say with whom he had not discussed the case.

COMMENT OF SA R. D. O'BRIEN

SA O'BRIEN stated in his memorandum he was unable to recall with whom he had discussed the case or who had discussed it in his presence.

COMMENT OF SA E. A. STANFIELD

SA STANFIELD, in his memorandum and orally, denied discussing the misrepresentations in this case with anyone other than Clerk FULLER.

COMMENT OF SA E. C. DORRIS

SA DORRIS in a memorandum stated he had no knowledge or recollection of any discussion concerning the allegations made in this case.

COMMENT OF SA W. D. PRESLEY

SA PRESLEY in a memorandum denied ever making any statement and did not recall anyone ever mentioning the SAC had made misrepresentations to the Bureau.

COMMENT OF SA W. D. GRIFFITH

SA GRIFFITH in a memorandum stated he interviewed two persons at the trailer court on 10/28/50 who stated that the lights in Mrs. LISIANSKY's trailer court were on and a car was parked in front of the trailer court at 10:00 p.m. on 10/27/50. He said he was of the impression there was some allegation that the SAC had not accurately reported the time element to the Bureau and that he may have advised the Bureau the subject came and left before 10:00 p.m. GRIFFITH stated he never heard anyone state that of his own knowledge he knew of any misrepresentation, and therefore, GRIFFITH advised he did not attribute any particular significance to the allegation. He orally advised he had never heard that ASAC BOSWELL had assisted in re-dictating the letter. According to GRIFFITH, Mr. HAWKINS instructed him on his return to the office to write up his notes and give them to SA PINKSTON. He stated that he was quite certain that he gave the notes of one of his two interviews to PINKSTON on Saturday, 10/28/50. He pointed out that SA DALNESS prepared the notes in connection with the interview they conducted jointly.

COMMENT OF SA E. M. DALNESS

SA DALNESS in a memorandum stated that he, with SA GRIFFITH, had interviewed a witness on 10/28/50 at the trailer court who stated subject's wife was at the trailer court at approximately 10:00 p.m. on the evening of 10/27/50. DALNESS advised he had never heard anyone say that the SAC or ASAC had in any way misrepresented the facts to the Bureau. DALNESS advised that he turned his notes with reference to the above interview over to SA NAT PINKSTON on either Saturday, 10/28/50, or Monday, 10/30/50. He stated that he did not inform the SAC that he had obtained any information at the trailer court.

COMMENT OF SA C. L. PERRYMAN

SA PERRYMAN in his memorandum stated he had not participated in any discussion where mention was made of any misrepresentations, and he had no information that such misrepresentations had been made to the Bureau.

COMMENT OF SA J. W. BOOKHOOT

SA BOOKHOOT in his memorandum had, as indicated by SA C'BERIEN, interviewed Mr. and Mrs. BOYD LINDSEY at the trailer court. He advised that Mrs. LINDSEY had informed him she had not seen the subject or his wife on the evening of 10/27/50, and therefore, had no information. Mr. LINDSEY, however, stated that he saw the subject and had assisted the subject in fixing the tail light of the subject's car. BOOKHOOT advised he was unable to recall at this date what time he had heard LINDSEY say he saw the subject, but he did recall it was sometime early in the evening. BOOKHOOT stated he informed the SAC of the information obtained from BOYD LINDSEY, and at this time has no reason to doubt the integrity of the SAC in attributing the time 9:00 to 9:15 p.m. as having been reported by him, BOOKHOOT. He pointed out, in his opinion this is the correct time. BOOKHOOT pointed out he had submitted a memorandum following the interview with LINDSEY (his memorandum is dated 10/28/50, which is the day before SAC HAWKINS submitted his letter of explanation to the Bureau). It was pointed out to BOOKHOOT he had not set forth any time in his memorandum in attributing information to BOYD LINDSEY. BOOKHOOT, in his memorandum to the writer, advised that at the time he prepared his memorandum to the SAC, he felt that the time of the departure of the subjects was purely an administrative matter, and, accordingly, having previously furnished said time to the SAC, he did not consider it necessary or proper to place same in his memorandum.

COMMENT OF SA J. B. HUBBARD

SA HUBBARD was one of the Agents who participated in the case on the evening of 10/27/50. As previously indicated, HUBBARD in his memorandum advised there was no indecision observed on the part of the SAC in the planning which took place on the evening of 10/27/50; that the SAC was endeavoring to take the necessary steps which would result in obtaining process.

HUBBARD stated he had heard that the subject left the trailer court about 10:00 or 10:15 p.m. on 10/27/50, but was unable to say whether the information was told him by the trailer court owner's wife or whether she told one of the other Agents who had told him. HUBBARD advised that SA JOHNNIE MITCHELL informed him a memo had been prepared by the SAC for the Bureau in which it was indicated the subject left the trailer court an hour or so before the estimated actual time of his departure and the memo also contained information that Agents had arrived at the scene sometime before they actually did. He pointed out no one had asked him to change his #3 card, but that SA MITCHELL told him SA BOOKHOUT had made a statement which he, HUBBARD, considered facetious, to the general effect that "perhaps we had better change our #3 cards." According to HUBBARD, he was informed also that ASAC BOSWELL had assisted Mr. HAWKINS in preparing a memorandum that went to the Bureau to the extent that he had changed certain phraseology. HUBBARD advised that he did not know nor had he heard anything to indicate the total extent of such revisions nor did he have any information that such revisions were actually made.

COMMENT OF SA J. H. MITCHELL

In a memorandum, SA MITCHELL admitted he had read the letter of explanation to the Bureau and knew that the time reported as to when he left the office for the trailer court to obtain information for raid purposes was incorrect. He pointed out that he had left the office at 10:55 or 11:00 p.m. on 10/27/50, and the time indicated to the Bureau was an hour or so earlier.

MITCHELL admitted it was possible that he had made a statement to an Agent, but he could not say to which Agent, to the effect that the time element was incorrect. He also admitted that some unknown person had said something to him about changing #3 cards, but that it was mentioned in a joking way in that it had been said "that the Agents who first went on the call should do away with the diamonds they received from the subject or charge

their #3 card." He stated SA BOOKHOFF definitely did not make the statement re changing #3 cards, and he based this on the fact that he had no particular liking for BOOKHOFF and would have resented such a remark. MITCHELL admitted that he had made the same joking comment about "changing #3 cards or getting the diamonds reset in such a way they could not be identified."

COMMENT OF SA W. A. PINKSTON

SA PINKSTON participated in this case on 10/27/50, and the case was thereafter assigned to him. In a memorandum, PINKSTON stated the SAC was not indecisive in his actions and instructions on the evening in question. He pointed out that he was not aware of any misrepresentations made by the SAC to the Bureau until the discussion with the writer, or that ASAC BOSWELL had anything to do with the preparation of the memorandum to the Bureau. PINKSTON stated that he had, on the late afternoon of 10/28/50, furnished the SAC with all information bearing on this case which had come to his attention prior to his departure from the office for home.

It is here pointed out that when SA PINKSTON submitted a report in connection with this case, he listed only the time 9:00 to 9:15 p.m. as being that time when the subject was observed at the trailer court.

In explaining the above, PINKSTON advised that he had been requested by the SAC on 10/30/50 to go to the trailer court and attempt to interview everyone there who had any information whatsoever concerning the subject, his wife, or son, in an effort to find out as much as possible concerning them; to get full and complete facts as to the activities of the subject and his wife while at the court; and information concerning any statements they may have made as to where they had come from, where they were going, or any plans they might have mentioned which would be helpful in the investigation of the case. In order to carry out these instructions, he interviewed a number of persons at the trailer court, and that persons previously interviewed by other Agents and the SAC were included in this investigation.

PINKSTON pointed out that he did not learn that a memo had been sent to the Bureau concerning this case until such time he saw the memo in the file on or about 10/30 or 31/50. He said that he did not set forth in his report the variances in the time of the subject's arrival and departure from the D & H Tourist Court, as reported by the various witnesses, since it did not seem material to the investigation at that time. He pointed out that in his opinion, if these variances were set out at all, he felt they should have been in the administrative section of the report. He also advised that at the time he prepared the report, he discussed the matter with ASAC BOSWELL, who was then supervising the case. Mr. BOSWELL allegedly informed him that he, BOSWELL, did not feel that such an administrative section was necessary since the matter had been presented to the Bureau in the memorandum prepared by Mr. HAWKINS; therefore, no administrative section was prepared for this report. Mr. BOSWELL orally advised that he did not recall this discussion.

PINKSTON advised he first became aware of the fact that various witnesses placed the time of subject's arrival and departure from somewhere between 8:00 and 9:00 p.m., 10/27/50, to as late as 10:00 p.m. on the same evening, either on the evening of 10/28/50 or early on the morning of 10/30/50. He advised that he believed the SAC had been informed of this fact by either SA GRIFFITH or SA DALNESS prior to the time that he became aware of it.

PINKSTON set out in his memorandum the fact that he had never obtained any information from SA R. D. O'BRIEN to the effect Mrs. BOYD LINDSEY had made the statement her husband had seen the subject at 11:00 or 11:30 p.m. PINKSTON pointed out that he had interviewed Mrs. LINDSEY and that she had stated she had not seen the subject, but that she believed her husband had stated that he had observed the subject at about 9:15 p.m.

PINKSTON also pointed out he had interviewed a Mrs. CROSBY (previously interviewed by SAs GRIFFITH and DALNESS) and she stated she had observed Mrs. LISBANSKY standing near

a car sometime immediately prior to 10:00 p.m., and probably about 9:55 p.m. According to PINKSTON, when he prepared his report he did not intend to state any specific time in the investigative section of the report, however, he inadvertently placed the time of about 9:00 p.m. in the investigative section as being the time that Mr. LINDSEY had reported the subject as arriving at the D & H Trailer Court. He also pointed out one witness had stated the time as between 8:00 and 9:00 p.m., another as just before 10:00 p.m., and that he felt the 9:00 p.m. was about the average time among the witnesses.

COMMENT

In discussing this case with all the abovementioned Agents, it was determined, and is set forth in their memoranda, that with the exception of SAs STANFIELD and SMOOT, the SAC did not exhibit any indecision in making plans concerning this case on the evening of 10/27/50.

II. RESIGNATION OF FORMER SPECIAL AGENT ALFRED EARL WHITE

This Agent, because of allegations made by various law enforcement and federal governmental officials at Tyler, Texas, was transferred by the Bureau to Kansas City, as a consequence of which he resigned. The date of the resignation is unknown in view of the fact his personnel file has been forwarded to the Bureau.

SA HOWARD D. SMOOT pointed out that WHITE was a close personal friend; that he was incredulous when he heard WHITE had resigned. When he heard SAC HAWKINS had made an investigation of WHITE on the basis of a complaint made by WARREN MOORE, United States Attorney at Tyler, Texas, he felt Mr. HAWKINS, for some personal reason which was unknown to SMOOT, had treated WHITE dishonestly. SMOOT stated Mr. HAWKINS, not long after he arrived in the Dallas Division, remarked to SMOOT that "WARREN MOORE is a no-good sonofabitch." When he heard HAWKINS had made an investigation of WHITE on the basis of the complaint from MOORE without having mentioned the matter to WHITE, he, SMOOT, could not help feeling there was some kind of chicanery involved. SMOOT pointed out that it was sad that among persons from whom HAWKINS got derogatory information about WHITE were various police officers in WHITE's territory, specifically, the Chief of Police at Tyler. SMOOT stated he had participated in several police schools and conferences in that area; that he had discussed WHITE with DUNCAN BUTLER, the Chief of Police, who had commented WHITE was a well-liked, hard working Agent who was a "credit to the FBI in East Texas." SMOOT said he was dumbfounded to hear that Mr. HAWKINS had found out Mr. BUTLER did not like EARL WHITE. SMOOT said he didn't doubt the Bureau's action based on the information HAWKINS gave to the Bureau concerning WHITE, but that he did have some doubts that Mr. HAWKINS handled this matter honestly, thoroughly, and impartially.

SA EFTON A. STANFIELD stated that the resignation of ALFRED EARL WHITE was a matter which affected the morale of the office. He pointed out that WHITE was well liked in the office and was regarded as a hard working Agent. When it became known someone had made a report against him and that Mr. HAWKINS investigated it, he observed several Agents, identities not recalled, were regretful over the resignation of WHITE. He pointed out someone had mentioned that SA EDWIN C. DORRIS had conversed with Mr. HAWKINS about how the EARL WHITE resignation and other matters had affected the morale of the Dallas Office. STANFIELD was questioned

concerning the above statements and he was unable to elaborate in any way which would give rise to the conclusion the morale of the office was affected. He also advised he was not aware of the extent of the conversation DORRIS had with SAC HAWKINS concerning WHITE's resignation. He also was unable to elaborate in any way concerning the "other matters affecting morale" which he mentioned. It was my impression that he had discussed this matter with someone else and had not fully understood what had been said, or he was grasping at straws in an effort to make some comment to substantiate his stand that the morale had been affected.

SA R. DAVID O'BRIEN, a cousin of former Special Agent ALFRED EARL WHITE, stated WHITE had told him SAC HAWKINS had not told WHITE who made the complaint or what the complaints had been. O'BRIEN stated that if allegations had been made against WHITE, they were due to some particular reason, and he didn't feel the matter was gone into thoroughly enough by the Special Agent in Charge. He said that his only concern was EARL WHITE's being given a fair and impartial investigation by the Agent in Charge. He admitted he had no basis for doubting the SAC had been fair and impartial in the inquiry. He admitted that the resignation of WHITE had an effect on his morale only because there is some doubt in his mind concerning the handling of the case. He pointed out one phase of the WHITE matter which he didn't appreciate was that SAC HAWKINS had told some Agents in the office the facts concerning the WHITE case. He based this on the fact that Agents had told him that the SAC had informed them of the facts. He stated that another point he considered important was the fact that if Federal Judge BRYANT and United States Attorney WARREN MOORE were two of the people who made the allegations against WHITE, he couldn't help but recall that SAC HAWKINS told him, O'BRIEN, that in a conference with Federal Judge BRYANT, Judge BRYANT told the SAC that United States Attorney WARREN MOORE was a no-good crooked S.O.B. and that if MOORE ever crossed him, the Judge, he knew enough to put him in the penitentiary.

SA EDWIN C. DORRIS advised he had little knowledge of the results of the investigation of the WHITE matter and had no knowledge of the content of the report made to the Bureau. He informed that on one occasion he had been concerned over the fact a memorandum had been directed to him in connection with a delinquent case.

He had discussed this memorandum with the SAC because he felt the memorandum was unnecessary as he was over-assigned at the time. After he had finished discussing the memorandum, SAC HAWKINS thanked him for talking to him about it and asked whether he had anything else to discuss. He stated he then informed the SAC that he had heard some of the Agents in general conversation state they did not understand the EARL WHITE case. He said he had the impression the Agents felt that Mr. HAWKINS had received a complaint on WHITE and had investigated it prior to discussing it with WHITE or informing him of the complaint. DORRIS said Mr. HAWKINS explained briefly that he had received instructions from the Bureau that an investigation of WHITE be conducted, that he conducted the investigation, had called WHITE into his office and discussed the entire matter with him, and he believed WHITE was satisfied. DORRIS advised that later the same day, he had lunch with several Agents and informed them of his conversation regarding the WHITE matter and of Mr. HAWKINS' explanation of the investigation. He said he did this so there would be no question of Mr. HAWKINS' conduct in the matter, and consequently, no criticism could be directed toward him. DORRIS stated that the only comment he heard Agents make was that they could not understand it in that the SAC had not interviewed WHITE before making the inquiry. He was unable to furnish any information concerning the identity of the Agents making this comment.

SAC HAWKINS stated that he had correctly interpreted the comments made by various individuals at Tyler, Texas, with reference to EARL WHITE; that there was no misrepresentation; that he had indicated WHITE's good qualities in addition to setting forth the derogatory comments made concerning him; and that he had indicated to the Bureau that he felt there was a clash of personalities among all persons concerned. The Bureau, therefore, had seen fit to transfer WHITE to Kansas City.

SAC HAWKINS advised that Judge RANDOLPH BRYANT's comment concerning the fact he considered United States Attorney WARREN MOORE dishonest was furnished to the Bureau by his letter dated 5/3/50. He stated it was evident there was considerable friction between Judge BRYANT and Mr. MOORE, and he discreetly discussed this matter with all Agents assigned to the Eastern Judicial District of Texas and instructed them to be extremely circumspect in all their

contacts and conversations with Judge BRYANT and Mr. MOORE. He informed the Agents that both Judge BRYANT and Mr. MOORE were extremely cooperative and friendly with Agents of the Dallas Office, and each was jealous of the other, particularly when seen in a discussion with Agents of the FBI. As a result, the Agents should be on the alert to do nothing which would cause any criticism to be directed toward the Bureau or any Agent.

The SAC advised he did not recall ever referring to WARREN MOORE as a S.O.B. because he certainly did not feel that way toward Mr. MOORE. He pointed out that Judge BRYANT is extremely straightforward and caustic in his remarks when referring to anyone. Judge BRYANT usually refers to anyone as "a no-good S.O.B." or "a very good S.O.B." The SAC said Judge BRYANT is extremely loose in the language he uses, and it is possible SAs SMOOT and O'BRIEN have heard him relate remarks made by Judge BRYANT toward WARREN MOORE when the word S.O.B. was used. He pointed out, however, that he did not recall ever discussing with these Agents any matters in confidence, and particularly in connection with this matter in view of the fact these Agents are not working in the Eastern District of Texas.

In accordance with Bureau instructions, I interviewed United States Attorney WARREN MOORE. He advised that in his opinion, WHITE was not a proper representative of the Bureau when he was stationed at Tyler, Texas. In asking him to be specific, Mr. MOORE stated that he had heard from the Sheriff, Mr. ROSS TURNER, and other law enforcement officers in and around Tyler, that they did not trust EARL WHITE. Mr. MOORE pointed out that he had made no effort to obtain anything of a specific nature with reference to the feelings of TURNER or any other law enforcement officer. He pointed out, however, that it was obvious to him that WHITE did not get along with these men in view of the fact that there had been a sneak thievery in the Citizens National Bank sometime back; that information had come to the attention of the Texas Rangers, as well as Sheriff TURNER, of the fact that the sneak thievery would occur; and that these law enforcement agencies planted the bank and took the subject into custody. According to MOORE, they deliberately did not tell WHITE of the fact that the sneak thievery was about to occur, although WHITE presumably was dealing with them regularly.

I pointed out to Mr. MOORE the Bureau's policy when information is furnished concerning a contemplated crime, that we did not

perform guard service, and that we undoubtedly would have notified the local law enforcement officers in the event the fact that a sneak thievery was contemplated was furnished to us, so that they in turn would handle it.

Mr. MOORE said that he felt that with the information available to the law enforcement officers, they normally would have notified the FBI of the contemplated sneak thievery if relations with WHITE had been normal.

It is to be noted that upon return to the Dallas Office, it was determined such a case had occurred and had been investigated by Bureau personnel after the subject had been taken into custody, and that the investigation had been handled by SA EFTON A. STANFIELD, who had been furnished with the information by the Sheriff.

Mr. MOORE also stated that the Chief of Police, DUNCAN BUTLER, had no personal regard for WHITE, but he was unable to give any specific information in this regard.

Mr. MOORE also pointed out that WHITE would endeavor on numerous instances to insist on prosecution in cases in which he, MOORE, felt did not merit prosecution.

Mr. MOORE called my attention to a case entitled "BERTHA D. ALLEN, Court Superintendent of Education, Gregg County, False Claims and Reports." Mr. MOORE pointed out that this was a matter involving Agricultural Department grant-in-aid payments to schools participating in a lunch fund program. He pointed out that the question was presented to him by the Agriculture Department as to whether a federal violation had occurred in that BERTHA ALLEN had misappropriated some of the funds. MOORE advised he had consulted the Department, who informed him there was no federal violation involved in view of the manner in which the funds were made available to the schools. According to MOORE, there never was any allegation indicating that the violation would come within the jurisdiction of the FBI, but that WHITE had become interested in it in some fashion and that he was constantly contacting MOORE, insisting that prosecution be had. The matter was never investigated by the Bureau and no reports were ever furnished to Mr. MOORE. He was unable to furnish any other specific allegations.

Mr. MOORE did state, however, that he had heard that WHITE had criticized the Government, including the President, and that he,

MOORE, felt that as long as a person was employed in the United States Government, he should be more circumspect as to the manner in which he commented on matters in public. He pointed out that he had never heard any other Agents ever comment in a like fashion, and that to his knowledge, they had always conducted themselves in the manner in which the Director would want them to conduct themselves. Mr. MOORE was very vague concerning this matter and was unable to furnish any specific information indicating the comments attributed to WHITE when he allegedly criticized the Government and the President. MOORE also stated that approximately a year ago, he had heard WHITE make the statement that if he, WHITE, was ever transferred from Tyler, he would resign rather than take a transfer.

It is noted that although Mr. MOORE furnished the original information which formed the basis of the inquiry by SAC HAWKINS, he was not interviewed by Mr. HAWKINS as he was unavailable at the time the inquiry was conducted.

Mr. CONLEY McKAY, Referee in Bankruptcy, Federal Building, Tyler, Texas, was a second individual interviewed by SAC HAWKINS. I also interviewed him. He informed me that WHITE had a very peculiar personality. He said all other Special Agents presently assigned, as well as formerly assigned, at Tyler always seemed to get along with everyone. McKAY advised he was formerly County Attorney in Tyler, and as such, has known WHITE for a considerable period of time. In view of his position as County Attorney, he came in close contact with various officers, including the Rangers, and they informed him they disliked WHITE and did not trust him. One unnamed officer had made the comment WHITE had double-crossed more officers in East Texas than any other person. McKAY would not furnish any information specific in nature as to facts which would give grounds to the allegation WHITE had double-crossed anyone or was dishonest. McKAY also stated that WHITE and his wife were social climbers, they attempted to be big shots around the town, and that a friend of McKAY's had indicated to him WHITE was apparently putting out information that he was in charge of the Texas Office. He also advised that WHITE always attempted to be the center of attention in Judge RANDOLPH BRYANT's court. In explaining this, he stated Judge BRYANT disliked WHITE as WHITE always made it a point to appear at the bench when the Judge entered the court room each morning.

It was apparent from my discussion with McKAY that he was making no allegations against the Bureau as such, and it was my impression

that he thought highly of the Bureau and its personnel, with the exception of WHITE. He commented that the Agents presently assigned to the Tyler Resident Agency were held in high regard by people with whom they came in contact.

Mr. DAVE PRICE, Deputy United States District Clerk and United States Commissioner at Tyler, Texas, was also interviewed. This interview was held in view of the fact Federal Judge BRYANT is presently ill in the hospital, having suffered a stroke. He advised that in his opinion, WHITE had outlived his usefulness in the Tyler Resident Agency. He pointed out he made many of the law enforcement meetings in and around Tyler, and he had been informed by many police officers that they did not trust WHITE. He pointed out he never endeavored to obtain any specific information in this regard, but he felt the officers making the statements were sincere in their comments. He pointed out that WHITE, on several occasions, would endeavor to run his office when he was acting in the capacity of United States Commissioner. He pointed out that it was necessary on several occasions to let WHITE know that he, PRICE, could run his own office, and as a consequence, WHITE was never able to get away with anything in his court.

In being called on to be specific, Mr. PRICE stated WHITE was overly forceful when he would be furnishing information when an arraignment was being held, would give the indication that he was positive the defendant was guilty, and was always overly interested in the amount of bond which was being considered. No specific cases were mentioned by Mr. PRICE. He stated he knew Judge BRYANT disliked WHITE intensely in view of the fact it had come to the Judge's attention that WHITE had criticized Judge BRYANT in cases in which the Judge had given the defendants probation and where WHITE felt a prison sentence should have been meted out. This criticism was directed to persons in and around the court room usually, and on some occasions, around town. Again he was unable to mention any specific instance in this regard.

It was my impression of Mr. PRICE that he was endeavoring to be truthful in his comments and had no particular animosity toward WHITE other than the fact that he stated he was interested in the well-being of the Director, for whom he had the highest regard, and in the efficiency of the Bureau.

Sheriff ROSS TURNER was interviewed, and it was obvious from the outset that he had an intense dislike for WHITE. He said that he

had no confidence in WHITE, and that neither he, TURNER, nor any other officer he knew, would cooperate with WHITE if the opportunity presented itself to avoid him. He stated that a good many of his officer friends distrusted WHITE and that he did also. He pointed out that WHITE had "thrown some curves" to some of his friends and that he would never be forgotten in this territory. I endeavored to have him be specific, but he would not state any particular instance in which this had occurred.

TURNER said he would be glad to cooperate, as he had in the past, with the Bureau, but that he was very happy to have heard WHITE had resigned.

It was my impression that perhaps TURNER was referring to the fact that WHITE may have investigated some of his friends in connection with civil rights cases. This impression was gained in view of the fact that I raised the specific question, and although he would not confirm it, neither did he deny it. He did point out in this connection that he knew other Agents of the FBI had conducted civil rights investigations, and there was no animosity directed toward them.

TURNER said he had very high regard for SAC LAWKINS and the other Agents who were assigned to the Tyler Resident Agency. My impression of TURNER was to the effect that at least there had been a very definite clash of personalities between him and WHITE, but that this animosity did not carry over to other Bureau personnel.

Chief of Police DUNCAN BUTLER was interviewed, and it was obvious he was reluctant to make any statement of a derogatory nature concerning WHITE. After talking with him, however, for quite some time on other matters, he stated he knew why I was interested in EARL WHITE. He said EARL was cocky, gave the impression to other people that he was better than they were, was not diplomatic, and rubbed some people the wrong way. In his summation, he stated WHITE, in his opinion, was a square peg in a round hole. Chief BUTLER pointed out he felt that WHITE was a hard working Agent and that he always seemed busy, but that it was his impression that he didn't get along too well with people.

From my conversations with the Chief, it was my conclusion that he is the type of individual who very carefully avoids making any comments of a derogatory nature concerning other persons, and that any comment which he did make would be true.

As previously indicated, the personnel file of former SA WHITE had been sent to the Bureau. As a consequence, no copy of the letter of SAC HAWKINS was available for scrutiny; however, having read the letter prior to my departure from Washington, it is my recollection that the above comments are consistent with those obtained by SAC HAWKINS.

All Agents of the Dallas Office interviewed other than SMOOT, STANFIELD, and O'BRIEN, advised that their morale was in no way affected by the resignation of ALFRED EARL WHITE.

III. SPECIAL AGENTS QUARTERLY CONFERENCE - DALLAS OFFICE

SA STANFIELD alleged that in the Special Agents conference held by the Dallas Office on 3/3/51, a discussion arose between SA O'BRIEN and Supervisor R. C. LISH; that this discussion concerned what constituted "derogatory information" in connection with Atomic Energy applicant cases. STANFIELD said LISH remarked that he did not know other than what the Bureau had previously instructed in such cases. O'BRIEN did not seem satisfied with the answer given by Supervisor LISH, and Mr. HAWKINS stepped forward and made a statement somewhat supporting LISH's comments. STANFIELD advised that O'BRIEN then said to Mr. HAWKINS and Mr. LISH in effect it appeared that they knew not what to do in those character cases, and suggested advice from the Bureau be obtained. Mr. HAWKINS then, according to STANFIELD, said to O'BRIEN, "That'll be enough" or something to that effect, and also said that the Bureau's advice would be obtained. STANFIELD pointed out that a hushed silence resulted, which carried over to the recess which occurred shortly thereafter. STANFIELD said he concluded that O'BRIEN had been dissatisfied with the answer given him by Supervisor LISH and Mr. HAWKINS.

STANFIELD was questioned as to why he was of the opinion morale was affected by this discussion. He was unable to furnish any specific information in this regard.

SA Supervisor ROBERT C. LISH confirmed the fact SA O'BRIEN had asked questions with reference to "derogatory information" in connection with Atomic Energy cases. He pointed out that a discussion was held with reference to Bureau instructions that it was unnecessary to go beyond a five year period in making inquiries in neighborhood investigations unless derogatory information was developed. O'BRIEN asked the question as to what constituted derogatory information. LISH said he attempted to point out that no one could state definitely what was derogatory, but that anything bearing unfavorably on the applicant as to his loyalty, character, or associates should be construed as derogatory, and a neighborhood investigation would be necessary, although the applicant had moved from a particular locality for more than the five year period. LISH said O'BRIEN inquired as to whether the office had ever inquired of the Bureau as to what constituted "derogatory information". LISH advised that he told O'BRIEN he had

written such a letter to the Bureau, and read to the Agents a letter dated 2/26/51.

LISH advised that the questioning by O'BRIEN was insistent in an effort to obtain a conclusive answer, and he felt that O'BRIEN's questioning was prompted by an earnest desire to learn. LISH stated that after the discussion had been held for a matter of a few minutes, the SAC said something to the effect that he felt the questioning had proceeded far enough, whereupon LISH took his seat.

SA R. D. O'BRIEN admitted that he had raised a question in the last Agents' conference. He pointed out he was concerned about what constituted derogatory information, and referred to the fact some cases received from the Bureau indicated the applicant had a criminal record, and he could recall some cases where the criminal record would be considered of major importance due to the fact that the applicant involved had been convicted of a serious crime and had served time in a penitentiary. O'BRIEN pointed out that apparently the Bureau did not consider this the kind of derogatory information which made it necessary to convert to a full field investigation or they would have instructed that a full field investigation be instituted.

According to O'BRIEN, SAC HAWKINS entered into a general discussion, and O'BRIEN said he felt that the office was not sure of the answer, and so stated. He said he suggested a letter be written to the Bureau to clarify the point in question.

O'BRIEN said he felt that the discussion was no different than many other discussions he had heard in Agents' conferences, and that he was sincerely trying to clarify a point. He said neither Mr. HAWKINS nor Mr. LISH had made any statement to him concerning his activities in the conference, and he had no reason to believe they considered his statements or activities out of line. He said the discussion was ended by Mr. HAWKINS, and he, O'BRIEN, was under the impression Mr. HAWKINS intended to write a letter to the Bureau and clarify the point. O'BRIEN orally admitted that to his satisfaction, the point has never been satisfactorily explained.

All other Agents interviewed in connection with this matter confirmed the fact the discussion had taken place as above

indicated, and that there did not seem to be a meeting of the mind on the part of O'BRIEN and LISH as to the point of the discussion; that SAC HAWKINS made a statement supporting LISH in his interpretation, and thereafter terminated the discussion. The Agents were of the opinion nothing transpired of a serious nature. They felt the SAC properly terminated the discussion, particularly since many of the Agents present were not handling Atomic Energy cases and the matter was not of concern to all present. They said it was their impression that the SAC terminated the discussion because it had proceeded far enough. All Agents interviewed advised their morale was not affected in connection with this matter and they felt SAC HAWKINS handled it properly.

SAC HAWKINS stated that a discussion had been had between LISH and O'BRIEN with reference to what constituted "derogatory information"; that SA LISH explained what would be considered derogatory in the final analysis was a matter to be determined on the individual merits of the particular case and had to be determined by the Agent handling the investigation by the exercise of good judgment.

O'BRIEN continued his questions and inquiries as to why the office had not specifically asked the Bureau for advice relative to this matter, whereupon LISH read the contents of a letter received from the Bureau dated 2/26/51, in answer to a request of the Bureau for such information. SA O'BRIEN thereupon stated it appeared no one could explain exactly what "derogatory information" was. Mr. HAWKINS said he then interrupted the discussion and commented that the Bureau had pointed out that what constituted derogatory information was left up to the discretion of the individual Agent conducting the investigation based on the facts at hand. He thereupon indicated the discussion should be discontinued.

Mr. HAWKINS stated he did not feel that the questions raised by O'BRIEN were insubordinate, or he would have consulted with the Bureau. He said he considered O'BRIEN's questions informative in nature and an aid to all Agents handling Atomic Energy applicant investigations. He felt, however, that O'BRIEN had pursued the question adequately, and discontinued the discussion.

IV. ALLEGATION THAT SAC ACCUSED STANFIELD OF PERSONAL MISCONDUCT

SA STANFIELD stated that he had been in the Dallas Office in January of 1951 and that SAC HAWKINS had discussed the Lufkin resident agency, where he is assigned, and delinquencies. He said that he then had lunch at Skillern's Drug Store, located in the Mercantile Bank Building wherein the Dallas Office is located; that Mr. HAWKINS came into the drug store and joined him, and while sitting at the counter, the SAC talked to him generally about his work, and then remarked, "I believe you're laying up with a woman down there." STANFIELD said he deeply resented the remark and so told Mr. HAWKINS, pointing out that the SAC was defaming his character and reputation by making such an unfounded statement. He said he made the remark that he didn't understand how the SAC could make such a statement, and Mr. HAWKINS insisted that he was not referring to STANFIELD's character and reputation but that he said, "It's my personal opinion--we're just human, you know." STANFIELD said that this statement was made at a counter of a crowded drug store. STANFIELD stated that he did then, and still does, resent the remark and felt it was undignified and unseemly for an official of the Bureau to say such a thing to a subordinate. He pointed out that his life, activities, habits, and morals and associates are an "open book" in his home town East Texas community and territory where he has represented the Bureau as a resident agent for the past five years.

SAC HAWKINS stated that on 1/6/51, he had a very detailed and lengthy discussion with STANFIELD in the office of the SAC. He pointed out that he discussed with STANFIELD the fact that STANFIELD's volume was extremely below the office average; that he had been delinquent in the prompt submission of daily reports; and he was not equitably fulfilling his obligations to the office and the Bureau.

The SAC advised that STANFIELD would spend a much longer time in the headquarters city than he felt was necessary, and so informed STANFIELD.

The SAC stated, realizing that something was interfering with STANFIELD's work, he inquired as to whether STANFIELD was having

any marital difficulties, at which time STANFIELD informed him that Mrs. STANFIELD had not been well. Mr. HAWKINS admitted he then inquired of STANFIELD as to the possibility of another woman being in his life, and STANFIELD stated that such was not the case, and he was very devoted to his family. Mr. HAWKINS said he informed STANFIELD that he was sure he, STANFIELD, was devoted to his family, but that he was endeavoring to explore all possibilities. He said SA STANFIELD asked him whether he was making a direct allegation, and he informed STANFIELD that he was not and that this was merely in the form of an inquiry.

During the lunch hour, according to the SAC, he either went to lunch with STANFIELD or met him accidentally at the lunch counter in Skillern's Drug Store. There was no discussion as to his previous comments with STANFIELD until STANFIELD inquired as to whether or not he was kidding when the SAC previously brought up the possibility of another woman being in his life. Mr. HAWKINS admitted that he informed STANFIELD he was not kidding and that he had made no allegation, but was merely inquiring into all possibilities in an effort to determine what was interfering with STANFIELD and his work.

The SAC denied that he had mentioned anything relative to the above matter in the drug store, but merely answered STANFIELD's question. He said his entire conversation concerning the matter took place in the office of the SAC. He denied making the statement, "We are just human, you know."

SAC HAWKINS said that during his first discussion with STANFIELD, he was attempting to determine what was interfering with STANFIELD's work. He said he felt that there existed a remote possibility of their being a woman other than his wife inasmuch as he knew STANFIELD spent too much time in the headquarters city. He advised he explored this and all other possibilities, and felt that had he not done so, he would have been derelict in his duties as Special Agent in Charge. He pointed out that he did not make the inquiry in a manner which could be considered embarrassing to SA STANFIELD.

The comments of SAC HAWKINS were discussed with STANFIELD, and he again reiterated the fact the discussion referred to had taken place in the drug store as he had previously stated, and that the SAC had made the statements which he attributed to the SAC.

COMMENTS

It is to be noted that the personnel file of this Agent contains a memorandum dated 1/13/51 concerning an interview SAC HAWKINS had with STANFIELD on 1/6/51. The memo reflected the SAC had pointed out to STANFIELD the fact his production was low, that he was not submitting daily reports promptly, and generally was not performing his duties in a manner expected of an Agent of the Bureau.

It is also to be noted that prior to the time the regular inspection interviews took place, SAC HAWKINS requested that I personally interview STANFIELD as he had been somewhat of a problem in that he had not fully discharged his responsibilities.

I did interview STANFIELD and he made no comment to me concerning the above referred to remarks attributed to the SAC until I pointed out to him that his personnel file reflected information which indicated he was not performing his duties as he should. STANFIELD admitted that he had not promptly submitted daily reports but that he felt the SAC was wrong in accusing him of not properly discharging his other duties. I went over in detail with him the various comments in the memorandum, and STANFIELD eventually admitted all the comments contained therein were true. It was following this discussion that he made the allegations which he said affected the morale of the Dallas Office.

V. ALLEGATIONS REGARDING SAC'S VISITS TO LUFKIN RESIDENT AGENCY

SA STANFIELD alleged that Mr. HAWKINS had visited the Lufkin resident agency only twice since having been designated as SAC. STANFIELD said he had been told by NA graduates SAMUEL B. CANDY, Lufkin Police Department, and SAM W. BOLLINGER, Chief of the Jacksonville Police Department, that SAC HAWKINS had contacted them only once. He also stated that officers throughout the Lufkin resident agency territory do not know Mr. HAWKINS as they have other SACS.

SAC HAWKINS produced records which reflected that he had visited the Lufkin resident agency twice since being assigned to the Dallas Office, 3/17/50. He also pointed out that ASAC BOSWELL had also visited the Lufkin resident agency territory

twice. He pointed out Bureau requirements that resident agencies be inspected quarterly and that these requirements had been fulfilled, and that he had been unable to visit the residency more frequently in view of matters pending elsewhere.

Mr. HAWKINS stated that on at least one of his visits to Lufkin he had met and become acquainted with NA graduate CANDY, and that he felt reasonably sure that on his second visit, he made it a point to call on Mr. CANDY. He stated that he had called on NA graduate BOLLINGER of the Jacksonville Police Department at least once, and that on at least one or two occasions BOLLINGER had called on him, HAWKINS, in the Dallas Office in connection with the possible employment of his, BOLLINGER's, son, who is on the eligible list of the Dallas Division.

The SAC also pointed out that on each scheduled firearms training, the NA graduates are forwarded personal letters extending them an invitation to participate with the office.

VI. ALLEGATIONS OF MRS. IRENE M. ARTERBERRY

Mrs. ARTERBERRY stated her duties as switchboard operator kept her busy only approximately four hours a day. She pointed out that prior to Mr. HAWKINS' and Mr. BOSWELL's arrival in the office, the Dallas Office had a key system telephone, and that she answered the telephone, acted as receptionist, kept Time and Attendance records, and some twenty other jobs. After the SAC and ASAC's arrival, they replaced the key system telephone with a PEX board. She stated that the work she had been doing was then placed in the hands of some five or six other employees and she was then placed on the PEX board with no other work.

According to Mrs. ARTERBERRY, at the time the change was made in the telephone system, Mr. HAWKINS and Mr. BOSWELL asked her what she wanted to do in the office. She said she told them she would like to do anything except the telephone work because it was nerve-racking, and she had come in as a receptionist. She pointed out that she was then put on the telephone work.

Mrs. ARTERBERRY also said the telephone system was inefficient in that it was difficult to complete calls.

Mrs. ARTERBERRY also pointed out that she had always received an excellent rating, that she had been happy in her work, and felt she should be given more work now to take up her spare time.

Mrs. ARTERBERRY pointed out that in her opinion, the morale in the office is low. In substantiating this statement, she said she knew from experience while handling the Time and Attendance reports, requests would be made for leave, and the leave was seldom approved in time for necessary arrangements to be made to take a trip or vacation. She pointed out that recently she had asked for a day off on annual leave, and SAC HAWKINS said, "Well, if you have to." She also stated Mr. HAWKINS has a critical attitude when sick leave is taken, and that he is irked when an employee is on sick leave.

She also alleged that Mr. HAWKINS at a clerical conference or at least one occasion remarked that a stigma exists on the Dallas Office, with no further explanation. She said she did not think that such a statement had a salutary effect on the morale of the Dallas employees. She indicated that after having been told that the office was under a stigma and that she was singled out to do the work she least preferred, leaving her with no duties for approximately four hours a day, it left her with a feeling she was considered by SAC HAWKINS and ASAC BOSWELL as being incompetent in performing any duties other than a PEX operator.

EXPLANATION OF SAC HAWKINS

SAC HAWKINS stated that on 10/23/50, the telephone company conducted a survey, after which a telephone switchboard was installed. Mrs. ARTERBERRY was selected as the principal switchboard operator due to the fact she had been previously used as telephone operator under the former system. Following the installation of the switchboard, a representative of the telephone company trained Mrs. ARTERBERRY and other employees in their duties.

At the time of the installation of the switchboard, Mrs. ARTERBERRY, in addition to operating the switchboard, was handling Time and Attendance records, daily reports, #3 cards, as well as #1, 2, and 3 registers.

Approximately thirty days or six weeks after the installation of the present switchboard, a telephone company representative recommended Mrs. ARTERBERRY be relieved of all duties other than that of switchboard operator as soon as possible due to the fact it was felt that Mrs. ARTERBERRY could not adequately operate the switchboard and handle other assignments. The SAC said this was borne out by the fact the switchboard was not as effective as it should have been, and the Chief Clerk's Office of the Bureau was forwarding error cards in connection with the preparation of Time and Attendance records. Upon the arrival of a new employee on transfer from the Seat of Government, Mrs. ARTERBERRY was relieved of all other duties. The attitude of the telephone company representatives was confirmed again on 4/10/51.

SAC HAWKINS advised he has noted a marked improvement in the manner in which Mrs. ARTERBERRY operates the switchboard since she has been relieved of other assignments. He pointed out that considering this employee's native ability and her age, she is being utilized in the capacity where the greatest benefit can accrue to the Bureau. He pointed out that Mrs. ARTERBERRY had never informed him that she had sufficient time to perform other duties in addition to operating the switchboard.

SAC HAWKINS admitted that at a clerical conference he did make the statement there was a stigma attached to the office. He said he now realized this word was misused, and there was no intent on his part to leave the impression with anyone there was a stigma attached to the office. He pointed out he endeavored to impress the employees of the fact Dallas had the greatest potentialities of any office in the Bureau and that he felt this division should lead the entire Bureau in statistical accomplishments.

With reference to his leave policy, SAC HAWKINS orally advised me that during the calendar year 1950, there was no set schedule set up for employees to take leave; that in many instances a number of employees wanted leave at the same time, and it was necessary to study their leave slips and make adjustments accordingly. He pointed out that for the calendar year 1951, he has now set up a schedule, having given each employee an opportunity to indicate the time the employee wanted leave. He admitted that it had not been his policy to notify employees

in advance that their leave had been approved, but that he assured they would consider the leave approved unless advised to the contrary. He advised that in the future he will have the employee notified that their leave has been approved, pending unforeseen emergencies.

- C O N C L U S I O N S -

RE: EFRAIM LISHANSKY, was - etal
INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF
STOLEN PROPERTY

1. SA'S STANFIELD's and SMOOT's allegation that SAC HAWKINS by indcision failed to institute a surveillance on the evening of 10-27-50 to effect the subject's apprehension caused a morale problem in the office is untrue other than the fact that they, together with Agent O'BRIEN, are of that opinion. All agents interviewed who participated in this case advised the SAC was decisive in all his instructions and was concerned only for the well-being of the agents in his office; that as a consequence, he endeavored to obtain Federal process before taking any action.
2. SA SMOOT's allegation that SAC HAWKINS was afraid to tell the Bureau the truth concerning the activities of the night of 10-27-50 and tried to write a devious and deceitful memorandum to the Bureau covering up the bald fact of his incompetence, and falsely adducing various acceptable reasons for his failure to arrest LISHANSKY is incorrect. Mr. HAWKINS reported the entire facts as they occurred with the exception that he erroneously furnished to the Bureau the time he dispatched agents to the trailer court to obtain information for raid purposes.
3. The allegation of SMOOT that SAC HAWKINS, after writing the memorandum to the Bureau, observed it was not convincing, called Mr. BOSWELL in from Annual Leave to help him, and that Mr. BOSWELL, his ego inflated, re-wrote the memorandum knowing it was a tissue of lies, is incorrect. SAC HAWKINS, ASAC BOSWELL, and Clerk S. RAIFORD FULLER who took the dictation of both memoranda, all stated the facts in the second memorandum were identical with those in the first memorandum, and that BOSWELL rearranged paragraphs, changed phrases and sentence structure.
4. SA STANFIELD's allegation that FULLER informed him Mr. BOSWELL helped the SAC prepare the second memorandum and actually dictated most of it is denied by FULLER. FULLER also denied STANFIELD's statement attributed to FULLER that a surveillance was maintained on the trailer court during the latter part of the night of 10-27-50.

It is to be noted STANFIELD was in the Dallas Office on the afternoon of 10-29-50 and the evening of the same date when both memoranda were prepared and observed the dictation of both memoranda.

5. SA STANFIELD's allegation that the agents who worked on the case lost confidence in the SAC because of his indecision is incorrect based on specific comments by all agents concerned.
6. SA SMOOT's allegation that the memorandum to the Bureau misrepresented the facts in that it was pointed out agents were on the plant by 9:00 or 10:00 PM when actually they did not arrive until midnight or after, is not correct. SAC HAWKINS' letter to the Bureau pointed out that the surveillance was not instituted until after 12:30 AM, 10-28-50.
7. SA SMOOT's allegation that Mr. HAWKINS, in order to make his falsehood undetectable, discreetly but not directly, passed the word out that it would be helpful if the agents would change their Number 3 cards for that night, is incorrect. It is noted Agent STANFIELD and Agent HUBBARD both stated SA JOHNNIE MITCHELL was the agent who mentioned the changing of Number 3 cards to them. MITCHELL stated some unnamed agent had first mentioned it to him in a joking manner and that he had repeated the comment, also in a joking manner. All other agents in the Dallas Office interviewed denied that anyone had approached them concerning the changing of Number 3 cards.
8. SA SMOOT's allegation that Mr. HAWKINS in his memorandum to the Bureau implied that even if the surveillance had started promptly it would not have been productive as there was no real indication LISHANSKY had been at the tourist court that night, is not correct. The SAC did notify the Bureau that the subject had been at the tourist court between 9:00 and 9:15 PM on 10-27-50.
9. SA SMOOT's allegation that Mr. HAWKINS, to tighten up this falsehood, gave some agent instructions to reinterview all witnesses at the tourist court and to slant and color the reporting of those interviews in such a way there would be no concrete indication that LISHANSKY had been seen there on the pertinent night, is incorrect. The SAC and SA NAT PINKSTON did admit the SAC had instructed PINKSTON to interview all persons at the tourist court for the purpose of obtaining information which might lead to the subject's apprehension. PINKSTON admitted he did reinterview the witnesses interviewed

previously by other agents, but had received no instructions to color or slant the facts. He obtained information from Mrs. LINDSEY, which she attributed to her husband, that LISHANSKY had been at the tourist court at approximately 9:00 PM, 10-27-50. This confirms SA BOOKHOUT's interview with Mr. LINDSEY, but is at odds with the time SA O'BRIEN overheard Mrs. LINDSEY tell her neighbors her husband had seen LISHANSKY. PINKSTON failed to set forth in a report submitted subsequent to the letter of explanation by the SAC, the variance in time attributed to various witnesses. He stated that ASAC BOSWELL indicated no administrative section was necessary in the report, where the time variances necessarily would have been set forth; that he indicated in his report subject had been at the trailer court at 9:15 as this was an average taking all time elements into consideration. ASAC BOSWELL stated he did not recall advising PINKSTON an administrative section of the report was unnecessary. The fact that the time variances were not set forth in the report has assisted in casting doubt in the proper manner in which this case was handled. ASAC BOSWELL was incorrect in issuing such instructions attributed to him by SA PINKSTON, and SA PINKSTON was incorrect in not insisting that an administrative section be included in his report.

10. SA STANFIELD alleged that it was his belief that a surveillance would not have been instituted unless suggested by SA W. D. PRESLEY. This, of course, is a personal opinion to which he is entitled; however, the other agents present admitted that all possibilities were being discussed throughout the course of the evening; that PRESLEY did suggest the surveillance, but that the SAC was the one making all decisions as to the desired action, and there was no doubt in anyone's mind that he was properly running the case consistent with his responsibilities for the well-being of the agents who were to participate.
11. SA SMOOT's statement that the agents seemed to feel that if Mr. HAWKINS and Mr. BOSWELL would lie to the Bureau in such a way, they were probably capable of any other dishonesty that might seem to promote their personal ambitions, is incorrect, based on the comments of all agents who participated in this case as well as all other agents interviewed in the office. It is to be noted that SMOOT stated that the feeling he attributed to other agents was his own feeling after hearing about the LISHANSKY case.

12. SA O'BRIEN alleged he overheard Mrs. BOYD LINDSEY say her husband helped the subject fix the tail light on his automobile at approximately 11:00 or 11:30 PM, 10-27-50. He admitted he read the SAC's letter of explanation to the Bureau which attributed the statement to Mr. BOYD LINDSEY that subject had been at the tourist court between 9:00 and 9:15 PM. O'BRIEN stated that he also heard Agents GRIFFITH and DALNESS state witnesses they interviewed placed the subject at the tourist court around 10:00 or 10:30 PM. He made no notes however concerning the information which he had obtained, nor did he tell the SAC or the agent to whom the case was assigned of this fact. He pointed out however that he knew SA BOOKHOUT had interviewed both Mr. and Mrs. LINDSEY and felt he would properly report the time element. O'BRIEN felt that in his letter, the SAC did not correctly set out the time the subject had been observed at the trailer court. O'BRIEN alleged that the SAC notified the Bureau a surveillance was instituted at 9:00 PM, 10-27-50, when actually the agents did not start the surveillance until midnight or after.

This agent's oral statement that the SAC implied to the Bureau that SA's HUBBARD and MITCHELL had remained in the vicinity of the trailer court after they had been dispatched there to obtain information for raid purposes is not well taken, although the agents did not remain there and returned to the office and the SAC did not so indicate in his letter to the Bureau. The SAC did specifically state the purpose for which they were sent to the trailer court, and the purpose was confirmed by the agents concerned.

13. SA BOOKHOUT stated he had advised the SAC as to the time BOYD LINDSEY had observed the subject at the trailer court and that he felt it was 9:00 to 9:15 PM. It is noted he submitted a memorandum dated 10-28-50 which reported the interviews with the LINDSEYS but contained no information indicating when LINDSEY stated the subject was in the trailer court. BOOKHOUT advised he purposely left the time out of his memorandum in that he had furnished same to the SAC and felt it served no purpose in the memorandum. This is an incorrect conclusion.
14. SA's DALNESS and GRIFFITH stated they interviewed witnesses who placed the subject at the tourist court at 10:00 PM. DALNESS turned his notes over to SA PINKSTON either on 10-28-50 or 10-30-50 but did not notify the SAC concerning information he developed.

SA GRIFFITH advised he did notify the SAC of the fact witnesses had observed the subject at 10:00 PM and turned his notes over to SA PINKSTON on 10-28-50. SAC HAWKINS advised he was aware only of the time 9:15 PM when he wrote his letter to the Bureau and indicated the time subject and his wife left the tourist court.

There is no reason to doubt Agent GRIFFITH's statement that he furnished the SAC and Agent PINKSTON with the above information in view of the fact his Number 3 cards reflected he departed from the city the morning of 10-30-50 and was gone for at least two days on an accounting case and therefore was not available subsequent to 10-28-50 to furnish such information.

The report of SA JOHN PAUL JETER dated at Oklahoma City 12-6-50, reflected Mrs. L. F. MANN, 225 NW 22nd St., Oklahoma City, advised that the LISHANSKY's automobile was parked in her drive during the night of 10-27-50 or during the early morning hours of 10-28-50. Oklahoma City is 210 miles from Dallas. SAC HAWKINS estimated it would take a minimum of four to five hours to travel from Dallas to Oklahoma City. The exact details concerning Mrs. MANN's having observed the car in question and the reason she arrived at her conclusion concerning the time element are not set forth in the report. The fact remains that in the event it would have taken LISHANSKY four to five hours to drive to Oklahoma City, he would not have been in a position to arrive in Oklahoma City earlier than 2:00 AM had he left Dallas at 9:15 PM as alleged by SAC HAWKINS. The fact remains the subject would not have been located at the tourist court whether he left at 9:15 PM or 10:00 PM in view of the fact SAC HAWKINS did not send agents to the trailer court until 10:55 PM.

15. SA SMOOT's allegation that the SAC instructed agents to change their Number 3 cards is not correct.

SA's STANFIELD and HUBBARD stated SA JOHNNIE H. MITCHELL had mentioned changing Number 3 cards. Agent MITCHELL admitted this, although he stated some unnamed agent had also mentioned the same thing to him in a joking fashion. The comments of MITCHELL concerning the changing of Number 3 cards is indicative of a lack of proper judgment on the part of this agent.

16. SAC HAWKINS stated he had dispatched agents to the trailer court no later than 9:40 PM, 10-27-50. This is incorrect in that he did not dispatch agents until 10:55 PM on that date. He should have reviewed the office records prior to notifying the Bureau, particularly in view of the fact this point has been the subject of discussion on the part of agents concerned and has been one of the bases involving this entire inquiry.
17. SA LLOYD KINGMAN, an agent of many years service in the Bureau, when he was interviewed prior to the time the allegations contained herein were made, indicated that Agents O'BRIEN, STANFIELD, and SMOOT were the complainers in the office. KINGMAN advised STANFIELD had been criticized on a number of occasions by the SAC for failing to do his work properly, and this might account for his complaining. He said, however, he could not understand why SMOOT and O'BRIEN would do any complaining in view of the fact he knew of nothing existing between them and the SAC which would cause them to complain.

When he was reinterviewed in connection with this inquiry, he advised orally he had overheard them discuss this case, and they had indicated it had been mishandled. He said he had not been a party to these discussions, and he was unable to furnish any specific information which he could attribute to the agents concerned indicating the manner in which, in their opinion, the case had been mishandled. KINGMAN said he made it a point not to be a party to any discussions of this nature. The only conclusion he could make with reference to SMOOT was that SMOOT was a well educated agent and possibly resented the fact SAC HAWKINS occasionally made grammatical errors when he was discussing matters in agents conferences.

18. It is noted SA SMOOT, when first interviewed, stated he was out of the Dallas territory on Special Assignment when the activities in connection with the LISHANSKY case took place and that he had learned of the facts in this case upon his return. He said that at the time he first learned of this case, someone in a group of agents remarked that Mr. HAWKINS had said the Dallas Office was going to have an inspection in two or three days. Someone replied that he hoped Mr. HAWKINS was right because he wanted to see the facts in the LISHANSKY case brought out before the thing exploded and got the entire office in trouble. SMOOT indicated these remarks had been passed soon after he had returned to the office shortly after the first of November, 1950.

All agents in the office were questioned, admitted they have been inspection conscious in Dallas ever since SAC HAWKINS has been assigned to the Dallas Office, but all stated they did not hear a statement made that they hoped an inspector would come before the case exploded and got the office in trouble.

19. Although SA SMOOT admitted the SAC had been fair in all his dealings with SMOOT, it was evident during the course of the conversation with him SMOOT had an intense dislike for the SAC. He admitted that he did resent the fact Mr. HAWKINS in agent conferences made grammatical errors while expressing himself. He made the statement he felt that on the basis of the information in his memorandum, which he attributed to other agents, that he felt that Mr. HAWKINS should be removed as SAC. He indicated that if only one of the misrepresentations set forth in his memorandum were true, the Bureau should consider it justifiable grounds for removing the SAC. He indicated the agents of the office had no respect for the SAC. With the exception of Agents O'BRIEN and STANFIELD, this opinion is not shared by the other agents in the office, all of whom remarked they did respect Mr. HAWKINS.

It is my impression that because of his intense dislike for Mr. HAWKINS, he would misinterpret comments made by other agents, and this impression is brought out by the fact that the allegations set forth in his memorandum are incorrect. In addition, it is noted he waited approximately four months before bringing to the attention of anyone in the Bureau the information contained in the memorandum allegedly affecting the morale of the Dallas Office.

RE: SAC HAWKINS' ALLEGED
CHARGE OF MISCONDUCT
AGAINST SA STANFIELD

SA STANFIELD alleged that in January of 1951, while eating lunch at Skillern's Drug Store in the Mercantile Bank Building, wherein the Dallas Office is located, SAC HAWKINS joined him, talked about his, STANFIELD's, work, and then remarked, "I believe you are laying up with a woman down there". HAWKINS also allegedly stated when STANFIELD took issue with him that he was not referring to STANFIELD's character and reputation but that "It is my personal opinion - we're just human, you know". This statement was alleged to have been made at a counter of a crowded drug store.

SAC HAWKINS admitted while in the office on 1-6-51, he did discuss with STANFIELD the possibility of another woman's being in his life. He denied the statement, "It is my personal opinion - we're just human, you know". He also denied making these statements in the drug store although he admitted he had joined STANFIELD at the lunch counter, and in answer to an inquiry from STANFIELD, indicated he was not kidding about the possibility of another woman's being in STANFIELD's life.

It is noted SA STANFIELD's personnel file reflects the SAC had a lengthy discussion with this agent on 1-6-51 at which time he discussed many items, including daily reports, production, and other matters.

In my conversation with SAC HAWKINS throughout the course of this inquiry, it was my impression he felt there was a strong possibility STANFIELD was possibly going around with another woman. I advised him that if such were true, he should have conducted an appropriate inquiry to either substantiate or disprove such thought.

As to where the conversation took place, it is SAC HAWKINS' word against SA STANFIELD's. STANFIELD was very much concerned about the discussion concerning his lack of production and failure to submit reports and other matters and might possibly have misinterpreted the SAC's intent and as to where the discussion took place.

It is my opinion SAC HAWKINS did not use the judgment consistent with his position of SAC in handling this matter.

RE: ASSIGNATION OF FORMER
SA ALFRED EARL WHITE

1. SA SMOOT's and O'BRIEN's allegations that SAC HAWKINS had not correctly handled the inquiry concerning WHITE and had not reported the facts properly to the Bureau are incorrect. All witnesses, with the exception of Judge BRYANT, were interviewed by the writer who had previously been interviewed by SAC HAWKINS, and they were consistent in their comments concerning WHITE which resulted in the Bureau's transferring WHITE to Kansas City. Agents SMOOT's and O'BRIEN's statement, as well as that of SA STANFIELD, that the morale of the office was affected by this matter is not supported by facts, based on personal interview with all agents of the office.
2. SA STANFIELD, in attempting to substantiate his allegation that morale had been affected, referred to the fact SA EDWIN C. DORRIS had conversed with Mr. HAWKINS about WHITE's resignation and other matters affecting the morale of the Dallas Office. SA DORRIS advised he had contacted the SAC to discuss the fact he had received a memorandum in a case. He felt he was overassigned and the memorandum was not justified. Mr. HAWKINS thanked him for having discussed the matter with him. DORRIS stated the SAC then asked him whether he had anything else to discuss. DORRIS commented he had heard some of the agents in general conversation state they did not understand the EARL WHITE case and he gained the impression from other agents the SAC had investigated the case prior to informing WHITE of the complaint.

The SAC explained briefly that the Bureau had requested an investigation of WHITE be conducted; that the investigation was conducted and WHITE was called into the SAC's office and the entire matter was discussed. DORRIS admitted that later in the day he went to lunch with other unnamed agents in the office and informed them of his conversation with the SAC so that no criticism could be directed toward the SAC. DORRIS orally stated there had never been any morale problem involved; it was just that the agents were curious, not knowing the facts in the case, and had merely expressed their curiosity.

SAC HAWKINS confirmed the above comments of SA DORRIS.

RE: AGENTS' CONFERENCE
3-8-51

SA STANFIELD alleged that the morale of the Dallas Office was affected as a result of a discussion between SA R. D. O'BRIEN and Supervisor ROBERT C. LISH. A discussion was being had with reference to what constituted "derogatory information". STANFIELD alleged the SAC stopped the discussion, which caused a hushed silence on the part of the agents, which he attributed to a lowering of morale. The SAC, Supervisor LISH, and all agents of the office were interviewed, and the consensus of opinion was that the discussion was similar to that held in a normal agents' conference and that SAC HAWKINS stopped a too prolonged, rather than a too heated discussion. All were consistent in their comment that nothing had taken place which was considered serious enough to notify the Bureau and that the SAC had properly handled the matter.

RE: ALLEGATION REGARDING VISITS
TO LUFKIN RESIDENT AGENCY AND
EXTENT OF ASSOCIATION WITH
OFFICERS IN THAT AREA

With reference to SA STANFIELD's allegation that SAC HAWKINS had visited his residency only twice and had visited National Academy graduates SAMUEL B. CANDY, Lufkin Police Department, and SAM W. BOLLINGER, Jacksonville Police Department, only once since his arrival in Dallas as SAC, the records of the office reflect that the SAC had made two trips to the Lufkin Residency; that ASAC BOSWELL had also made two trips to this residency. Considering the fact that he has been SAC of the Dallas Office for slightly over a year, he has made the prescribed number of visits to this Resident Agency.

The fact that SAC HAWKINS is not as well known as some previous SAC's is accounted for by the fact that he has made only the two visits as indicated.

RE: ALLEGATIONS OF MRS. IRENE
M. ARTERBERRY

1. Mrs. ARTERBERRY alleged she had only four hours work. This is true based on the manner that she operates the switchboard. During my stay in the Dallas Office, I had observed her on a number of occasions in a semi-reclining position against the wall, and she appeared to be half asleep. It was observed on a number of occasions she had turned off the buzzer. As a consequence, she was in no position to observe the lights when they would flash. This caused a delay in completing calls. It is noted during the conversation with other employees in the office, they indicated that they also had experienced difficulty in completing calls promptly. Undoubtedly this is the reason therefor.
2. She alleged she had other work assigned under a previous telephone system which has now been taken from her. Based on a telephone survey, representatives of the telephone company recommended she be relieved of her duties so as to operate the switchboard properly.
3. She alleged the present telephone system was not proper for the Dallas Office.

I had a survey conducted by the telephone company, and they assured me this was the only proper communication system for an office the size of Dallas and that it would be efficient if the operator were efficient.

4. SAC HAWKINS relieved her of her other duties on the recommendation of the telephone company representatives plus the fact error cards were being forwarded to the Dallas Office by the Bureau in connection with time and attendance reports that were being submitted. These duties were assigned to another clerical employee when she was transferred from the Bureau to the Dallas Office.
5. SAC HAWKINS stated he observed an improvement in the manner in which Mrs. ARTERBERRY operates the switchboard. As previously indicated, however, she still is not proficient in operating the board due to the fact she is not constantly alert to incoming and outgoing calls.

It is noted Mrs. ARTERBERRY did not report to the SAC the fact she did not have sufficient work. She orally stated she did not feel free to walk in and discuss the matter with the SAC. It is believed, however, that SAC HAWKINS should have been alert to the fact she did not have a sufficient amount of work assigned to her. It is believed that an employee on the switchboard could be assigned an additional two to three hours work in addition to operating the board efficiently.

Due to her age, it is not felt Mrs. ARTERBERRY is the proper person for this assignment and she should be removed. It is also to be noted that although the SAC indicated that Mrs. ARTERBERRY is showing improvement, he does not feel she is an excellent employee. In this connection, in the inspection efficiency ratings submitted by SAC HAWKINS on Mrs. ARTERBERRY he gave her a satisfactory rating in the upper brackets of her grade. Based on the comment of SAC HAWKINS, plus my own personal observation of the manner in which she operates the switchboard, this efficiency rating is not justified.

6. Mrs. ARTERBERRY alleged the morale of the Dallas Office is presently low. She indicated it was difficult to determine the cause other than to refer to the SAC's policy in connection with sick and annual leave. It was ascertained that consistent with Mrs. ARTERBERRY's comments, SAC HAWKINS would not notify agents or clerical employees of the fact their annual leave was being authorized until the day before the leave was to start. This does not permit employees to make necessary plans even though they realize the ever present possibility that leave can always be cancelled in an emergency. The agents and clerical employees interviewed all were consistent in commenting, although they were not complaining, that SAC HAWKINS did not authorize leave in advance. They stated, however, that in no instance had they failed to get their leave as requested.
7. Mrs. ARTERBERRY's allegation that SAC HAWKINS in a clerical conference stated there was a stigma attached to the Dallas Office was verified when other clerical employees were interviewed. HAWKINS admitted making such a statement. The fact that he made such a statement reflects on his judgment as an SAC even though he stated there was no intent to imply that a stigma was attached to the office and that he was merely attempting to indicate Dallas had the greatest potentialities in the Bureau, and he felt the Division should lead the Bureau in statistical accomplishments.

RE: MORALE - DALLAS OFFICE

The morale of the Dallas Office can be considered to be only satisfactory. It is believed that within the recent past the morale had been unsatisfactory. This is attributed to the fact the SAC, in an abrupt fashion by the use of routing slips, memoranda, and individual conferences with the agents, indicated that he desired more work to be done than the employees had been accustomed to doing previously. His request for additional effort on the part of the personnel is attributed only to the fact that the case load had increased. The former low morale is also attributed to the fact that he has adopted the procedure of utilizing the services of a few agents for a four-months period exclusively to handle applicant type cases. He rotates this assignment, however, and now that the agents have realized that he operates on a rotation basis, they are more readily accepting their assignment. The above comments are borne out by the fact SA O'BRIEN, in his comments to me, indicated that he felt that he was being singled out to handle applicant cases, and as a consequence, he resented this action on the part of the Agent in Charge. Now that he has reached the end of his four-months assignment and someone else will take over his duties in handling applicant cases, he realized that the SAC was following a proper procedure in that an agent assigned exclusively learns the investigative procedure and makes the necessary contacts which will assist him materially in concluding a case at the earliest possible time. It is also to be noted several agents during the course of my interview with them indicated they had received numerous memoranda and routing slips in connection with delinquent cases. They pointed out that they had had a large number of cases assigned to them, but the SAC had indicated to them he wanted the work handled promptly. They stated now that they had increased their production, they were no longer receiving the memoranda which had formerly been directed to them and they realized that the Agent in Charge was conscious of the responsibilities as Agent in Charge and wanted to see that the work was handled.

The agents admitted they are now doing more work than they have any time in the recent past. All agents admitted that the SAC showed no partiality to any employee and that he

expected the same performance from all, and as a consequence, they respected him for this policy.

It was apparent from my discussion with the employees, although no specific comments were made in a complaining fashion, that he had had little sympathy with them when they failed to perform in the manner which he thought was consistent with what the Bureau wanted, and as a consequence, they resented this attitude. Now, however, that they know what he wants and the way he wants it done, they have changed their attitude and it is believed the morale will improve as time goes on.

As a new Agent in Charge, it is believed he has made some mistakes, particularly in the way that he has endeavored to get across the fact the work had to be handled, and as a consequence, he has rubbed some people the wrong way. It is my opinion, however, that he has profited by his mistakes and will benefit in the future by having made the mistakes.

It is being recommended that the Dallas Office be re-inspected within three months.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. SAC E. O. HAWKINS

It is recommended that SAC HAWKINS be placed on probation and that he receive a strong letter of censure. This recommendation is based on the fact that in his letter to the Bureau furnishing an explanation as to his handling of the LISKANSKY case, he did misrepresent the time he dispatched Agents to the trailer court to obtain information for raid purposes when office records were available to obtain the correct time; he used questionable judgment in discussing with SA STANFIELD the possibility that STANFIELD might be running around with women other than his wife; for failure to have observed that Mrs. ARTHURRAY had sufficient assigned work and for keeping her on the switchboard when she appears to lack ability to properly operate it; for stating in a clerical conference there was a stigma attached to the Dallas Office; and for having called ASAC BOSWELL to the office to assist him in the preparation of the letter to the Bureau which resulted in some discussion on the part of Agents in the office.

A recommendation is not being made that he be removed as Special Agent in Charge in view of the fact that it was observed that although he is firm in dealing with personnel, he is considered fair by all personnel. For the additional reason that, with the exception of Agents SMOOT, STANFIELD, and O'BRIEN, all Agents indicated they respected his judgment and they realized he was attempting to carry out his responsibilities required by the Director to see that the job is done. It is also to be noted that according to the Administrative Report submitted for February, 1951, the office closed over 1,200 cases, which is a considerable increase over the number of cases closed when he first assumed his duties as Special Agent in Charge. Also it was observed that SAC HAWKINS appeared to be held in high regard by law enforcement officials with whom I came in contact during the course of the inspection, as well as other official business contacts. It is recommended, however, that the Dallas Office be re-inspected in three months.

2. SAC A. C. BOWEN

It is recommended that he receive a letter of censure. This recommendation is based on the fact that as Assistant Agent in Charge,

he failed to observe that Mrs. ARTERBERRY did not have sufficient work to keep her fully occupied; and for the reason that he possibly authorized SA NAT A. PINKSTON to omit an administrative section in his report which would have explained the fact witnesses were at variance in reporting the time subject was observed at the trailer court.

3. SA EFTON A. STANFELD

It is recommended that he receive a disciplinary transfer, that he be placed on probation, and that he receive a letter of censure. This recommendation is based on the fact he waited over four months before notifying anyone the SAC was alleged to have misrepresented facts to the Bureau; for inaccurately interpreting the SAC's action in handling the resignation of ALFRED EARL WHITE; for inaccurately interpreting the morale of the Agents based on a discussion at an Agents' conference between SA R. DAVID O'BRIEN and Supervisor ROBERT C. LISH; and for attempting to have clerical employees back-date his #3 cards when the SAC had called his attention to the fact he had not submitted them and requested that he submit them.

4. SA HOWARD D. SMOOT

It is recommended that he be placed on probation and that he receive a disciplinary transfer and a letter of censure. This recommendation is based on the fact he was a party to discussions involving allegations of criticism of the SAC and that he waited for over four months before notifying a representative of the Bureau of the existence of such allegations; that he misinterpreted, repeated, and set forth in his memorandum to me allegations which were entirely incorrect; and that he unjustly criticized the SAC concerning Mr. HAWKINS' handling of the inquiry which resulted in the resignation of ALFRED EARL WHITE.

5. SA R. DAVID O'BRIEN

It is recommended that he receive a disciplinary transfer, that he be placed on probation, and that he receive a letter of censure for being a party to a discussion involving criticism of the SAC; for not notifying the Bureau or the SAC of such criticism; for not having advised me of the existence of such allegations when I first

interviewed him; for having read the SAC's letter of explanation to the Bureau and accusing the SAC of misrepresentation when he knew that he had not notified the SAC or the Agent to whom the case was assigned of the time that he had heard subject was at the trailer court; and for unjustly criticizing the SAC for not properly handling the inquiry concerning ALFRED EARL WHITE.

6. SA JOHNNIE H. MITCHELL

It is recommended he receive a disciplinary transfer, that he be placed on probation, and that he receive a letter of censure. This recommendation is made in view of the fact that he failed to notify the Bureau or the SAC that a misrepresentation had been made to the Bureau concerning the time he had departed from the office for the trailer court; when he was interviewed during the inspection by a representative of the inspection staff, he failed to furnish any information concerning the existence of any misrepresentation on the part of the SAC concerning the LISHANSKY case; for discussing with at least one other Agent the fact the SAC had not accurately reported facts to the Bureau in the LISHANSKY case; and for at least jokingly suggesting Agents change their #3 cards which undoubtedly caused, or helped to cause, the impression to be gained the SAC had issued such instructions.

7. SA JOHN BARRY HUBBARD

It is recommended that he receive a letter of censure for having heard an allegation that the SAC submitted a memorandum to the Bureau which might have contained untruths, and that he had failed to notify the Bureau or the SAC.

8. SA NAT A. PINKSTON

It is recommended that he receive a letter of censure for not setting out in his report submitted in connection with the LISHANSKY case complete facts concerning the fact that there was a variance in time the witnesses reported subject as being seen at the trailer court.

9. SA WILLIAM D. PROFFITH

It is recommended he receive a letter of censure. This recommendation is based on the fact that he failed to notify the Bureau or the SAC that allegations had been made by other Agents to the effect Mr. HAWKINS had not accurately reported to the Bureau the time subject LISCHANSKY departed from the D & H Trailer Court.

10. CLERK MRS. IRENE M. ARTERBERRY

It is recommended that Mrs. ARTERBERRY receive a letter of censure. This recommendation is based on the fact that she admitted she had only four hours work and had failed to notify the SAC or ASAC of this fact.

11. SA JAMES W. BOOKHOUT

It is recommended he receive a letter of caution in view of the fact in his memorandum submitted containing the results of an interview in the LISCHANSKY case, he failed to record the time a witness reported having seen subject at the D & H Trailer Court, Dallas, Texas.

Very truly yours,

Gerald C. Gearty

GERALD C. GEARTY
INSPECTOR

ENCLOSURES

1. Photostatic copy of letter to the Bureau from Dallas, 10/29/50, entitled "EFRAIM LISHANSKY, wasfug; DORIS LISHANSKY, wasfug; ITSP"
2. Memorandum submitted by SA HOWARD D. SMOOT, 4/9/51.
3. Memorandum submitted by SA EFTON A. STANFIELD, 4/7/51.
4. Memorandum submitted by SA EFTON A. STANFIELD, 4/14/51.
5. Memorandum submitted by SA R. DAVID O'FRIEN, 4/13/51.
6. Memorandum submitted by SAC H. O. HAWKINS, 4/18/51.
7. Memorandum submitted by SAC H. O. HAWKINS, 4/18/51.
8. Memorandum submitted by ASAC H. C. BOSWELL, 4/18/51.
9. Memorandum submitted by Clerk S. RAIFORD FULLER, 4/9/51.
10. Memorandum submitted by Clerk S. RAIFORD FULLER, 4/14/51.
11. Memorandum submitted by SA JOHN BARRY HUBBARD, 4/10/51.
12. Memorandum submitted by SA WILLIAM D. GRIFFITH, 4/13/51.
13. Memorandum submitted by SA NAT A. PINKSTON, 4/16/51.
14. Memorandum submitted by SA EARL M. DALNESS, 4/11/51.
15. Memorandum submitted by SA W. DENEY PRESLEY, 4/16/51.
16. Memorandum submitted by SA JAMES W. BOOKHOUT, 4/16/51.
17. Memorandum submitted by SA CURTIS L. PERRYMAN, 4/12/51.
18. Memorandum submitted by SA JOHNNIE H. MITCHELL, 4/14/51.
19. Memorandum submitted by SA EDWIN C. DORRIS, 4/13/51.
20. Memorandum submitted by SA ROBERT C. LISH, 4/17/51.
21. Memorandum submitted by Clerk IRFNE M. ARTERBERRY, 4/18/51.

Dallas, Texas
April 9, 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR INSPECTOR GEARTY:

RE: Morale in the Dallas Division

I first perceived a feeling of tension and uneasiness in Dallas in the early part of November, 1950, when I returned after having been away on special assignment for 2 weeks. During that 2 weeks a matter, which I can identify only as the LISHANSKY CASE, had come up; and when I returned to the Division most of the Agents seemed worried and restless about it.

It would be impossible for me to tell what specific Agent I have heard mention this matter or what any individual Agent has said about it. I do know that no Agent has singled me out for a discussion of the affair. The case first came to my attention when, in a group of Agents, someone remarked that Mr. HAWKINS had said that the Dallas Office was going to have an inspection in 2 or 3 days and that Mr. HAWKINS wanted the word passed around. Someone replied that he hoped Mr. HAWKINS was right, because he wanted to see all the facts in the LISHANSKY CASE brought out before the thing exploded and got the entire office in trouble. Since that time I have been in groups of Agents several times when the LISHANSKY CASE would thus come up and be discussed.

The essence of what has been said about the case in my presence, as I remember it, is this:

About 8:00 o'clock one night, Dallas received information that a widely sought jewel thief named LISHANSKY was enroute to a rendezvous with his wife in a tourist court in South Dallas and could reasonably be expected to arrive there by 10:00 or 11:00 p.m.

Mr. HAWKINS, by his fumbling inability to make a decision, did not get Agents on a surveillance at the tourist court until midnight or after. The next day, it became apparent to Agents on the plant that neither LISHANSKY nor his wife was at the place. These Agents, interviewing witnesses at the court, learned that LISHANSKY had positively been seen at the court around 9:30 or 10:00 p.m. the night before.

This was a matter of great interest to the Bureau, and Mr. HAWKINS was called upon to explain why he had not managed to effect LISHANSKY's apprehension. Mr. HAWKINS was afraid to tell the Bureau the truth, namely, that he had handled the case badly. He tried to write a devious and deceitful memorandum to the Bureau, covering up the bald fact of his incompetence and falsely adducing various acceptable reasons for his failure to arrest LISHANSKY.

After he got the thing written, Mr. HAWKINS observed that it was not convincing, even to himself. Therefore, he called Mr. BOSWELL in from annual leave, explained the entire affair, and asked Mr. BOSWELL to help him.

Mr. BOSWELL, his ego inflated at thus having been called into the breach, rewrote the memo, knowing that it was a tissue of lies.

The memorandum allegedly contains 2 principal falsifications:

(1) It states that Agents were on the plant by 9 or 10 p.m. when actually they did not arrive until midnight or after. In order to make this falsehood undetectable, Mr. HAWKINS discreetly, though not directly, passed the word out that it would be helpful if the Agents would change their #3 cards for that night.

(2) The memorandum allegedly states, or implies, that even if the surveillance had been started promptly it would not have been productive, because there was no real indication that LISHANSKY had been at the tourist court that night. Actually, Agents on the plant had received positive indications that LISHANSKY had been seen there. To tighten up this falsehood, Mr. HAWKINS gave some Agent instructions to reinterview all the witnesses at the tourist court, and to slant and color the reporting of those interviews in such a way that these would appear no concrete indication that LISHANSKY had been seen there on the pertinent night.

I have no evidence as to whether any of the allegations of Mr. HAWKINS' incompetence and his and Mr. BOSWELL's subsequent duplicity are true. I do know, however, that the matter had disastrous effects on the morale of this office. When I left the Division in the latter part of October, there seemed to be nothing wrong with the esprit de corps among the Agents. When I returned 2 weeks later, I perceived a prevailing atmosphere of contempt for and distrust of Mr. BOSWELL and Mr. HAWKINS, a general feeling of uneasiness and insecurity.

The Agents seemed to feel that if Mr. HAWKINS and Mr. BOSWELL would lie to the Bureau in such a way, ~~there~~ they were probably capable of any other dishonesty that might seem to promote their personal ambitions. At any rate, this is the feeling that I had after hearing about the LISHANSKY case.

This could bring up the pertinent question: "If all were harmony when you left Dallas, why were you so credulous to tales of Mr. HAWKINS' and Mr. BOSWELL's dishonesty when you returned 2 weeks later?" Candidly, I could not but believe that the Agents who mentioned the matter in group discussions were telling the truth, because I could see no conceivable reason why anyone would choose to bring the matter up and then lie about it.

It might reasonably be asked why, if I believed such serious charges against 2 Bureau officials, I did not report them to the Director at once. Primarily, I sincerely believed that an inspection was imminent and that the entire story would inevitably come out. Secondly, I shrank from taking on myself the onus of bringing up such a matter, about which I had only hearsay information and which would no doubt come up on an inspection.

One indication of the damage which this affair has done to morale in this office is the reaction--if I can use my own feeling as an index to that of others--of Agents here to the Earl White matter.

Earl White was not a close personal friend of mine, but I was sufficiently well-acquainted with him to regard him as one of the most devoted admirers of Mr. Hoovers and one of the most loyal and hardworking Agents I have ever seen. I did not think that anything could pry Earl White out of the Bureau, because he loved it so much.

I was incredulous when I heard that he had resigned. When I later heard that Mr. HAWKINS had made an investigation of EARL on the basis of a complaint made by WARREN MOORE, USA at Tyler, I felt that Mr. HAWKINS, for some personal reason which was unknown to me, had probably treated EARL dishonestly. I want to elaborate on this.

I know nothing whatever about WARREN MOORE; but not long after Mr. HAWKINS arrived in this Division, Mr. HAWKINS one day remarked to me that "WARREN MOORE is a no-good sonofabitch." Mr. HAWKINS said he based his opinion on information which Federal Judge Bryant had given him about MOORE. Mr. HAWKINS made this remark to me in strict confidence. I have kept that confidence until this moment, never having previously mentioned it to anyone.

When, therefore, I heard that Mr. HAWKINS had made an investigation of WHITE on the basis of a complaint from MOORE, without even mentioning the matter to WHITE, I could not help feeling that there was some kind of chicanery involved.

It is said that among the persons from whom Mr. HAWKINS got derogatory information about WHITE were various police officers in WHITE's territory, specifically the Chief of Police at Tyler. I have participated in several police schools and conferences in that area. I have specifically noticed, and previously mentioned even to Mr. Hawkins himself, that the officers down there seemed always, unprompted, to go out of their way to pay EARL WHITE glowing compliments.

With regard to DUNCAN BUTLER, Chief of Police at Tyler, I should like to point out that I was in Tyler for a long conference with Mr. BUTLER only a few days before I originally heard of the WHITE trouble. I remember on that occasion innocently and casually asking Mr. BUTLER how Earl was getting along. Mr. BUTLER's reply went beyond a routine response to a routine question. He used the occasion to say, quite gratuitously, that EARL WHITE was a well-liked, hard-working Agent who was a "credit to the FBI in East Texas." Naturally, I was dumbfounded a few days later to hear that Mr. HAWKINS had found out that Mr. BUTLER did not like EARL WHITE.

At no moment since I first heard of the EARL WHITE matter have I felt that the Bureau dealt with WHITE harshly or unfairly. In fact, I am sure that, on the basis of the information which Mr. HAWKINS gave the Bureau, the Bureau did exactly what it should have done. I do have some doubts, however, that Mr. HAWKINS handled this matter honestly, thoroughly, and impartially.

I have not aired my opinion about the Earl White affair. Here and now is the first and only time that I have actually discussed it.

Respectfully

Howard D. Smoot
HOWARD D. SMOOT

1. Agency and organizational designations
U. S. Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation

3. Block No.

4. Slip No.

25863

5. Employee's name (and social security account number when appropriate)

MR. HOWARD D. SMOOT

ESA

GS 12 \$7000

PAY ROLL CHANGE DATA

	BASE PAY	OVERTIME		GROSS PAY	RET.	TAX	BOND	F. I. C. A.		NET PAY
7. Previous normal										
8. New normal										
9. Pay this period										

10. Remarks:

11. Appropriation(s)

12. Prepared by

13. Audited by



Periodic step-increase



Pay adjustment



Other step-increase

14. Effective date

15. Date last equivalent increase

16. Old salary rate

17. New salary rate

18. Performance rating is satisfactory or better.

6-10-51 12-11-49 \$7000 \$7200

(Signature or other authentication)

19. LWOP data (Fill in appropriate spaces covering LWOP during following periods):
Period(s):

(Check applicable box in case of excess LWOP)



In pay status at end of waiting period.



In LWOP status at end of waiting period.



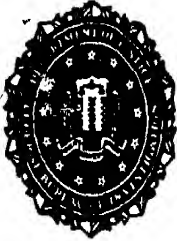
No excess LWOP. Total excess LWOP

JW:dh

Initials of Clerk

STANDARD FORM NO. 1126d—Revised
Form prescribed by Comp. Gen., U. S.
Nov. 8, 1950, General Regulations No. 102

PAY ROLL CHANGE SLIP—PERSONNEL COPY



United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.



Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

For inclusion in the fund to be paid to the designated beneficiary of any Special Agent of the FBI who has previously contributed to this fund and who dies from any cause except self-destruction while employed as a Special Agent, I am forwarding herewith (by CHECK - MONEY ORDER) the sum of \$10, payable to the Chief Clerk of the FBI, to be included in said fund. Payment will be made for death by self-destruction after the Agent has been a member of the fund for two years. It is understood and agreed that the sum tendered herewith is a voluntary, gratuitous contribution to said fund which I understand is to be administered in the following manner.

The Director of the FBI will appoint a committee which shall consider all matters pertaining to the acquisition, safe keeping and expending of said fund, which committee will recommend appropriate action to the Director in pertinent matters. The Chief Clerk of the FBI shall receive all contributions and account for same to the Director. Upon the death of any Special Agent who is a member of said fund the appointed committee will consider the case and submit a recommendation to the Director as to its conclusions. Appropriate instructions will then be issued to the Chief Clerk, directing him to pay to the designated beneficiary the sum of \$10,000. The following person is designated as my beneficiary for FBI Agents' Insurance Fund:

Name MABETH E. SMOOT Relationship Wife Date 1-29-51
Address 5215 Langview St., Dallas, Texas

The following person is designated as my beneficiary under the Chas. S. Ross Fund providing \$1500 death benefit to beneficiary of agents killed in line of duty.

Name MABETH E. SMOOT Relationship Wife Date 1-29-51
Address 5215 Langview St., Dallas, Texas

Very truly yours,

Howard W. Amos
Special Agent
1/29/51

May 15, 1951

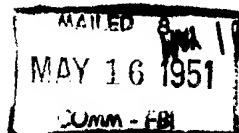
Mr. Howard D. Smeat
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Dallas, Texas

Dear Sir:

The Bureau has reviewed information developed during the course of the recent inspection of the Dallas Division, at which time you submitted a memorandum setting out certain criticisms of your Special Agent in Charge and it has been ascertained that you were aware of certain discussions on the part of other Agents assigned to your office, which were critical of the manner in which your Special Agent in Charge handled a phase of the case involving E/raim Lishansky. It is further noted that these matters came to your attention in November, 1950, but you took no action for the purpose of informing the Bureau until your discussion with the Inspector. You were also critical of the manner in which your Special Agent in Charge conducted an inquiry into certain complaints which had been made against a former Special Agent who was assigned to the Dallas Division, and it was determined that such criticisms on your part were entirely unwarranted.

The above matters are noted in keeping with the standards expected of Bureau Agents. Accordingly, you are being placed on probation and will be incumbent upon you to establish by the proper performance of your duties and by your careful fulfillment of all of your responsibilities as an Agent that you are qualified and properly disposed to continue in that position. Should there be any recommendation of the General Agent in Charge, more severe administrative action may become necessary.

RECEIVED-MAY 16 1951



RECEIVED MAY 16 1951

John Edgar Hoover
Director

CC - MAY 16 1951
(Confidential)
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
RECEIVED DIRECTOR

- Tolson
- Ladd
- Clegg
- Glavin
- Nichols
- Rosen
- Tracy
- Harbo
- Belmont
- Fuhr
- Tele. room
- Nease
- Gandy

ADDENDUM: This Agent should be closely supervised by you for a period of ninety days and at the expiration of that time you should submit a Special Performance Rating Report, together with your recommendation as to whether he should be removed from probation.

JIC:ps *ps*

CC - SAC, Savannah (Confidential)
Movement (Confidential)
Leave (Confidential)
~~Eckerman~~ (Confidential)
✓ SA Howard D. Smoot Personnel File
Dallas Office File

FLC

gr

leg

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Nichols _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Harbo _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Tele. Room _____
Nease _____
Gandy _____

OFFICE MEMORANDUM - UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, Dallas

SUBJECT: Speeches
Dallas Division

DATE: 5-28-51

This is to record the fact that on this date I determined for the first time that SA HOWARD D. SMOOT was supposed to address the Park Cities Lions Club, Melrose Hotel, Dallas, Texas, on 5-29-51 on the general functions of the Bureau.

I questioned SA SMOOT relative to this matter and he stated that approximately six weeks ago he was contacted by MR. CARL HILGER, JR. relative to this speech and he requested MR. HILGER to clear through this office for him, SA SMOOT, to make this appearance. MR. HILGER never contacted this office and he has informed SA SMOOT that he thought SA SMOOT would make the necessary arrangements.

In view of the above facts SA SMOOT will be permitted to make this address before the Park Cities Lions Club, Dallas, Texas, May 29, 1951.

HOH:FB

SAC, Dallas

June 4, 1951

Director, FBI

PARK CITIES LIONS CLUB
DALLAS, TEXAS

Reurlet of May 28, 1941, explaining the designation of Special Agent Howard D. Smoot to handle a speaking engagement before the captioned organization on May 29, 1951.

You should instruct Special Agent Smoot and the other Agents in your office that any invitation submitted in the manner of the above invitation should be immediately brought to your attention. It is evident, in connection with the captioned matter, that embarrassment might have resulted. In the future make certain that such invitations are immediately brought to your attention by the Agent personnel of your office.

3 SEP 10 1951

GLC:mab

PERFORMANCE RATING GUIDE FOR INVESTIGATIVE PERSONNEL

(For use as attachment to Performance Rating Form No. FD-185)

Name of Employee HOWARD D. SMOOT Title SPECIAL AGENT - GS-12
 Rating Period: from 4/1/51 to 6/15/51

RATING GUIDE AND CHECK-LIST

Note: Only those items having pertinent bearing on employee's performance should be rated. All employees in same salary grade should be compared. Rate items as follows:

- + Outstanding (exceeding excellent and deserving special commendation).
✓ Satisfactory (ranging from good to excellent but not sufficient to rate outstanding).
- Unsatisfactory.
○ No opportunity to appraise performance during rating period.

Guide for determining adjective rating:

An 'Outstanding' rating cannot be justified unless all elements rated are 'plus', and in addition, of course, supporting comments must comply with the requirements as set out below.

So far as 'Satisfactory' and 'Unsatisfactory' ratings are concerned, it is impossible to provide a mechanical formula for computing the various 'plus', 'check', and 'minus' marks because such would presume equal weight for all elements rated. Good judgment must be exercised to insure that the adjective rating is reasonable in the light of the elements rated. All minus marks must be supported by narrative detail, and of course, all 'Unsatisfactory' ratings must comply with the requirements as set out below.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p><u>/</u> (1) Personal appearance.
 <u>/</u> (2) Personality and effectiveness of his personal contacts.
 <u>-</u> (3) Attitude (including dependability, cooperativeness, loyalty, enthusiasm, amenability and willingness to equitably share work load).
 <u>/</u> (4) Physical fitness (including health, energy, stamina).
 <u>/</u> (5) Resourcefulness and ingenuity.
 <u>/</u> (6) Forcefulness and aggressiveness as required.
 <u>/</u> (7) Judgment, including common sense, ability to arrive at proper conclusions; ability to define objectives.
 <u>/</u> (8) Initiative and the taking of appropriate action on own responsibility.
 <u>/</u> (9) Planning ability and its application to the work.
 <u>/</u> (10) Accuracy and attention to pertinent detail.
 <u>/</u> (11) Industry, including energetic consistent application to duties.
 <u>/</u> (12) Productivity, including amount of acceptable work produced and rate of progress on or completion of assignments. Also consider adherence to deadlines unless failure to meet is attributable to causes beyond employee's control.
 <u>/</u> (13) Knowledge of duties, instructions, rules and regulations, including readiness of comprehension and 'know how' of application.
 <u>/</u> (14) Technical or mechanical skills.
 <u>/</u> (15) Investigative ability and results:
 <u>/</u> (a) Internal security cases
 <u>/</u> (b) Criminal or general investigative cases
 <u>/</u> (c) Fugitive cases
 <u>/</u> (d) Applicant cases
 <u>○</u> (e) Accounting cases
 <u>/</u> (16) Physical surveillance ability.</p> | <p><u>/</u> (17) Firearms ability.
 <u>/</u> (18) Development of informants and sources of information.
 <u>/</u> (19) Reporting ability:
 <u>/</u> (a) Investigative reports
 <u>/</u> (b) Summary reports
 <u>/</u> (c) Memos, letters, wires
 (Consider: <u> </u> conciseness; <u> </u> clarity; <u> </u> organization; <u> </u> thoroughness; <u> </u> accuracy; <u> </u> adequacy and pertinency of leads; <u> </u> administrative detail.)
 <u>/</u> (20) Performance as a witness.
 <u>○</u> (21) Executive ability:
 <u>○</u> (a) Leadership
 <u>○</u> (b) Ability to handle personnel
 <u>○</u> (c) Planning
 <u>○</u> (d) Making decisions
 <u>○</u> (e) Assignment of work
 <u>○</u> (f) Training subordinates
 <u>○</u> (g) Devising procedures
 <u>○</u> (h) Emotional stability
 <u>○</u> (i) Promoting high morale
 <u>○</u> (j) Getting results
 <u>/</u> (22) Ability on raids and dangerous assignments:
 <u>○</u> (a) As leader
 <u>/</u> (b) As participant
 <u>/</u> (23) Organizational interest, such as making of suggestions for improvement.
 <u>/</u> (24) Ability to work under pressure.
 <u>○</u> (25) Miscellaneous. Specify and rate:
 <u> </u>
 <u> </u>
 <u> </u></p> |
|---|---|

A. Specify general nature of assignment during most of rating period (such as security, criminal, applicant squad, or as resident Agent, supervisor, instructor, etc.): Security, Criminal, and Applicant Squad

B. Specify employee's most noteworthy special talents (such as investigator, desk man, research, instructor, speaker): Investigator, Speaker, Police Instructor

C. (1) Is employee available for general assignment wherever needs of service require? No (If answer is not 'yes', explain in narrative comments.)
 (2) Is employee available for special assignment wherever needs of service require? No (If answer is not 'yes', explain in narrative comments.)

D. Has employee had any abnormal sick leave record during rating period? No (If so, explain in narrative comments.)

ADJECTIVE RATING: SATISFACTORY

Outstanding, Satisfactory, Unsatisfactory

HOH:FB

Dallas, Texas
June 15, 1951

Re: HOWARD D. SMOOT, Special Agent
Special Efficiency Report

This final efficiency report is being prepared concerning this agent inasmuch as his resignation from the service is effective at the close of business on June 15, 1951.

Agent Smoot makes a very good personal appearance and is neat and conservative in dress. He is average in force, aggressiveness, initiative, and resourcefulness for an agent within his grade. He appears to be in average physical condition.

This agent is capable of handling involved criminal investigations and adequately reporting same. He is well versed in Bureau policy and procedure and can be utilized on dangerous assignments.

Agent Smoot is an approved police instructor and an approved Bureau speaker. He gets along well with police officials and makes good contacts in this respect. He has been assigned to the headquarters city and has handled cases in the general criminal classifications, Security Matter cases, and deadline applicant cases. ||

During the course of a recent inspection in the Dallas Division this agent submitted a memorandum setting out certain criticisms of the Special Agent in Charge and was critical of the manner in which the Special Agent in Charge conducted an inquiry into certain complaints which had been made against a former Special Agent who was formerly assigned to the Dallas Division. It was determined that such criticisms on the part of this agent were entirely unwarranted. As the result of this agent's unfounded complaints, by letter dated May 15, 1951, the Bureau placed this agent on probation and transferred him from the Dallas Division to the Savannah Division.

In my opinion this agent is entitled to a rating of SATISFACTORY in GS-12, being in the LOWER LIMITS of this rating.

WHL
Initials

H. O. Hawkins
H. O. HAWKINS
SAC

June 8, 1951
Dallas, Texas

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I want to resign, effective June 15 if possible. Please forward any forms necessary for cashing in my annual leave and retirement benefits.

Very truly yours

HOWARD D. SMOOT
Special Agent

EXPEDITE PROCESSING.

JUN 12 1951

RECORDED-263689-148

BRB

6-16-51
WRC/PHB

Reynolds
6-15-51
WRC/PHB
Retire. sec.

Wire sent SAC
6-14-51
WRC/PHB

prop. adv
6-14-51
slr

[Handwritten signature]
not re-employable
due to resignation
during process
HSE
per sec
6-18-51

6-11-51
bonded rep. not re

Prepared by: FKB
Checked by:
Filed by: *mlm*

RECORDED

JUL 20 1951

June 18, 1951

Mr. Howard D. Smoot
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Dallas, Texas

Dear Mr. Smoot:

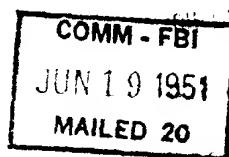
Receipt is acknowledged of your letter of June 8, 1951, submitting your resignation as a Special Agent in the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and you are advised that same has been accepted effective at the close of business June 15, 1951, active duty having ceased at the same time. The computation of accrued annual leave payable to you will be furnished at a later date on the personnel action form reflecting your resignation and the amount of such payment due.

There is enclosed an Application for Refund of Retirement Deductions which should be executed by you, in duplicate, and returned to this Bureau for appropriate action. However, it should be noted from the form which is also enclosed that you have a choice of accepting either a refund or a deferred annuity beginning at age 62 and if the latter choice is made the refund application should not be filed. For your information, deductions will not be taken from your salary for retirement purposes subsequent to the effective date of your resignation.

It is requested that you keep this Bureau promptly advised of your forwarding address and any changes therein until such time as all salary matters have been settled. This will eliminate considerable delay in transmitting checks to you.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director



Enclosures

CC: SAC, Dallas (Personal Attention)
File No. 67-263689
JW:fkf

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Nichols _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Harbo _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Tele. Room _____
Nease _____
Gandy _____

JUN 19 1951
FBI
RECEIVED READING ROOM
JUN 19 1951

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

FORM APPROVED
BUDGET BUREAU NO. 50-R084

Prepared by:
Checked by:
Filed by:

JH
2/2

NOTIFICATION OF PERSONNEL ACTION

1. NAME (MR. - MISS - MRS. - FIRST - MIDDLE INITIAL - LAST) MR. HOWARD D. SMOOT MR. HOWARD D. SMOOT		2. DATE OF BIRTH 10-5-13	3. JOURNAL OR ACTION NO. F.B.I. 29321 29321	4. DATE 15 6-28-51							
This is to notify you of the following action affecting your employment:											
5. NATURE OF ACTION (USE STANDARD TERMINOLOGY) RESIGNATION		6. EFFECTIVE DATE eb. 6-15-51	7. CIVIL SERVICE OR OTHER LEGAL AUTHORITY								
FROM		TO									
Special Agent GS 12 \$7200 per annum		8. POSITION TITLE									
		9. SERVICE, GRADE, SALARY									
		10. ORGANIZATIONAL DESIGNATIONS									
		11. HEADQUARTERS									
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FIELD <input type="checkbox"/> DEPARTMENTAL		12. FIELD OR DEPT'L	<input type="checkbox"/> FIELD <input type="checkbox"/> DEPARTMENTAL								
13. VETERAN'S PREFERENCE		14. POSITION CLASSIFICATION ACTION									
NONE	5 PT.	10 POINT		WWII	WWI	OTHER	NEW	VICE	I. A.	REAL.	
		DISAB.	WIFE	WIDOW							
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>											
15. SEX	16. RACE	17. APPROPRIATION S. & E., FBI		18. SUBJECT TO C. S. RETIREMENT ACT (YES-NO)		19. DATE OF OATH (ACCESSIONS ONLY)		20. LEGAL RESIDENCE			
		FROM: TO:		None Yes				Texas			
REMARKS Ly. in ant. of 557 hrs. thru 2:30 P. M., 9-25-51. (2 holidays included). No forwarding address.											
SIGNATURE OR OTHER AUTHENTICATION <i>J. L. H.</i>											

8. FILE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

0-9a

JW:FKB

Prepared by: *[initials]*
Checked by: *[initials]*
Filed by: *[initials]*

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION. JUNE 14, 1951

Transmit the following message to:

DEFERRED

SAC, DALLAS

RESIGNATION SPECIAL AGENT HOWARD D. SMOOT ACCEPTED EFFECTIVE CLOSE
OF BUSINESS JUNE FIFTEENTH. SECURE GOVERNMENT PROPERTY AND FORWARDING
ADDRESS.

HOOVER

2 JUL 6

67-263689-149
RECORDED

JW:fkf

67-263689

olson _____
add _____
legg _____
levin _____
nichols _____
osen _____
racy _____
arcs _____
elmont _____
ehr _____
ele. room _____
eaur _____
andy _____

[Handwritten signature]

FBI
READING ROOM

[Handwritten initials]
JRC
P.E.
ERC

SENT VIA 9-10 M

Per *[signature]*

[Handwritten initials]

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Dallas 1, Texas

June 16, 1951

Director, FBI

Re: HOWARD D. SMOOT
Special Agent

Dear Sir:

There is transmitted herewith by registered mail the following Government property secured from SA SMOOT upon his resignation from the service, which was effective upon the close of business June 15, 1951:

Bureau Badge with case, #3317
Commission Card with case, #3562
GTR's J120,714 through J120,725

There is being forwarded to the Bureau by Railway Express the remaining Government property in possession of SA SMOOT at the time of his resignation. This property is listed as follows:

FBI Handbook #955
Agents Brief Case
Zipper Brief Case
Inspector's Manual #279
Official Police Revolver #655722
Official Police Hip Holster
Grip Adapter

RECORDED
2 JUL 1951

67-263689-150

Agent SMOOT has advised me that his forwarding address will be 5215 Longview Street, Dallas, Texas.

Very truly yours,

H. O. Hawkins
H. O. HAWKINS
SAC

ENCLOSURE
REGISTERED
HOH:fb
66-

cc-Package

①	Wackerman	JW:fb
②	Leone	RLB/ine
③	Pr. Sec.	DEH
④	Movement	ucr
⑤	Ex. Sec.	AH

*3-ur
red
c.c.*

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 8-14-51

FROM : SAC, Dallas

Attention: CHIEF CLERK's OFFICE

SUBJECT: HOWARD D. SMOOT
Former Special Agent

The Bureau is advised that former SA HOWARD D. SMOOT has telephonically informed this office that he has moved and that his new address is

6038 Kenwood
Dallas, Texas

3
AUG 24 1951

67-268684-157

SEARCHED	31
INDEXED	172
10 AUG 21 1951	
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	

HOH:fb
66-

Howard D. Smoot - Former Special Agent

EDD: 3-23-51 GS-12 \$70

Resigned: 6-15-51 (Voluntary)

Federal Bureau of Investigation

United States Department of Justice

Dallas 1, Texas

June 25, 1951

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

AMSD ✓

Director, FBI

Re: HOWARD D. SMOOT
Former Special Agent

Dear Sir:

This is to record the fact that on June 19, 1951, Mr. H. L. WILLIFORD, Executive Secretary, Hunt Oil Company, 7th Floor, Mercantile Bank Building, Dallas, Texas, who is a close personal contact of mine, appeared in the Dallas Office and stated that former Special Agent HOWARD D. SMOOT had made application to the Hunt Oil Company for a position. Mr. WILLIFORD stated that Mr. HUNT was desirous of employing an individual who could prepare articles, particularly in connection with politics. He stated that Agent SMOOT had informed Mr. HUNT that he was an excellent writer and that he had written much of the material for the Bureau. Mr. WILLIFORD wanted to know if I had any comments whatsoever to make regarding this former employee.

I informed Mr. WILLIFORD that Mr. SMOOT had been an agent assigned to this office until June 15, 1951, at which time he resigned. Mr. WILLIFORD inquired whether or not SMOOT would be subject to reinstatement in this Bureau, at which time I informed Mr. WILLIFORD that this was a matter in which the decision would have to be made at the Seat of Government in Washington, D. C. Mr. WILLIFORD stated Mr. HUNT was very much impressed with Agent SMOOT's ability and felt they would offer him employment in the capacity of a writer. I informed Mr. WILLIFORD that I had no comment either pro or con to make on this agent's ability and I knew nothing about any writing he had done for the Bureau.

ON June 20, 1951, Mr. H. L. HUNT contacted me relative to the same matter and I informed Mr. HUNT that I had no comment to make relative to SMOOT or his ability; that if he desired information relative to former Agent SMOOT's employment or activities in the Bureau, he would have to get this information from the Seat of Government.

For the information of the Bureau, Mr. H. L. HUNT is President of the H. L. Hunt Oil Company and H. L. Hunt Enterprises. He is a close contact of mine. He has been written up twice within the past year in Life magazine and is reported to have the largest daily income of any person in

HOH:FB

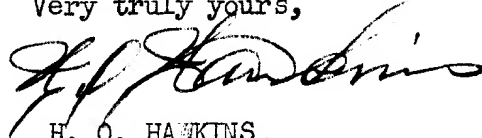
67-

Re: HOWARD D. SMOOT
Former SA
DL Letter 6-25-51

the world. During the past week he has been written up in Life magazine as having a weekly income of over a million dollars.

In the event I am subsequently contacted by either Mr. WILLIFORD or Mr. HUNT, I will advise them as before, that they should communicate with the Seat of Government for any information relative to this former employee.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'H. O. Hawkins', written in a cursive style.

H. O. HAWKINS
SAC

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: July 4, 1951

FROM : J. A. SIZOO

SUBJECT: R. DAVID O'BRIEN
Former Special AgentH. D. Smoot

In view of the allegations made by former Agent O'Brien concerning his discussion with Inspector G. C. Gearty, as set forth under Item No. 2 in Mr. Clegg's memorandum to you, dated July 3, 1951, I called Inspector Gearty for answers, Gearty answered as follows:

1. O'Brien alleges that Gearty questioned him on five or six occasions for a total of ten or eleven hours. Inspector Gearty states that he first interviewed O'Brien in connection with the routine personnel interviews. He estimates that this interview lasted from thirty to thirty-five minutes and O'Brien had very little to say except that he now considered conditions in the office quite satisfactory and Gearty questioned his statement whereupon O'Brien elaborated by stating that he felt SAC Hawkins was going to give him the business soon after Hawkins' arrival because he reassigned O'Brien to the Applicant Squad. O'Brien stated he had since learned that it was Hawkins' policy to rotate such assignments and he was then to be relieved from assignment on the Applicant Squad and was no longer concerned about the situation. He had no further comments at that time. According to Gearty, it was necessary to reinterview O'Brien later in the inspection because of the personnel situation which had arisen. O'Brien was interviewed on the second occasion, largely with reference to his participation in the personnel situation which had been discovered. The interview included a discussion concerning the facts relating to the Lishansky case which O'Brien is said to have withheld. This interview lasted approximately forty-five minutes, at the conclusion of which O'Brien is said to prepare a memorandum covering the situation. Some time later O'Brien returned to Gearty with a memorandum which, after reading, Gearty felt was not complete in one or two respects. After a further discussion of approximately ten or fifteen minutes concerning these points, O'Brien left Gearty's office to correct the statement. It was returned to Gearty without further discussion and, according to Gearty, O'Brien was not further interviewed by him during the Dallas inspection.

2. O'Brien charges that during the interviews Gearty spent more time asking what O'Brien had said to other Special Agents instead of trying to find out the facts. Gearty points out that

AS:pc

3 AUG 8 1951

the personnel situation which he was looking into involved an undue amount of gossiping on the part of some of the Dallas personnel and former Special Agent H. D. Smoot had identified O'Brien as one of the participants, therefore O'Brien was interrogated as to the extent of the gossiping he had indulged in with other Special Agents.

3. O'Brien alleges that Gearty told him he, Gearty, would rather be in Timbuktu than on this particular personnel assignment. Inspector Gearty flatly denies having made such a statement.

It should be noted in Item No.3 in referenced memorandum O'Brien alleges that he advised Agent Pinkston and SAC Hawkins of the facts with reference to the Lishansky case which O'Brien was accused of withholding. Both Pinkston and Hawkins deny having received this information from O'Brien. In this connection Inspector Gearty advised that when he interviewed O'Brien on the second occasion he asked O'Brien specifically concerning this matter as to whether or not he had advised SAC Hawkins or Special Agent Pinkston of the facts he was then accused of withholding. At that time O'Brien told Gearty that he had not done so.

The above is for the Bureau's information in connection with this entire matter. No further action is recommended at this time with reference to Gearty.

Director's Not. "It seems clear O'Brien
to say the least is given to
a vivid imagination."

APPLICATION FOR REFUND OF RETIREMENT DEDUCTIONS

CIVIL SERVICE RETIREMENT SYSTEM

CSR

To avoid delay in payment: (1) Complete application in full; (2) Typewrite or print in ink

1. NAME (Last) (First) (Middle) MR. SMOOT, HOWARD DRUMMOND	2. OTHER NAMES UNDER WHICH EMPLOYED NONE	3. DATE OF BIRTH Month Day Year OCTOBER 5 1943
--	---	--

4. DATE OF TERMINATION OF SERVICE (Mo., day, year) JUNE 15, 1951	5. TITLE OF LAST POSITION SPECIAL AGENT	6. DEPARTMENT OR AGENCY OF LAST EMPLOYMENT DEPT. OF JUSTICE
---	--	--

7. BUREAU, BRANCH, OR DIVISION OF LAST EMPLOYMENT FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	8. LOCATION OF LAST EMPLOYMENT (City and State) DALLAS, TEXAS	9. PREVIOUS APPLICATIONS FILED (Indicate by "X") NONE <input type="checkbox"/> RETIREMENT ANNUITY <input type="checkbox"/> SERVICE CREDIT <input type="checkbox"/> REFUND <input type="checkbox"/> VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS
--	--	---

10. LIST BELOW ALL OF YOUR OTHER CIVILIAN SERVICE FOR THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT OR DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA:

DEPARTMENT OR AGENCY (Including bureau, branch, or division where employed)	LOCATION OF EMPLOYMENT (City and State)	PERIODS OF SERVICE	
		BEGINNING DATE	ENDING DATE
NONE			

WARNING: Any false statement in this application or misrepresentation relative thereto is a violation of the law punishable by a fine of not more than \$10,000.00 or imprisonment of not more than 10 years, or both (52 Stat. 197; U. S. C. 18:80).

NOTICE

1. If you have been separated less than 30 days, this application should be forwarded to the office in which you were last employed.
2. If you have been separated more than 30 days, forward this application to the Retirement Division, U. S. Civil Service Commission, Washington 25, D. C.
3. If you have more than 5 years of service you may be entitled to annuity rights which will be forfeited by payment of this refund unless you are later reemployed.

I hereby certify that all statements in this application are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Howard Drummond Amos
(SIGNATURE OF APPLICANT)

5215 LONGVIEW ST.
(NUMBER AND STREET)

DALLAS
(CITY AND ZONE NUMBER)

6-23-51
(DATE)

TEXAS
(STATE)

ALPHABETIC
NOT RECORDED
JUL 11 1951

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Carbon Paper

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Nichols

DATE: July 14, 1951

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: FACTS FORUM
FORMER SPECIAL AGENT HOWARD D. SMOOT

The Dallas Office has submitted to the Bureau background information and pamphlets concerning a new organization in Dallas, Texas, called Facts Forum which apparently is being financed and backed by the millionaire oil man named H. L. Hunt. Hunt owns and operates the Hunt Oil Company which has headquarters in the Mercantile Bank Building in Dallas and he is reported to be the largest independent oil operator in the world.

Facts Forum started in Dallas this summer and is designed to create interest on the part of the public in national and world affairs. It conducts public opinion polls and disseminates the results to the public. Already it has spread to several other cities. It is designed to stay away from partisan politics and will deal with studies including governmental science and other vital subjects which materially affect the ability of the earth to support life, such as soil conservation, mineral wealth conservation, water supply, etc.

Mr. Hunt is allegedly financing Facts Forum as a hobby. Former Special Agent Howard D. Smoot has been employed to head and operate Facts Forum. Smoot began working for this outfit on June 25, 1951.

Former Special Agent Smoot entered on duty March 23, 1942, and went to Dallas from the Seat of Government in November, 1948. In connection with the inspection of the Dallas Office in the late spring of this year, Special Agent Smoot made several unfounded charges against SAC Hawkins. As a result the Bureau on May 15 wrote Smoot a letter of censure, placing him on probation and transferring him to the Savannah Office. Shortly thereafter Smoot resigned. His attitude before his resignation and subsequent thereto was entirely unjustified.

RECOMMENDATION:

That we not cooperate with Facts Forum in any way if a request along this line should be received.

MAJ:wrh

I certainly
agree. Same
on [unclear]
should be [unclear]

HOWARD D. SMOOT

SPECIAL AGENT - GS-12

ENTERED ON DUTY:

3-23-42

SALARY:

\$7000.00

✓ OFFICE OF PREFERENCE:

DALLAS

DICTATION ABILITY:

Excellent

EXAMINATION:

97.5

SAC HAWKINS:

This agent makes a very good personal appearance, is neat and conservative in dress, and has a pleasing, friendly personality. He is average in force, aggressiveness, and I would consider him above average in initiative and resourcefulness for an agent within his grade. This agent appears to be in average physical condition and has advised that he is available for general or special assignment. He is capable of handling involved criminal investigations and adequately reporting the same. He is well versed in Bureau policy and procedure and could be utilized on a dangerous assignment. This agent is an approved Bureau police instructor and an approved Bureau speaker. He gets along extremely well with police officials and makes excellent contacts in this respect. I have received information that he is considered an outstanding Bureau speaker. This agent is assigned to the headquarters city and is handling cases in the general criminal classification, Security Matter cases, and deadline applicant cases. Status: In my opinion, this agent is entitled to a rating of SATISFACTORY in GS-12, being in the upper limits of this rating.

INSPECTOR GEARTY:

This agent is above average in intelligence and presents a neat average appearance. He admitted he was a party to discussions involving allegations of criticism of the SAC growing out of the SAC's handling of the case entitled "EFRAIM LISHANSKY, was, ITSP". He misinterpreted, repeated, and set forth in a memorandum to me allegations which were entirely incorrect with reference to this matter. He unjustly criticized the SAC concerning the SAC's handling of an inquiry which resulted in the resignation of a former special agent. He failed to notify the Bureau or the SAC of the existence of the above-mentioned allegations, it being noted that the LISHANSKY case occurred over four months ago. It was evident during the course of the interview that Smoot had an intense dislike for the SAC. He admitted he did resent the SAC in agents' conferences making grammatical

INSPECTION REPORT
DALLAS OFFICE
INSPECTOR GEARTY
APRIL 4, 1951
Interviewed by:
INSPECTOR GEARTY

*Letter to Smoot 5-15-51
placed on probation
re Lishansky case
J.E. [signature]*

errors while expressing himself. He said he felt that based on the information in his memorandum which he attributed to other agents, he felt the SAC should be removed. He also stated the agents of the office had no respect for the SAC, and it was determined this opinion is not shared by other agents. It is recommended that he receive a disciplinary transfer, that he be placed on probation, and that he receive a strong letter of censure.

Concur
M
allen

FIELD FIREARMS TRAINING RECORD

SPECIAL AGENT

SMOOT, Howard D.

FD-40
3-25-47

OFFICE	MO. YR.	HS	PPC	SG	.30	MG	GAS	RD	<i>First Print</i>	QUALI- FIED
SOG	7 47	98	97		85		✓			
	8 47	100	97		95	98				
	9 47	100	95	100		100				
	11 47	Absent								
	12 47								✓	
	1 48	Absent								
In-Service	4 48	85	94		85	95				
	5 48	100	95		85					
	6 48	98	95	100		95				✓
	7 48	85 94	100							
	8 48	Absent								
	9 48	Absent								
	11 48	Absent								
Dallas	12 48								✓	
"	1 49								✓	
"	2 49								✓	
"	3 49								✓	
"	4 49			100	82	100				
"	5 49	98	90	100	86					
"	6 49	96	98	100		100	✓			
"	6 49	make-up:								
"	4 49	100	96	100		95				

70 AUG 9 1951

67-37584-11	
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
AUG - 3 1949	
DALLAS, TEXAS	
ROUTED TO	FILE <i>a</i>

FD-107
(1-1-45)

DUPLICATE PROPERTY RECORD

(This record is to be kept up-to-date and should be maintained
in the field personnel file of the special agent.)

NAME ⁰ Smoot, Howard Drummond

- ✓ Badge # 3317, with case
- ✓ Commission Card with case, # 3562
- ✓ FBI Handbook # 955
- Tax Exemption Identification Card # _____
- ✓ Agents Brief Case X
- ✓ Zipper Brief Case X
- G.T.R. Identification Card # _____
- ✓ Inspector's Manual # 279

FIREARMS:

- ✓ Official Police Revolver # 655722
- ✓ Official Police Hip Holster X
- ✓ Grip Adapter X

70 AUG 9 1951

✓ BTR
8120714-725

No.

SMOOT
(SURNAME)HOWARD
(FIRST NAME)DORRANCE
(SECOND NAME)

DATE OF BIRTH			DATE	DESIGNATION	OFFICE
MONTH	DAY	YEAR			
SEX			RACE		
RETIREMENT AGE					

DATE	FISCAL YEAR DEDUCTIONS AND SERVICE CREDIT CONTRIBUTIONS	TONTINE DEDUCTIONS	NET FISCAL YEAR DEDUCTIONS AND SERVICE CREDIT CONTRIBUTIONS	DEPARTMENT'S ESTABLISH- MENTS WILL NOT USE THIS COLUMN	BALANCE FORWARD	TOTAL CREDITED TO EMPLOYEE	DATE OF ORIGINAL APPOINTMENT	REMARKS
6-30-42	59		24.00		27.51	102.42A		
JUN 30 1944	100.98	12.00	154.98		182.49	345.69A		
JUN 30 1945	175.20	12.00	163.20A		345.69	522.12A		
DEC 31 1945	183.43	12.00	176.43A		522.12	635.76A		
DEC 31 1946	119.64	6.00	113.64A		635.76	900.12A		
DEC 31 1946	276.36	12.00	264.36A					
12/31/47	327.22	12.00	315.22		900.12	1045.44A	12-31-47	Tontine Accrued 12-31-47
						12-31-47	12-31-47	Gross Deductions 12-31-47
SERVICE HISTORY					FISCAL RECORD			
DATE	ACTION	BASIC PAY	RETIRE	YEAR	CALCULATED YEAR SALARY DEDUCTIONS	ACCUMULATIVE TOTAL SALARY DEDUCTIONS	DO NOT USE	REMARKS
Grade and salary fixed by Classification Act of 1949 (P.L. 424, approved 10-2-49)								
12-11-49	Per Pay Inc.	6800	CS 12	1948	348.12	1613.16		
6-10-51	Per Step Inc.	7000	CS 12	1949	403.57	2016.73		
Oct 6-1-51		7200	CS 12	1950	419.90	2436.63		
				1951	206.00	2642.63		
<p>Verifications and Service Certified Correct</p> <p><i>[Signature]</i> Date AUG 16 1951</p> <p>Acting Chief, Federal Bureau of Investigation</p> <p>Not indicated on account of unapproved leave.</p>								

RETIREMENT RECORD CARD—G. S. 5. 22 (Revised 12-1-50) Form 2800—Rev. 1-51

Piles 3/ang/Rl

102 and
2800 sent CSC AUG 21 1951

121

SHOOT

HOWARD DREYFUS

(SURNAME)

(FIRST NAME)

(SECOND NAME)

DATE OF BIRTH			LEGAL VOTING RESIDENCE			
MONTH	DAY	YEAR	STATE AND CONG. DISTRICT		COUNTY	CITY OR TOWN
10	5	13	Texas 5th		Dallas	Dallas
SEX	M	RACE	W		MILITARY SERVICE	
RETIREMENT AGE			70		YES NO	
					YES NO	

EMPLOYEE'S NAME	NATURE OF ACTION	POSITION AND GRADE	SALARY		EFFECTIVE DATE	DEPARTMENT OR BUREAU AND OFFICIAL STATION	TOTAL, \$0.00/0.00		
			PAY LESS ALLOWANCES	BASIC PAY			MO.	DAY	YR.
00	A. Enc.	Sp. Agent.	Car-9	\$3200	3-25-42	Justice, FBI, Fld.			
00	Army enlisted				2-33				
	Discharged				2-36				
	From S.A.	Sp. Agent	Car-10	3500	1-1-43				
	From S.A.	Sp. Agent	Car-11	3800	7-1-44				
	From S.A.	Sp. Agent	Car-12	4600	6-1-45				
	Salary Fixed By Act Approved 6-30-45	Same Grade			7-1-45				
	Salary Fixed By Act Approved 5-24-48	Same Grade		5905.20	7-1-48				
				Per Inc 6144.60	12-1-46				
				Per Inc 6324.00	1-13-48				
	Salary Fixed by Act Approved 7/3/48	Same Grade		6714.30	7-11-48				

EDUCATION:

INDICATE NUMBER OF YEARS:

COMMON SCHOOL

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

HIGH SCHOOL

1 2 3 4

COLLEGE OF

1 2 3 4 (7)

REMARKS: IF ANY

A.B. 1938

A.M. 1940

S.V. 0

SPECIAL QUALIFICATIONS

Influence of Communists Described by Ex-FBI Man

Telling of his experiences with communism in the United States as an FBI agent, Dan Smoot explained to the Oak Cliff Lions Club Wednesday that the Communists are able to exert influence entirely out of proportion to their minute numbers.

Mr. Smoot, co-ordinator of Facts Forum, was speaker at the Lions' noon meeting at the Oak Cliff Chamber of Commerce. He said he took the position with the non-profit public information service

because he felt that it was the best defense against communism. "The Communists gain ground because most Americans are indifferent and misinformed," Mr. Smoot asserted.

As a special agent for the FBI, the speaker dealt with communism during World War II in the industrial Middle West. He pointed out that at present there are 43,000 (less than one-tenth of the total population) Reds in the United States.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Alden
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Winterrowd
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

File 4

Dan Smoot

DAILY TIMES HERALD
Dallas, Texas
August 29, 1951

Re: FORMER SA HOWARD D. SMOOT;
H. L. HUNT;
FACTS FORUM

3 SEP 12 1951

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 11-27-51

FROM : SAC, Dallas

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIALSUBJECT: WILLIAM F. BILLINGS
INFORMATION CONCERNING MISCELLANEOUS

Re alet 11-5-51 to Mr. WILLIAM F. BILLINGS, 700 Mercantile Bank Building, Dallas, Texas, in which the Bureau advised former Agent BILLINGS that he would receive in the future Uniform Crime Reports bulletin and other material issued by the Bureau from time to time.

For the information of the Bureau, former SA BILLINGS has been most friendly with this office and has visited the office on numerous occasions, and nothing but the highest regard for the Bureau has been exhibited in his conduct. However, I felt the Bureau should be aware of the fact that Mr. BILLINGS has accepted a position with the Hunt Oil Company, H. L. HUNT being the principal behind this company and the same individual for whom former Special Agents R. DAVID O'BRIEN and HOWARD D. SMOOT are employed. It has occurred to the Dallas Office that the information requested may be in connection with the operation of "FACTS FORUM", an organization sponsored by Mr. HUNT and under the direction of Mr. SMOOT.

HCB:FB
67-6810222 2
0222 2

12 00 00 00 00 00

Facts Forum Speaker Raps Public's Attitude

Lack of political interest on the part of the American public was hit hard by Dan Smoot, Facts Forum co-ordinator, in an address before the Lions Club of Dallas Friday in the Adolphus Hotel. What disgruntled citizens term

a lackadaisical policy pursued by their government is caused by their own indifference to public affairs, Mr. Smoot said. As long as a policy is expedient, he continued, most people will go along with it; they do not examine an

issue objectively and they do not consider the possible long-range effects of a potentially dangerous policy.

In his address, "Facts Forum as a Weapon Against Indifference," Mr. Smoot emphasized the American people must be fully acquainted with the issues at hand. Facts Forum, he said,

is designed along the lines of the traditional New England town hall to make citizens politically conscious and to reawaken their interest.

The idea is not to channel a person's way of thinking but to present the facts and let him think and vote intelligently, the Facts Forum co-ordinator said. Enlightened citizens working together can do a great deal toward dispelling the confusion which they themselves have helped to create.

Mr. Smoot watched the growth of Communist influence in America during the nine years he served as an agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. While with the FBI, he was administrative assistant to J. Edgar Hoover for two years. Mr. Smoot is the holder of bachelor's and master's degrees from Southern Methodist University and a doctor's degree from Harvard University. Prior to joining the FBI, Mr. Smoot was a faculty member at SMU for three years.

DAILY TIMES HERALD
DALLAS, TEXAS
MARCH 21, 1952

92 APR 4 1952

ACC. ANN.

1941

[illegible]

ACC. ANN.

1944

[illegible]

ACC. ANN. 16-2-50

ACC. SICK *11-4-2* ? ADV. SICK

1943

DAY OF NO.	JANUARY			FEBRUARY			MARCH			APRIL			MAY			JUNE			JULY			AUGUST			SEPTEMBER			OCTOBER			NOVEMBER			DECEMBER		
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87-C-7877-8 LE

DIV. 3-23-42

ACC. ANN.

ACC. SICK

ADV. SICK

1942

[illegible]

ACC. ANN.			51-7												ACC. SICK				ADV. SICK											
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Accrued Sick																														
DAY OF MO.	JAN		FEB		MAR		APR		MAY		JUNE		DAY OF MO.	JULY		AUG		SEPT		OCT		NOV		DEC		DAY OF MO.				
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Calendar Year 1945

LWOP SUSP.

No. of days _____

Annual lost _____

Sick lost _____

ANNUAL

As of 1-1-45 51 ✓

Current Acc. 51

Total 1-1-1

Leave lost _____

Balance _____

Total taken 1-1

Balance 1-1-46 1-1

(amt. lost) _____

SICK

As of 1-1-45 _____ ✓

Current Acc. _____

Total _____

Leave lost _____

Balance _____

Total taken _____

Balance 1-1-46 _____

ACC. ANN.				ACC. SICK												ADV. SICK											
ACCURED ANN.																											
ACCURED SICK																											
DAY OF MO.	JAN		FEB		MAR		APR		MAY		JUNE		DAY OF MO.	JULY		AUG		SEPT		OCT		NOV		DEC		DAY OF MO.	
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Calendar Year 1948

LWOP SUSP.

No. of days _____

Annual lost _____

Sick lost _____

ANNUAL

As of 1-1-48 _____

Current Acc. _____

Total _____

Leave lost _____

Balance _____

Total taken _____

Balance 1-1-49 _____

(amt. lost) _____

SICK

As of 1-1-48 _____

Current Acc. _____

Total _____

Leave lost _____

Balance _____

Total taken _____

Balance 1-1-49 _____

EMPLOYEE SA Smoot, Howard D. EOD 3-23-42 DIV. 5

ACC. ANN. 58-6 ✓ ACC. SICK 39-0 ✓ ADV. SICK

ACCURED ANN. 68-4 ✓

ACCURED SICK 69-0 30-0

DAY OF MO.	JAN		FEB		MAR		APR		MAY		JUNE		DAY OF MO.	JULY		AUG		SEPT		OCT		NOV		DEC		DAY OF MO.
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PRINTED IN U.S.A. BY Postindex COMPANY, JAMBSTOWN, N.Y. 97-J.C-9033-B-P

Calendar Year 1947

LWOP SUSP.

No. of days

Annual lost

Sick lost

ANNUAL

As of 1-1-47 58-6 58-6 ✓

Current Acc. 14-4 11-4

Total 73-2 79-4

Leave lost

Balance 73-2 79-4

Total taken 5-2 19-6

Balance 1-1-48 68-0 59-4 ✓

(amt. lost)

SICK ✓

As of 1-1-47 39-0

Current Acc. 15-0

Total 54-0

Leave lost

Balance 54-0

Total taken 11-0

Balance 1-1-48 26-0 ✓

ACC. ANN. 63-4 ✓ ACC. SICK 26-0 ✓ ADV. SICK 45-0 ✓

ACCURED ANN. 72-7 ✓

ACCURED SICK 72-7 ✓

DAY OF MO.	JAN		FEB		MAR		APR		MAY		JUNE		DAY OF MO.	JULY		AUG		SEPT		OCT		NOV		DEC		DAY OF MO.
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Calendar Year 1946

LWOP SUSP.

No. of days

Annual lost

Sick lost

ANNUAL

As of 1-1-46 63-4 ✓

Current Acc. 26-0

Total 89-4

Leave lost

Balance

Total taken 30-6

Balance 1-1-47 58-6

(amt. lost)

SICK

As of 1-1-46 26-0 ✓

Current Acc. 15-0

Total 41-0

Leave lost

Balance

Total taken 2-3

Balance 1-1-47 39-0

LAST NAME	FIRST NAME AND INITIAL	IDENTIFICATION NO.	TYPE OF APPOINTMENT	EOD DATE	AGENCY	CALENDAR YEAR
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Standard Form No. 1137
General Regulations No. 102

LEAVE RECORD

GPO 16-48099-1

Form prescribed by Comp. Gen., U. S.
June 28, 1940

MONTH	PAY PER. NO.	ANNUAL			SICK			MONTH	PAY PER. NO.	ANNUAL			SICK			ABSENCE WITHOUT PAY W-AWL-SUSPENDED				COMPENSATORY TIME RECORD			
		TAKEN		HRS. ACCR.	TAKEN		HRS. ACCR.			TAKEN		HRS. ACCR.	TAKEN		HRS. ACCR.	DATE	TYPE	HRS.	TOTAL	PAY PERIOD	HOURS WORKED	HOURS TAKEN	BAL.
		HRS.	TOTAL		HRS.	TOTAL				HRS.	TOTAL		HRS.	TOTAL									
JANUARY	26	8	8	4				JULY	16			116			70								
	3	4	12	12			10		17	6	44	124	15	32									
	4	1	13	20																			
FEBRUARY	5			28			20	AUGUST	18	8	52	132			88								
	6			36					19	20	72	140											
MARCH	7	8	21	44			30	SEPTEMBER	20	59	131	148			90								
	8			52					21			156											
APRIL	9			60			40	OCTOBER	22	8	139	164			100	REMARKS							
	10	3	24	68					23	3	142	172											
									24			180	9	41									
MAY	11			76			50	NOVEMBER	25		188	2	43	110									
	12	6	30	84					26		196	1	44										
	13	8	38	92																			
JUNE	14			100	1	1	60	DECEMBER	1		204	8	52	120									
	15			108	16	17			2	32	174	208											
															YEARLY SUMMARY (HOURS)								
																			ITEM	ANN.	SICK		
																			BAL. FORWARDED	449	(38)		
																			YR. ACCRUAL	208	120		
																			TOTAL	657	82		
																			TOTAL TAKEN	177	5049		
																			BALANCE	480	483	30 33	

LAST NAME	FIRST NAME AND INITIAL	IDENTIFICATION NO.	TYPE OF APPOINTMENT	EOD DATE	AGENCY	CALENDAR YEAR
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SA Smoot, Howard D.

3-23-42

1949

LAST NAME FIRST NAME AND INITIAL IDENTIFICATION NO. TYPE OF APPOINTMENT EOD DATE AGENCY CALENDAR YEAR *

Standard Form No. 1137
General Regulations No. 102

LEAVE RECORD

GPO 16-48899-1

Form prescribed by Comp. Gen., U. S.
June 28, 1946

MONTH	PAY PER. NO.	ANNUAL		SICK		MONTH	PAY PER. NO.	ANNUAL		SICK		ABSENCE WITHOUT PAY W-AWL-SUSPENDED				COMPENSATORY TIME RECORD							
		TAKEN		HRS. ACCR.	TAKEN			HRS. ACCR.	TAKEN		HRS. ACCR.	TAKEN		HRS. ACCR.	DATE	TYPE	HRS.	TOTAL	PAY PERIOD	HOURS WORKED	HOURS TAKEN	BAL.	
		HRS.	TOTAL		HRS.			TOTAL		HRS.	TOTAL		HRS.	TOTAL									
JANUARY	26			4			JULY	16		116		70											
	3			12		10		17		124		10											
	4			20	7	7																	
FEBRUARY	5			28		20	AUGUST	18	1	90	132	80											
	6			36				19	1	91	140												
MARCH	7			44		30	SEPTEMBER	20	8	99	148	90											
	8			52				21			156	4	106										
APRIL	9	8	8	60		40	OCTOBER	22	8	107	164	8	114	100	REMARKS								
	10			68	8	15		23			172	3	117										
	11			76	16	31		24	40	147	180												
MAY	12	32	40	84		50	NOVEMBER	25		188		110			YEARLY SUMMARY (HOURS)								
	13	7	47	92	8	39		26		196					ITEM	ANN.	SICK						
															BAL. FORWARDED	480	33						
															YR. ACCRUAL	208	120						
JUNE	14	1		100	40	79	DECEMBER	1	48	195	504	130			TOTAL								
	15	42	89	108	14	92		22	32	227	508				TOTAL TAKEN	437	177						
															BALANCE	461	36						

LAST NAME FIRST NAME AND INITIAL IDENTIFICATION NO. TYPE OF APPOINTMENT EOD DATE AGENCY CALENDAR YEAR

SA Smoot, Howard D. 3-23-42 1950

Smott, Howard D.

LAST NAME	FIRST NAME AND INITIAL	IDENTIFICATION No.	TYPE OF APPOINTMENT	EOD DATE	AGENCY	CALENDAR YEAR
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Standard Form No. 1137
General Regulations No. 102

LEAVE RECORD

GPO 16-48009-1

Form prescribed by Comp. Gen., U. S.
June 28, 1946

MONTH	PAY PER. No.	ANNUAL		SICK		MONTH	PAY PER. No.	ANNUAL		SICK		ABSENCE WITHOUT PAY				COMPENSATORY TIME RECORD					
		TAKEN		HRS.				TAKEN		HRS.		W-AWL-SUSPENDED				PAY PERIOD	HOURS WORKED	HOURS TAKEN	BAL.		
		HRS.	TOTAL	ACCR.	HRS.			HRS.	TOTAL	ACCR.	HRS.	DATE	TYPE	HRS.	TOTAL						
JANUARY	2 1/2			4		JULY															
	3			12																	
	4			20	7																
FEBRUARY	2			28	11	AUGUST															
	6			36																	
MARCH	7			44		SEPTEMBER															
	8			52																	
APRIL	9			60	4	OCTOBER															
	10			68																	
	11			76																	
MAY	12			84	14	NOVEMBER															
	13			92	8																
JUNE	14			96	1	DECEMBER															

Apr 550 hrs. al

1/4 1/2 REMARKS Dallas
557

Resig at E ch
6-15-51

Pr. 557 hrs.

Leave 2:30 pm

9-25-51
(R) 2 1/2 holidays

YEARLY SUMMARY (HOURS)		
ITEM	ANN.	SICK
BAL. FORWARDED	461	36
YR. ACCRUAL	96	55
TOTAL	557	91
TOTAL TAKEN		15
BALANCE	557	46

LAST NAME	FIRST NAME AND INITIAL	IDENTIFICATION No.	TYPE OF APPOINTMENT	EOD DATE	AGENCY	CALENDAR YEAR
SA	Smoot, Howard D.			3-23-42		1951

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Dallas 1, Texas

June 16, 1951

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Director, FBI

Re: HOWARD D. SMOOT
Special Agent

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Bureau teletype dated June 14, 1951, advising that the Bureau was accepting the resignation of the above-captioned employee effective at the close of business on June 15, 1951.

This is to record the fact that the Bureau teletype was the first official notice I received relative to this agent's resignation, although I had received some indication from agents assigned to this office that he was planning to submit or already had submitted his resignation to the Bureau.

I secured all of this agent's Bureau property and had him sign his final efficiency report at the close of business on June 15, 1951.

This is to advise that this agent's attitude has been extremely antagonistic. He has been sullen and very uncooperative since the recent inspection in this office. In view of this agent's attitude and recent display of disloyalty, it is recommended that, should he seek reinstatement, he be unfavorably considered.

There is transmitted herewith the field personnel file of this agent, together with his final efficiency rating, firearms record, and duplicate property record.

Agent SMOOT has advised me that his forwarding address will be 5215 Longview Street, Dallas, Texas.

Very truly yours,

H. O. HAKINS
H. O. HAKINS
SAC

REGISTERED
HOH:FB
67-3258

FIELD FIREARMS TRAINING RECORD

SPECIAL AGENT

Howard D. Smoot

FD-40
3-25-47

[illegible]

FIELD FIREARMS TRAINING RECORD

SPECIAL AGENT

SMOOT, HOWARD D.

FD-40
3-25-47

OFFICE	MO. YR.	RA HS	PPC	SG	.30	MG	GAS	Other RD Training	Pistol Practice	QUALI- FIED
Dallas	7-47	on sick leave								
"	8-47	98	97	100		98	✓			
"	9-47	make up 94	make up 96	make up 100	85	98		✓		
"	10-47								✓	
"	11-47								✓	
"	12-47								✓	
"	1-48								✓	
"	2-50								✓	
"	3-50								✓	
"	4-50	at Police School								
"	5-50	on annual leave								
"	6-50	on sick leave								
"	7-50	96	88	100						
"	7-50	make up 94	make up 90	make up 100						
"	8-50	1950 make up 94	1950 make up 90		91	90				
"	8-50	1950 make up				93				
"	8-50	100	90	✓		100				
"	9-50				87	95		✓		
"	10-50								✓	
"	11-50								✓	
"	12-50								✓	
"	1-51							✓		
"	2-51							✓		
"	3-51							✓		
"	4-51				80	90		✓		

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

REPORT OF PERFORMANCE RATING

Name of Employee: HOWARD D. SMOOT

Where Assigned: DALLAS FIELD
(Division) (Section, Unit)

Payroll Title: _____

Rating Period: from APRIL 1, 1951 to JUNE 15, 1951

ADJECTIVE RATING: SATISFACTORY
Outstanding, Satisfactory, Unsatisfactory

Employee's
Initials

Rated by:

H. O. Hawkins
Signature

H. O. HAWKINS

Special Agent in Charge

June 15, 1951

Title

Date

Reviewed by:

Signature

Title

Date

Rating approved by:

Signature

Title

Date

TYPE OF REPORT

() Official

() Annual

(x) Administrative

() 60-day

() Transfer

(x) Separation from service

() Special

67-263689-142

164 90

gnd

NARRATIVE COMMENTS

Note: The regulations require that OUTSTANDING ratings be supported by a statement in writing setting forth IN DETAIL the performance IN EVERY ASPECT and the REASONS for considering each worthy of SPECIAL COMMENDATION. UNSATISFACTORY ratings must be supported by a statement in writing stating (1) WHEREIN the performance is unsatisfactory, (2) the facts of the (90 day) PRIOR WARNING, and (3) the efforts made AFTER THE WARNING TO HELP the employee bring his performance up to a satisfactory level.

During the course of a recent inspection in the Dallas Division this agent submitted a memorandum setting out certain criticisms of the Special Agent in Charge and was critical of the manner in which the Special Agent in Charge conducted an inquiry into certain complaints which had been made against a former Special Agent who was formerly assigned to the Dallas Division. It was determined that such criticisms on the part of this agent were entirely unwarranted. As the result of this agent's unfounded complaints, by letter dated May 15, 1951, the Bureau placed this agent on probation and transferred him from the Dallas Division.

This agent is not available for special or general assignment due to the fact that his resignation is effective at the close of business on June 15, 1951.

**THE FOLLOWING SERIAL IS
MISSING FROM THIS FILE:**

153

DIRECTOR, FBI

6-8-53

SAC, Dallas (62-2038)

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

H. L. HUNT;
FACTS FORUM;
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Remylet 3-13-53 to the Bureau, copies of which are being transmitted with copies of this letter for the New York and Chicago Offices, in view of the frequent travel by HUNT to New York and Chicago in connection with his Facts Forum program. This letter is submitted for your information and that of the SACs addressed because of H. L. HUNT's vast wealth, his personal acquaintance with such persons as General DOUGLAS McARTHUR and General GEORGE KENNY, and his efforts to gain affiliations with his Facts Forum organization by financial and press leaders in New York and Chicago.

The writer's contacts with financial, banking, and business leaders have disclosed that H. L. HUNT is personally thoroughly disliked in this area, and it is common knowledge that he is the only financial leader in the area who will not contribute to charitable and other eleemosynary organizations.

Mr. EDWARD M. (TED) DEALEY, President, Dallas Morning News, leading Dallas daily newspaper, telephonically contacted the writer and in a bombastic manner characteristic of him asked, "Do you want to investigate H. L. HUNT?" After appropriate comments from the writer Mr. DEALEY "calmed down" and asked that I stop by his office at the earliest convenience. Shortly thereafter Mr. FELIX McKNIGHT, Managing Editor of the Dallas Morning News, who is well known to the Bureau and nationally recognized in Associated Press and editorial circles, contacted me and suggested that I let him fix an exact time for a visit to Mr. DEALEY, as he had been in the latter's office at the time of the call and knew the facts. This was done and the writer subsequently called on Mr. DEALEY, accompanied by SA VINCENT E. J. DRAIN.

Mr. DEALEY advised that he has no hesitancy in stating that he personally dislikes Mr. HUNT, but that in addition he has made a point of securing pertinent available information concerning HUNT, because he suspects that HUNT has ulterior motives

JKM:FB
cc-New York
Chicago

67-263689-154

in building up Facts Forum into a national radio and TV coverage propaganda organization. He pointed out that it is obvious from even casual listening to the Facts Forum programs that they are biased and not impartial as claimed and that they are, therefore, in his opinion not within the purview of the Federal income tax exemption rules whereby Mr. H. L. HUNT does deduct and not pay income tax on the vast amounts of money he spends on Facts Forum. Mr. DEALEY advised that he had a report some 25 pages in length which he had secured from a prominent tax consultant expert on the matter and that he is contemplating sending that report with his views to the Secretary of the Treasury, with the request that the matter of HUNT's failure to pay income tax on his expenditures on Facts Forum be looked into by the Government.

Mr. DEALEY stated that his concern over Mr. HUNT had been growing since HUNT had undertaken efforts to dictate the editorial and news coverage policy of the Dallas Morning News. He explained that Mr. HUNT had had his Facts Forum staff clip the Dallas Morning News editorial pages, re-write editorials the way he thought they should be slanted, and then forward the re-written page back to him, advising him that he should more properly go along the suggested lines. Mr. DEALEY stated that HUNT, himself, had visited him and attempted to visit other editorial officials of the Dallas Morning News to press his desires, and that he had had HOWARD D. SMOOT, (former Special Agent), who is the Facts Forum principal radio and TV speaker, make similar visits. HUNT on numerous occasions has attempted to have Mr. and Mrs. DEALEY come to his home as guests but the invitations were declined until a close friend of Mr. DEALEY talked him into going on one occasion. During the course of the visit Mrs. DEALEY, who is Chairman of the Board of the Dallas Morning News, suggested to Mr. HUNT that he contribute to a research foundation attempting to discover relief or a cure for advanced diabetes. Mr. HUNT's reply was that society would be better off if persons who were permanently disabled or physically incapacitated and unable financially to care for themselves were let to die rather than to be a burden on society. This so incensed the DEALEYS that they left his home.

Mr. DEALEY stated that the action by HUNT which had finally driven him to his present wrath was his discovery that through Facts Forum Mr. HUNT had sent a moderately sizeable check to one of the Dallas Morning News editorial writers and had taken similar action toward one of the paper's reporters, with a letter advising that the checks were meant as a gratuitous reward to the writers for their respective editorial and news story, since they reflected emphasis of the policies advocated by Facts Forum. Mr.

DL 62-2038
Letter 6-8-53

DEALEY expressed the opinion that this was an out-and-out effort by HUNT to "buy" Dallas Morning News personnel, so that they would write additional editorials and articles along the same lines and thereby gain further favors in the way of remuneration from HUNT. Mr. DEALEY pointed out that the editorial writer and the reporter had refused the checks and returned them, but that he, of course, could not be certain that other employees of the paper were being as honest and that some of them might not be accepting such gratuities.

Mr. DEALEY then went on to furnish the following information, which he stated is easily subject to proof. He advised that Mr. HUNT, many years ago, was a professional gambler and operated prostitution activities in Arkansas; that he acquired title to oil rights through these activities, and the oil rights, which were located in East Texas, turned out to be in the center of the fabulous East Texas oil discoveries and are the basis for his present wealth. Mr. DEALEY further advised that Mr. HUNT presently operates what amounts to a private horse-race and gambling bookie establishment within his office in the Mercantile Bank Building in Dallas and that he has several employees whose sole functions are maintaining extensive records and analyses of performances of horses and handling Mr. HUNT's huge daily bets.

Mr. DEALEY further advised that some years ago a Mrs. H. L. HUNT visited Dallas and made sizeable purchases in the well known Neiman-Marcus Store, charging them to Mr. H. L. HUNT. As is often done when a customer of such repute is making large purchases, Mr. STANLEY MARCUS was notified, and he immediately accosted the customer with the accusation that she was an impersonator, since he, STANLEY MARCUS, was personally acquainted with Mrs. H. L. HUNT. The incident led to the disclosure of the fact that the customer was actually Mrs. H. L. HUNT, but not the same one with whom Mr. HUNT is living and by whom he has a family in Dallas. The strange Mrs. HUNT then attempted to secure the services of a Dallas attorney to bring legal action against Mr. HUNT but was unsuccessful. She subsequently went to Houston, Texas, where she approached Mr. WRIGHT MORROW, a highly regarded member of the bar, but he declined to take the case. Shortly thereafter Mr. H. L. HUNT, patently unaware that Mr. MORROW had turned down the case, contacted Mr. MORROW with an offer of a \$75,000 fee if he would refuse to represent the Mrs. HUNT. This action incensed Mr. MORROW and he thereupon contacted the Mrs. HUNT and took her case. As a result, Mr. DEALEY advises, Mr. H. L.

DL 62-2038
Letter 6-8-53

HUNT gave one million dollars to that MRS. HUNT and one million dollars to each of their six children on condition that they move to and reside in California, and, as a matter of fact, they are supposed to be still there.

As a portion of the above-referred-to settlements, Mr. HUNT allegedly gave MRS. HUNT title to certain undeveloped oil lands. He thereafter sent one of his employees to California to advise with MRS. HUNT on the development of that property, but actually with instructions that the employee should see to it that the exploratory wells drilled on the property were dry holes, so that he, HUNT could buy back the property at a small fraction of the value at which he assessed it when he gave it to MRS. HUNT as part of the million-dollar settlement. Mr. DEALEY advised that, as the matter turned out, Mr. HUNT's employee who was sent to California to swindle the MRS. HUNT there married her and they are now extremely wealthy as the result of that oil property.

Mr. DEALEY advised that there is no question as to the accuracy of the above information, and that, in addition, Mr. HUNT is known to have been an associate of prostitutes and a philanderer, and that, should the need arise, he can have an investigation made that will result in the development of proof. He stated, however, that these facts are offered merely as a side-light and as aggravating circumstances as to why he feels HUNT is not the type of person who should be permitted to influence the public, as he is patently attempting to do through his Facts Forum organization.

Mr. DEALEY was advised that I appreciated his confidence in furnishing this information to me and through me making it available to the Director for his guidance, should he be brought into contact with Mr. HUNT or Facts Forum operations, but that none of the matters came within the purview of the jurisdiction and responsibilities of the FBI and therefore we could not and would not institute any action based upon the facts. Mr. DEALEY stated that since he had had time to consider the matter after his impetuous telephone call to me, he fully realized that, but that as a matter of interest he would inform me of any developments.

It might be noted with regard to my letter of reference that the coverage by Facts Forum has greatly increased in the past several weeks and the organization now claims weekly outlets through several hundred radio and TV stations and, from the information which has come to me, it appears that instead of one nationally financed operation, Facts Forum is securing sponsorship by individual companies, each of which finances a 15-minute program with

DL 62-2038
Letter 6-8-53

its own name used for the spot commercials at one or more stations throughout the country and that the program is prepared at Facts Forum headquarters in Dallas and sent "canned" with the commercial to the particular station.

It might be further noted that since the contacts Mr. HUNT made with me in the early months of this year, at which time he complained against the Council of World Affairs, the Foreign Policy Association, and generally of persons in New York and Chicago who were engaged in anti-Communist programs because they all "seemed to be against him" and at which time I informed him that none of his comments were of such nature as to justify investigation by the FBI, he has discontinued his calls and I have not had personal contact with him since early March, 1953.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

FROM : L. B. Nichols *Not Sure*

SUBJECT: FORMER SPECIAL AGENT
HOWARD D. SMOOT

DATE: Sept. 16, 1953

Tolson ☒

Belmont ☒

Glavin ☒

Harbo ☒

Rosen ☒

Tracy ☒

Gearty ☒

Mohr ☒

Winterrowd ☒

Tele. Room ☒

Holloman ☒

Sizoo ☒

Miss Gandy ☒

For record purposes, former Special Agent Howard "Dan" Smoot called Mr. McGuire today while he was in Washington stating that he had noted the recent controversy between the FBI and Governor Shivers. Smoot stated he thought the Bureau's position as set forth in the Director's letter to Governor Shivers pinpointed the issue; however, in Texas he felt the matter might still be worth further discussion and, accordingly, since Smoot is the director of the radio program "Facts Forum" he wondered if the Director might be interested in appearing on his program to discuss the Civil Rights matter.

Smoot was advised it would be impossible for the Director to do anything like this; that the Director's views on the matter had been made known to Governor Shivers and there was no further discussion of the matter forthcoming.

You recall that Smoot was an Agent in the Bureau from 1942 and after serving in various offices was in the Crime Records Section during 1947 and thereafter was transferred back to Dallas. He resigned on 6-15-51, after an inspection of the Dallas Office brought to light Smoot's unjustly criticizing SAC Hawkins' handling of an inquiry which resulted in the resignation of another Agent.

cc - Mr. Jones

JJM:ptm

Right. I will have nothing more to say unless Shivers makes a further statement.

67-263689-155

Number 130

SEP 22 1953

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

T 7 SEP 24 1953

CLASSIFYING

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: Sept. 16, 1953

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT: FORMER SPECIAL AGENT
HOWARD D. SMOOT

Tolson
Ladd
Belmont
Clegg
Glavin
Harbo
Rosen
Tracy
Gearty
Mohr
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
 Sizoo
Miss Gandy

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cc - Mr. Jones

JJM:ptm

Right. I will have nothing more to say unless Shivers makes a further statement.

RECORDED-97

77 SEP 24 1953

67-263689-155

Number 130

SEP 22 1953

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

CLASSIFYING

DIRECTOR, FBI (140-2889) AIR MAIL

July 23, 1954

SAC, DALLAS (140-132)

TERESA B. MERRITT, nee Barnes,
aka Teresa Evelyn Merritt, Mrs.
Daniel Waldo Merritt, Teresa B.
Cornwell, Tabulating Machine
Operator, Regional Accounting Office,
Bureau of Controller, Post Office
Department, Cleveland, Ohio
SGE

Re Cleveland airtel to Bureau 7/15/54.

Former SA HOWARD D. SMOOT was recontacted relative to the photographs previously displayed to him. After viewing these photographs again, Mr. SMOOT stated that due to the lapse of time since he had observed these individuals, he did not now believe that his testimony or identification of same could be of any value, because he did not believe that he could make an absolute, positive statement regarding the identification in this matter. SMOOT stated that he would be most happy to testify if he could be of assistance to the Bureau, but that if pinned down to the question of a definite and positive identification of TERESA MERRITT, believed he would find himself in the position of having to state that he could not definitely and positively identify the picture of TERESA B. MERRITT at this time, in view of the lapse of time since he worked on the matter regarding this case.

140 - 2889-31
SMOOT stated that during the time he worked on Security Matters in the Cleveland Office, there was an individual known to the Cleveland Office as Informant CL-8. SMOOT, to the best of his memory identified the picture which is known now to be that of BARBARA TAYLOR as TERESA B. MERRITT. It is to be noted that upon previous contact with Mr. SMOOT, SMOOT identified the picture of BARBARA TAYLOR, which picture shows the individual wearing flowers in her hair, and is bordered in black masking tape, as TERESA B. MERRITT. SMOOT now states that upon re-examining these photographs, he would not want to make a definite statement. SMOOT explained by stating he relied solely on the informant at that time, CL-8 of the Cleveland Office, and that he probably was misinformed at that time. Informant at that time identified, to the best of his memory, this photograph of BARBARA TAYLOR as that of the subject. He stated this was only a conclusion of his and that he would rather not testify as to a positive identification. Apparently the informant SMOOT refers to is the same as CV-8-S, who is now deceased. SMOOT stated he would be only too happy to cooperate, but that he did not feel that he was in a position to testify regarding this matter.

RUC.
cc: Cleveland (140-2889)
VEJD:mfr

Director, FBI

7/2/54

SAC, Houston (62-0)

FACTS FORUM
Dallas, Texas
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Attached is a card apparently being sent out by
FACTS FORUM which, as the Bureau knows, is run by
former SA DAN SMOOT and supported by Mr. H.L. HUNT,
Dallas, Texas, oilman.

This card is forwarded as Question 4 may be of
possible interest to the Bureau.

62-94811-25
GCB:nk
Encl. (1)

filed with orig.

811

Director, FBI (140-2889)

May 7, 1954

SAC, DALLAS (140-132)

TERESA B. MERRITT, nee Barnes
Aka, Teresa Evelyn Merritt, Mrs.
Daniel Waldo Merritt, Teresa B. Cornwell
Tabulating Machine Operator
Regional Accounting Office
Bureau of Controller
Post Office Department
Cleveland, Ohio
SECURITY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

Reference is made to letter from Cleveland to the Bureau dated April 27, 1954, wherein the Dallas Office was requested to interview former SA H. D. SMOOT relative to the above-captioned matter.

Mr. SMOOT was interviewed regarding the above-captioned matter and he stated that due to the length of time that had elapsed, he did not believe that he could remember enough about the above-captioned matter to testify before a Security Hearing Board. Mr. SMOOT stated that he desired it be known that he had no objections to testifying before a Security Hearing Board, but that the specific case in question he did not remember and if placed on the stand, he would have to state that his memory was so faint of the above-captioned matter and his work on it, that he certainly would not be an effective witness.

RUC.

cc: Cleveland (140-189)

AIR MAIL
SPECIAL DELIVERY

VEJD:wwb

AUG 18 1954

4059 Nichols Ave., NW.,
Washington 24, D.C.

17 May, 1955.

Federal Bureau of Investigation
U.S. Dept. of Justice,
Washington 25, D.C.

Gentlemen: Two per enclosed
memo I have been put on a
courtesy list to receive three
issues of "Fact & Forum" published
by one Dan. P. Moore of Dallas,
Texas. I have heard rumors
that the Gentlemen and his
activities are more or less
tinged with "Pink." Does
your organization approve of
The Magazine and Mr. Moore's
activities? Would appreciate
your opinion. Thank you.

me
17 May 5-23 AM
Mr. May E. Boyer

17 MAY 24 1955

17 MAY 24 1955

F A C T S F O R U M

Dallas 1, Texas


April 25, 1955

Dear Friend:

This is the first of three issues of FACTS FORUM NEWS sent to you through the courtesy of the ADD PATRIOTISM TO ADS group. The enclosed material explains the idea of that group.

FACTS FORUM NEWS has recently attracted much attention on Capitol Hill and elsewhere in Washington. You, too, will find here hard-to-get information on vital issues confronting the country.

Sincerely yours,


Medford Evans
Coordinator

Enclosures

What they're saying



about FACTS FORUM

... The past few months I have been reading the *Facts Forum News*. Dallas, Texas, former FBI Agent Dana Smoot is on the staff of *Facts Forum* and is doing a real job. If you like a publication with the facts, do not fail to send for this. It will give you lots of food for thought, and we all can use more of this. I cannot praise this magazine too highly. Be sure to also listen to *Facts Forum* on your radio or TV.

Bob Cookley

Bulls Eye, official publication of
Northwest Peace Officers' Association, Inc.
1828 N. E. 10th, Portland 15, Oregon

Your programs have been excellent and your presentation splendid; however, on "Do You Think Senator Joe McCarthy Has Done More Harm Than Good?" I was very much disappointed, as it was very apparent that you gave twice as much time to the anti-McCarthy side of the issue as you did to the pro-McCarthy.

On this particular subject, Mr. Smoot, your talk seemed quite prejudiced and anti-McCarthy.

I might add that I am a subscriber to your *Facts Forum* magazine and hope to see both sides of the question in that publication.

Myron J. Blittner

610 Summit Ave., Hagerstown, Md

ACTS FORUM NEWS, January, 1955

file 4
BM/LML

INDEXED 81

162-71911-11
NOT RECORDED
188 MAR 26 1955

55 MAR 31 1955

May 23, 1955

RECORDED-46

INDEXED-46

62-94811-34

EX-126

Mrs. Mary E. Bageant
4059 Nichols Avenue, Southwest
Washington 24, D. C.

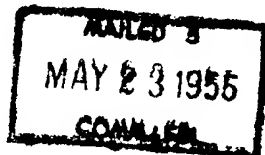
Dear Mrs. Bageant:

Your letter of May 17, 1955, with enclosure, has been received.

Although I would like to be of service, information in FBI files is confidential and available for official use only. I would like to point out also that this Bureau is strictly a fact-gathering agency and does not make evaluations or draw conclusions as to the character or integrity of any organization, publication or individual.

I know that you will understand the reason for these rules and will not infer from my inability to be of assistance either that we do or that we do not have the information you desire.

Sincerely yours,



John Edgar Hoover
Director

NOTE: In June, 1951, the Dallas Office submitted background information concerning Facts Forum which apparently is financed by H. L. Hunt, millionaire oil man. The Organization was organized during the summer, 1951, and conducts public opinion polls. It is designated to stay away from partisan politics and will deal with studies, including governmental science and other subjects. Former SA Howard D. Smoot has been employed to head and operate Facts Forum. Former SA Smoot entered on duty March 23, 1942, and was assigned to Dallas in November, 1948. Smoot, during an inspection of the Dallas Office in the last Spring of that year, made several unfounded charges against SAC Hawkins. (continued on next page)

Tolson _____
Boardman _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Harbo _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
 Sizoo _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

HEH:djg (3)

Mrs. Mary E. Bageant

May 23, 1955

NOTE: (continued)

Smoot was sent a letter of censure in May, 1951, placing him on probation and ordered transferred to the Savannah Office. Shortly thereafter he resigned. His attitude before his resignation and subsequent thereto was entirely unjustified. It was recommended in a memorandum dated July 14, 1951, captioned "Facts Forum, Former SA Howard D. Smoot," that we not cooperate with Facts Forum in any way.

Spelling of correspondent's name clarified per telephone directory.

Director, FBI (140-2889)

6/29/54

SAC, Dallas (140-132)

CONFIDENTIAL

TERESA B. MERRITT, nee BARNES, aka.
PO
BCE

Rerep of SA F. JOHN M. BEATTIE, Cleveland, 6/9/54 and
Cleveland letter to the Bureau, 6/16/54.

The following information, obtained from an interview with
former SA HOWARD D. SMOOT, is being furnished to the Bureau and Cleveland
Office by letter inasmuch as it is being left to the discretion of the
Cleveland Office as to the appropriate material to be set forth in a
report in this matter.

Former SA HOWARD D. SMOOT was interviewed at his office at
700 Mercantile National Bank Building, Dallas, Texas, where Mr. SMOOT
is presently coordinator and moderator of a national radio and tele-
vision program known as "Facts Forum". Three photographs were exhibited
to SMOOT, at which time he immediately recognized the smaller of the
three photographs of TERESA B. MERRITT. This picture, being a small
photograph of MERRITT showing only the head framed in black masking
tape, according to Mr. SMOOT was, to the best of his recollection, one
that was taken by a Bureau Agent from the cloak room of the Cleveland
Public Auditorium during a CP convention in late 1944. Mr. SMOOT
stated that due to considerable lapse of time he could not remember the
exact date of this meeting.

Mr. SMOOT related that he, along with other Bureau Agents,
were concealed in the cloak room with the doors and windows locked
and the glass panes completely blacked out with masking tape. SMOOT
stated that small square holes were cut in the masking tape just large
enough to accommodate the lens of the cameras that were being used.
He stated that he distinctly remembers using Speedographic, Reconars
and 16 mm Bell and Hows Movie Cameras. SMOOT advised that he used for
the most part a Reconar Camera.

According to SMOOT, the cloak room where he and the other
agents were concealed was across a rather large lobby from an elevator
that went up to the large room where the Communist convention was being
held. He stated that he, along with the other agents, had previously

1- Cleveland (140-189) (Encls: 3) (REG. MAIL)

VED:RS

Letter to the Director, FBI
DL 140-132

prepared the entire area as well as they could for photographic coverage prior to the meeting. SMOOT stated the manager of the auditorium, at the Bureau's request, had specifically placed strong lights in the lobby and the elevator operators had been cautioned to require everyone to turn and face the front before the elevator operator would close the door.

He stated that the camera equipment, which was concealed in the black masking tape inside the cloak room, faced so that excellent photographs could be obtained of people getting into the elevator to go up to the convention floor. Also, he stated that he remembered pictures being taken of people milling around in the lobby.

SMOOT stated that he particularly remembered TERESA MERRITT because he not only knew her by sight, but knew most of the Party functionaries in Cleveland at that time, and that on this particular occasion MERRITT was smartly dressed and was wearing an enormous white flower or decoration of some kind in her hair. He stated that upon noticing this particular decoration he made the statement to his fellow agents that she looked unusually smart in this type of dress. He stated that this particular thing stuck in his mind because two of the agents with whom he was working at that time were from the Northern Section of the country and they began joking with him about being a Southerner and making such complementary remarks about a colored woman.

SMOOT stated that on this particular surveillance he had been working on Communist activities in the Cleveland Office exclusively for some time and believed that he knew all of the Communist functionaries and active CP members in the Cleveland area by sight. He stated that when the pictures taken on this surveillance were developed and brought before the agents, who had taken the pictures, for identification purposes, he specifically remembered identifying TERESA MERRITT's photograph because he was again subject to some joking remarks from the other agents because of his previous complementary remarks as to how MERRITT was smartly dressed during the convention. SMOOT stated that this was the nearest he could get to dates without reviewing the notes that he made at that time, the date being, as near as he could remember, in late 1944.

He stated that although his information was limited, he would be willing to testify before a loyalty hearing board anytime that his testimony might be desired.

There are being returned, herewith, to the Cleveland Office,

Letter to the Director, FBI
DL 140-132

two large photographs of TERESA MERRITT and the third photograph which SMOOT identified. This photograph has been previously described as being the photograph showing the head bordered in black masking tape, with what appears to be a flower in MERRITT's hair. RUC.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 7-5-55

FROM : SAC, Dallas (67-1895)
*mm*SUBJECT: HOWARD D. SMOOT
Former SA

There is forwarded to the Bureau herewith material disclosing that Former SA HOWARD D. SMOOT has resigned from Facts Forum, effective at the end of July, 1955, and is going into private business as a commentator and publisher of public events comment.

Enc. 2 **ENCL.**
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	

M.A. Jones
THRE

ENCLOSURES TO BUREAU

27 Letters re; Agents testifying in court.

ENCLOSURE

Dan Smoot Speaks



DAN SMOOT

I have resigned from Facts Forum; and, by the end of July, I will be off the air as Facts Forum's radio and television commentator.

I will, however, be back — not with a both-sides presentation, but with a strong one side, the American side.

You can help by subscribing to my weekly printed newsletter, DAN SMOOT SPEAKS. A sample copy is enclosed.

I will continue to furnish the same kind of factual, analytical discussions of controversial issues that I have been giving on the air — except that now I will give only one side: the anti-Socialist, anti-Communist, anti-Big Government, pro-Freedom side.

Not having to devote time and space to the other side, I can do a better job than before. Anyone who has found my broadcast transcripts helpful in the fight for freedom and constitutional government will find my newsletter about twice as helpful.

With the support of the newsletter, I will get back into radio and television as fast as I can find advertising sponsors. And find them I will.

I deeply appreciate your past support in the fight for freedom; and I am looking forward to continuing that fight, with your help. God bless you.

Sincerely,
Dan Smoot
DAN SMOOT.

DAN SMOOT,
P. O. Box 1305
Dallas, Texas

I enclose \$_____ for a (_____) years) (_____) months) subscription to your weekly newsletter, DAN SMOOT SPEAKS.

Rates: \$10 for 1 year
\$6 for six months
\$3 for three months
Special rate: \$18 for 2 years

PRINT NAME

STREET ADDRESS

CITY AND STATE

Dan Smoot Speaks

Volume I, No. 1

Wednesday, June 29, 1955

Dallas, Texas



DAN SMOOT

THIS IS MY SIDE—

FOR 3½ years, I have been speaking to a national audience on the Facts Forum radio and television programs, giving both sides of great controversial issues.

I have received more than a hundred thousand letters — most of them friendly, all of them welcome, but many of them challenging:

“Smoot,” they say, “why don’t you make up your mind which side you’re on and give us that side? If we like you, we’ll support you. If we don’t, we will fight you. But in either event, the line will be cleanly drawn. You’ll be a man we can come to grips with.”

Very well: Here is my side.

I believe in freedom. This keeps me from being a liberal in the contemporary sense and connotation of that word.

The patriots who founded our government were true liberals in the classic sense. They were in revolt against the autocratic use of political power. An immediate occasion of the revolt was taxes. But King George’s taxes on the American colonists were piddling in comparison with what we are forced to pay today. Moreover, a great deal of the money which government takes out of your paycheck today is used for purposes more destructive of individual freedom than the purposes which King George III was trying to finance with the American Stamp Acts.

The great liberal patriots of the American Revolution did not really revolt against the payment of taxes. They revolted against the idea of government which lay behind the taxes: the idea that government had unlimited power to do what government thought proper.

The early American patriots had a deep suspicion of all governments — including the one they created. They knew that the only real threat to a man’s life, liberty, and property is the government under which he lives. They knew that all governments will, if permitted, waste the labors of the people and ultimately enslave the people — always under the pretense of taking care of the people.

That’s why they tried to bind the American government down with the chains of a Constitution — limiting the government’s powers to the performance of carefully specified responsibilities. That’s why they set up an elaborate — and rather clumsy — system of checks and balances to keep any branch of the federal government from acquiring too much power.

Afraid of concentrations of political power in the central government, the early patriots wrote the tenth article of the American Bill of Rights, reserving to the individual states of the really dangerous powers over the lives of citizens.

Today, however, most of the people who call themselves liberals and who dishonestly acclaim Jefferson as their idol have lost faith in the early American ideal. They no longer believe that free men can manage their own affairs.

They want to set the government up as a kind of big-brother deity to look after us and run our lives for us.

The practice of buying votes with the voters' own money—of promising the people something to be paid for out of the public treasury—has become a successful political racket in the past 30 years. It has become a fixed habit of both political parties.

A virtue of our original federal system as set up by the Founding Fathers was that state governments could experiment with social legislation without endangering the freedom of the whole nation.

If a state made a mistake or went too far in the use of its power, comparison with the experience of other states—and competition between states—would force correction.

But when we build the central government into an all-powerful colossus—as we did under Roosevelt and Truman, and as we continue to do under Eisenhower—we place our freedom and our lives in the hands of political quacks and witch doctors in Washington whose power to destroy us is unchecked and unlimited.

For a quarter of a century, the unconstitutional

power of the federal government has been growing like a fungus in wet weather.

We will not keep our Constitution, our liberty, or our prosperity if we do not stop it—if we do not begin to run our government instead of letting our government run us.

As philosophies of government, modern liberalism, communism, and fascism are all essentially the same.

All of them believe that government should have unlimited power to do to and for the people what government thinks good for the people.

Modern liberals, Socialists, and Communists differ on the superficial question of how government should get and exercise power; but they agree on the fundamental question of how much power government should have: all of them think that government must have absolute power—in order to promote the general welfare.

The trouble here is that when government has absolute power to promote the general welfare, government must also have absolute power to decide what the general welfare is.

Hitler's gas chambers and concentration camps were designed to promote the general welfare—as Hitler saw it. Stalin killed off whole races, provinces, and economic groups of people inside Russia, and put millions in slave camps—to promote the general welfare: as Stalin saw it. Within five years after they had taken over China, the Communists had murdered fifty million people—to promote the general welfare: as the Chinese Communist agrarian reformers see it.

Modern liberals presume that you, as an individual, do not have enough decency or good sense to edu-

cate your own children, provide your own housing, prepare for your own future, or give a helping hand to a neighbor in desperate need.

Therefore, they want laws which will force you to do all the things that liberals think you should do.

They take money from you and put it in a big federal pot, on the presumption that politicians will make better use of it than you would.

Nowhere in the history of the human race is there any justification for this naive faith in political power.

The welfare state which modern liberals worship is not "a twentieth century invention," as they call it. It is the oldest, most reactionary kind of social organization.

The welfare state—with the usual trappings of government price controls, government-fixed minimum wages, government subsidies, government relief for the poor, and government pensions — was tried out in ancient Babylon, ancient Greece, and ancient Rome; in Mussolini's Italy, in Hitler's Germany, and in all Communist countries.

Wherever and whenever it has been tried out, it has failed utterly to provide economic security—and it always ends in slavery.

It is, of course, true that there are people who simply won't save for their own future security unless someone makes them. It's also true that there are people who won't brush their teeth properly. But when you start passing laws, or giving private organizations the power, to force people to do all the things that are good for them, you are headed for a slave society, whether you want to call it socialism, welfare-statism, communism, fascism, modern

liberalism, New Dealism, Middle-of-the-Roadism, or by some more ancient name.

Whenever a politician tells you that your government has a warm, personal interest in you and that he wants the government to be a big brother to you—that politician (no matter how nice a fellow he may be, or how wide his grin) is misleading you into slavery.

A big-brother government is the kind that every dictator in the world has always wanted.

A government which can take a warm, personal interest in me can take a cold, calculating interest in you.

A government which today can subsidize your farm or business or send you checks for unemployment or relief can tomorrow seize the bodies and property of your sons and daughters.

There are many hazards in a free society. One of them is that there will always be people who won't manage their own affairs as well as they should, or as well as someone thinks they should.

But freedom is not divisible. You cannot permit it for some and deny it to others. If one man has the freedom to make an intelligent investment and wind up with a million dollars, another must have the freedom to make a stupid investment and go broke. If one man has the freedom to practice personal thrift and prepare for a comfortable old age, another must have the freedom to be a wastrel and die in poverty.

The Soviets tried to legislate the perfect society; and today the average Soviet citizen has about as much freedom and less comfort than the inmates of American jails.

The only thing that has kept the socialistic sys-

tems throughout Europe from total collapse has been American gifts of billions of dollars.

Modern liberals think they are posing unanswerable questions when they say, "Well, then, how would you promote the general welfare? What is government supposed to do; let people starve?"

Government is supposed to maintain social order, prevent individuals from harming or defrauding each other, and leave everybody with the freedom otherwise to lead his own life.

That was the original, American philosophy of government written into the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution.

The old American system of freedom never did—and never could—completely eliminate poverty.

Only God can create a perfect society.

But the old American philosophy of Government more effectively promoted the ideal of human freedom, and produced greater material abundance for more people—fed more people—than any welfare state, planned economy, or socialist system on record.

Every American has an individual responsibility under God to help his neighbor in distress; but the decision as to when, how, how much, and to whom is legally and morally his, and not his government's.

Government cannot make men prosperous, any more than it can make men good. Government cannot produce anything. It can merely seize and divide up what individuals produce. Government can give the people nothing which government has not first taken away from them. And the amount which government doles back to the people or spends to promote their welfare is always less than what it takes, because of the excessive costs of governmental administration.

I believe in Freedom.

I am, you might say, a fundamentalist. I look upon the Constitution as the fundamental law of our land. I regard the Declaration of Independence as the fundamental expression of Americanism.

I think it is a betrayal of freedom and an insult to human intelligence for the Supreme Court—or anyone else—to "reinterpret" our fundamental charter of government "in the light of contemporary conditions."

The American system of government was built on political principles which are eternal. They do not change with the seasons.

That's why I cringed when Roosevelt once called the American Constitution a horse-and-buggy document. That's why I cringe every time Eisenhower gets near to saying the same thing by referring to the "dogmas of the past."

Fundamental American principles are the yardstick which will measure in this column—and on radio and television as fast as I can find sponsors—week after week, the most important controversial issues of our time.

Of any liberal readers I might have, I ask a favor:

If you want the government to provide you with clothing, housing, food, medical care, training in an occupation, and security in old age—get yourself a life term in prison. There you will have government-guaranteed economic security.

But if you love your fellow-man (if you love America), do not support legislation, whatever high-sounding purpose it seems intended to serve—do not vote for politicians, whatever the party label—whose programs of government-planned and

government-subsidized housing, health insurance, electrical power, or security in old age, will convert the whole nation into a prison.

You who want to think and talk and write and fight on the side of freedom will find here some originality of thought and expression.

But, most importantly, you will find gleanings from and condensations of the very best that has been written and spoken on the subjects at hand.

You will read here, in ten minutes, what some of the best brains in the world spent countless hours to produce.

The first time it occurs to you that I am more

frequently against than for something, please take a look at the American Bill of Rights — the first ten amendments to our Constitution. They are very brief. The language is simple. The admonitions are stern — and they are negative. They say not what government shall do, but what government shall not do.

“Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion . . . or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press.”

Congress shall make no law . . . That is the American philosophy of freedom which built this magnificent land into a citadel of hope for all humanity.

This first issue of DAN SMOOT SPEAKS is a sample copy. Subscriptions will begin with Vol. I, Number 2, to be issued on Wednesday, July 20. DAN SMOOT SPEAKS will be published each Wednesday thereafter. My sincere thanks to all who have already sent in their checks.

Ghost at the Feast

San Francisco, June 19

Special dispatch to the *New York Times*:

“This is a real birthday party the United Nations is having out here; free eats, free booze, flags and bunting all over Nob Hill, and June and peace bustin’ out all over. Everybody is relaxing, including Comrade Molotov, who tipped his porter \$17 on arrival.”

Sounds like a real gay party. All they’re missing is Comrade Alger Hiss, Secretary General of the San Francisco Conference in 1945 when the UN was formed.

Maybe Yes, Maybe No

On the eve of his journey to San Francisco to celebrate the 10th anniversary of the United Nations, Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., America’s ambas-

sador to the UN, appeared on a TV program. He was asked about admitting Red China to the UN.

Mr. Lodge said that although he favors universal membership in the UN, he does not think that nations should be admitted unless they are peace-loving.

That is an admirable ambassadorial way of saying yes, but on the other hand, no.

But if Mr. Lodge isn’t careful, he’ll talk himself out of a job — as he did in 1952 when he tried to get himself reelected to the Senate.

If all nations were peace-loving, who would argue that we needed a “world organization for peace”?

If you chase out of the UN all nations that aren’t “peace-loving,” who will do the chasing? And who will be left after the chase is over?

Uncle Sam? Perhaps; but then Mr. Lodge would die of grief and shame, because the image of Uncle Sam standing alone on his own feet, righteously defending his own land, is the image of isolationism. And the very sound of that ugly word harrows Mr. Lodge's soul with fear.

Yet Ambassador Lodge is a man of courage.

On June 18, he again spoke to the nation — this time on radio. He said that the United Nations was founded on two basic assumptions: (1) That the U. S. and the U. S. S. R. would work together in unity; and (2) that if any nation tried to break the peace, the UN would issue legally binding orders for action to keep the peace.

Mr. Lodge admitted that both of these assumptions have been proven wrong.

But, he concluded, the UN has "been a tremendous force for peace."

Mr. Lodge indicated that the top level meetings of Yalta and Potsdam had been disastrous, but expressed high hope for the big-four meeting coming up in July.

If there were any virtue in eternal, naive optimism, nearly all of the top leaders of the West would be saints.

Amen, Bishop

In Carnegie Hall, New York City, addressing a meeting arranged by the Assembly of Captive European Nations, The Most Rev. Cuthbert O'Gara, exiled Bishop of Yuanling, said:

"I shall believe in co-existence only when missionaries are invited to return to China (from which the Bishop was expelled as an American 'spy') and reengage in the work of religion and culture as friends of the Chinese people and not as slandered

enemies; only when all Americans are released from prison, when our fliers are taken out of bondage, and when the prison gates of Europe open."

Now It's Legal

In Washington last week, the National Labor Relations Board ruled that it is all right for unions or employers to lie to workers in trying to persuade them to vote for or against a union — provided the lies aren't too big.

In a unanimous opinion, Republican and Democratic members of the five-man NLRB said:

"Exaggerations, inaccuracies, partial truths, name-calling and falsehoods, while not condoned, may be excused as legitimate propaganda" before a union representation election.

In the case at hand, however, the board held that a union had made "false statements" that "exceeded the limits of legitimate propaganda."

The case at hand was a union election at the Gummed Products Co. of Troy, Ohio, in November, 1954, when workers voted to join the CIO paper workers union.

Whom?

One cannot help wondering whom the pollsters poll.

Gallup Poll has just come out with the results of a new nationwide survey which reveals overwhelming support in the United States for the United Nations.

The scientific pollsters of Dr. George Gallup, who has had more than 20 years of experience in scientific testing of public opinion, found practically nobody in the United States who is opposed to the United Nations.

Now, that is very odd. For more than four years now, the Facts Forum Poll (which is not a "scientific sampling," but merely a postcard mailed without comment or instructions or any other persuasive approach to thousands of people in all walks of life and in all parts of the nation) has, on every United Nations question posed, revealed strong opposition to the United Nations. A big majority of the Facts Forum Poll voters have consistently shown that they are deeply suspicious of the United Nations, feeling that it has done infinitely more harm than good for the cause of freedom.

Only Four

Last week, Senator Joe McCarthy introduced a resolution "to express the sense of the Senate that Russia be required in advance to agree to take up the status of her European and Asian satellites at the top level big-four meeting in Geneva, July 18."

Three other senators stood with him: George Malone of Nevada, William Jenner of Indiana, and William Langer of North Dakota.

But the Senate thundered them down. Senator after senator protested that the resolution would "tie the hands of the President and show lack of confidence in him."

Republican Homer Capehart of Indiana shouted that McCarthy was making "a blanket indictment of the President, Secretary of State, and Republicans as Communist appeasers." Democratic Leader Lyndon Johnson of Texas said that McCarthy's measure was an attempt to dictate to President Eisenhower, put him in a strait jacket, and place "a congressional gag around his neck."

All of which is, of course, utter nonsense. McCarthy was merely trying to put the Senate on record as believing in a pledge which the politicians

solemnly made to the people of the United States in the elections of 1952. In that year, the Republicans in their party platform vowed to work for freeing the captive peoples behind the Iron Curtain.

Everyone who knows anything whatever about communism and world opinion realizes that the very act of meeting the Soviets in a high-level conference will further discourage the hopeless millions in the Communist empire. Meeting the Soviet leaders is open proof that we regard the Soviet dictatorship as a legitimate, honorable government which can be dealt with in good faith. Merely by meeting the Soviets we are putting our stamp of approval on the slave empire which they have built by conquest and terror.

If we went into the conference, however, as Senator McCarthy wants us to go, determined that we will not negotiate with the gangsters of the Kremlin unless they first talk about freeing their captive satellites, we would give hope and encouragement to all the millions throughout the world who live under Communist tyranny.

One odd thing about the Senate's rejection of McCarthy's resolution is that the Senate knows McCarthy is right. Secretary of State Dulles himself has said that he would like to have a discussion of the Soviet satellites on the agenda for the big-four conference. All that McCarthy wants to do is to put the Senate on record as expressing the same sentiment.

Any senator who thinks that McCarthy's resolution would tie the President's hands does not know enough about the Constitution of the United States to qualify for public office. The President would in no way be bound by McCarthy's resolution, which would merely express the desires of the Senate. Mc-

Carthy's resolution would in no way encroach upon the constitutional prerogatives of the President.

Look at it another way. Only Congress can pass laws. Yet most of the laws passed are recommended by the executive. In fact, most of the important legislation which Congress enacts is not only written under executive direction but is enacted as a result of executive pressure.

Why is it that the people who condemn McCarthy for wanting the Senate to suggest a course of action for the President never complain when the President suggests — nay, demands — a course of action for the Senate?

Well, Good!

"In New York, Mr. Dulles, Mr. Macmillan, London Foreign Secretary, and Foreign Minister Pinay of France had lunch and talk at the Riverdale home of Sir Pierson Dixon, British delegate to the UN. They found themselves in general agreement on Russia's motives and intentions. — from a feature editorial in the *New York Times*.

We Could Stay Home!

"Washington obviously fears the Geneva meeting (big-four talks to be held July 18) may be used by the Communists as a propaganda forum to induce the West to relax its defense, to make bad blood between the Allies and to open questions the U. S. feels best left closed." — from the same editorial.

Now Here's a Point!

"At the Geneva meeting each of the principals will be able to say whatever he wants. The question is: "Will the others listen?" —same source.

Good News

A few days ago, Congressman Bruce Alger (freshman Republican from Dallas) made a speech to the House which the nation's great metropolitan press chose to ignore, belittle, or hide away. The speech was a fine and fearless statement which deserved national headlines.

Congressman Alger, ignoring the middle-of-the-roadism of his own party leadership, and meeting the powerful extreme left-wing forces head-on, called for a dismantling of America's Number One experiment in socialism: the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Why, Mr. Alger asked, should the people of Dallas be taxed to provide below-cost electrical power for the great industries and the citizens of the Tennessee Valley?

Mr. Alger demanded that the government-owned facilities of TVA be sold to private individuals and private business. This would stop the cancer-like spread of socialism in the Tennessee Valley; and it could convert the vast installations of TVA into tax-paying instead of tax-consuming enterprises.

There was one regrettable omission from Mr. Alger's speech on the TVA. He did not mention Roosevelt's remark to Stalin at the Yalta conference in 1945 — as revealed in the recently published Yalta papers. On that occasion, Roosevelt told Stalin that what we were doing with TVA in one region of the United States was exactly what Stalin was doing with the economy of Russia on a national scale.

DAN SMOOT SPEAKS, edited and published by Dan Smoot, P. O. Box 1305, Dallas, Texas. Subscription rates: \$10.00 a year; \$6 for 6 months; \$3 for 3 months; \$18.00 for two years. Reprints of specific issues: 6 for \$1.00; 10 for \$1.50; 50 for \$5.50; 100 for \$10; 500 for \$15; 1,000 for \$25.

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Mr. Tolson

DATE: 11/15/55

L. B. Nichols

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Boardman _____
Belmont _____
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CT:

You will recall that former Special Agent Dan Smoot was at one time assigned in the Crime Records Section. He later went with Facts Forum and left Facts Forum. Recently, while Karl Baarslag was in town, he told me that Smoot is now putting out a weekly newsletter for which he gets \$10.00 a year. He circularized the people who had written fan letters to him when he was with Facts Forum and has 20,000 circulation. You will recall that Smoot became somewhat of a problem child at the time he left the Bureau.

cc - Mr. Jones

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DAN SMOOT

Chamber to Hear Former FBI Man

Dan Smoot, former FBI agent, editor and columnist, will address members of the Chamber of Commerce of the New Orleans Area at their annual dinner next Monday in the Roosevelt hotel.

Chamber president George S. Dinwiddie said the event will take place in the International Room of the hotel. Twelve new board members will be elected to replace those whose terms are expiring.

Smoot left the service of the FBI to help launch the Facts Forum in Dallas, Tex., and spent four years as radio and television moderator for the program.

Nominated for the chamber board posts are Fred N. Billingsley, Ray Cantrell, A. N. Goldberg, Andrew J. Higgins Jr., W. F. Woerner, J. T. Lykes Jr., Eldon Majoue, C. B. Prescott, Thomas A. Prevost, M. P. Verret, F. Poche Waguespack and Leon Wolf.

Board members meet Tuesday, the day after board elections, to elect a new president, first vice-president and treasurer.

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Nichols	✓
Mr. Boardman	✓
Mr. Belmont	✓
Mr. Mason	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. Parsons	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Tamm	✓
Mr. Nease	✓
Mr. Winterrowd	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Mr. Holloman	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

Handwritten initials: H. C. C.

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Dan Smoot Speaks

Vol. 1, No. 6

Friday, August 19, 1955

Dallas, Texas



DAN SMOOT

The Supreme Court's Segregation Decision

IN 1896, the Supreme Court held that segregation in public schools is not a violation of the Constitution.

On May 17, 1954, the Supreme Court held that segregation in public schools is a violation of the Constitution.

What next? What does the Constitution mean?

There is no telling.

Whether your skin is black or white, red or yellow; whether you live in the North or in the South; whether you have children or not, the decision of the Supreme Court ordering integration of the races in the nation's public schools should frighten you.

It should frighten you, because, when its final impact is felt, it will mean the end of orderly constitutional government in the United States.

The Supreme Court decision in the school segregation cases means simply that we Americans no longer have any constitutional guarantees against the tyrannical whims, and caprices, and arbitrary decisions of government. Today, it is legal and constitutional for you to marry the person of your choice, buy your own home, and raise your own family as you think best. But tomorrow, the Supreme Court could decide that all of this is wrong. The Supreme Court could decide that the individual family unit should be broken up and that private ownership of homes should be abolished in order to achieve equality of opportunity for all citizens.

If the Supreme Court made such a decision tomorrow, that decision would be the supreme law of our land. When the Court handed down the school segregation decision on May 17, 1954, it established the principle that our Constitution has no fixed or definable meaning. The Constitution means whatever a majority of the Supreme Court, on any given day, wants it to mean.

It is true that we have been sinking into this condition for many years. But before May 17, 1954, the Supreme Court did base its decisions on law. The opinions it expressed were legal opinions. The authorities it cited for its decisions were legal authorities. And the

Court was at least bound by its own previous decisions.

In the School Segregation cases, however, the Supreme Court overturned all judicial precedent, reversed a previous decision of the Court, and arbitrarily changed the meaning of the Constitution to suit the whims of the present justices.

Nowhere in the federal Constitution, or in any of its amendments, is there any delegation of power to the federal government to operate in the field of education.

The Tenth Amendment to our Constitution says that powers not delegated to the federal government are reserved to the states, or to the people.

Obviously, the power to set up and regulate tax-supported schools is not delegated to the federal government. Therefore, the federal government has no power whatever to interfere in any way with the operation of schools in the individual states.

The Supreme Court's decision in the school segregation cases is not a judicial interpretation of the Constitution. It is a political decision, grounded not in law, but in Earl Warren's notions about psychology and sociology.

Chief Justice Warren, in writing the Court's opinion in the school segregation cases, says:

"Whatever may have been the extent of psychological knowledge at the time of *Plessy v. Ferguson* (the 1896 case), this finding is amply supported by modern authority."

And what was the modern authority on which the Supreme Court relied?

Here is what Senator James O. Eastland, in a speech on the Senate floor had to say about it:

"I (have) submitted a resolution asking . . . an investigation of the alleged scientific authorities upon which the Supreme Court relied to sustain its decision in the school integration

cases of last year. . . . There is clear and unmistakable evidence that the Court chose to follow the insidious and false propaganda foisted by alien ideologies rather than rely on the Constitution as written, and long established legal precedents

"Somewhat more than one year ago, I pointed out in an address on this floor that the Supreme Court had been indoctrinated and brain-washed by left-wing pressure groups; that individual members of the Court were influenced by and were guilty of grossly improper conduct in accepting awards and emoluments from groups and organizations interested in political litigation before the Court and bent on changing and destroying our American way of life

"Today, I am calling upon the members of the Senate to consider an even more serious problem. The Court has not only arrogated to itself powers which were not delegated to it under the Constitution of the United States and has entered the fields of the legislative and executive branches of the Government, but they are attempting to graft into the organic law of the land the teachings, preachments, and social doctrines arising from a political philosophy which is the antithesis of the principles upon which this Government was founded.

"The origin of the doctrines can be traced to Karl Marx, and their propagation is part and parcel of the conspiracy to . . . destroy this Government through internal controversy.

"The Court adopts this propaganda as 'modern scientific authority'

"In the long legal history of this country, there has never before been a time when an Appellate Court or Supreme Court of the United States relied solely . . . on scientific authority to sustain a legal decision

"The one (other) time when the high appellate court of any major western nation has resorted to text books and the works of agita-

tors to sustain its decision was when the high court of Germany sustained Hitler's racist laws

"In the rendition of the opinion on the school segregation cases the entire basis of American jurisprudence was swept away. There is only one other comparable system of jurisprudence which is based upon . . . vacillating, political, and pseudo scientific opinion—the Peoples Courts of Soviet Russia.

"In that vast vacuum of liberty, (the Soviet Union) . . . the basis of jurisprudence is the . . . ever-changing winds of pseudo-authority.

"And that today is the basis of American jurisprudence as announced by a unanimous opinion of our Supreme Court

"The Supreme Court . . . has now found scientific authorities to sustain its view of what the 14th amendment (to our Constitution) should mean. Who are these authorities? . . .

"(One is) K. B. Clark, a Negro . . . social science expert employed by the principal plaintiff in the segregation cases, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored people. . . . It is the most unusual procedure for any court to accept a litigant's paid employee as an authority on anything, let alone as an authority on psychology to put him above the Constitution itself

"(Another modern authority on psychology cited by the Supreme Court was) Theodore Brameld. . . . He is cited (by the House Committee on Un-American Activities) as having been a member of no less than 10 organizations declared to be communistic

"Also cited by the Court as one of its modern authorities on psychology . . . was one E. Franklin Frazier. The files of the Committee on Un-American Activities . . . contain 18 citations of Frazier's connection with Communist causes in the United States

"The Court cited and adopted generally,

and without reservation, as its leading authority on modern psychology, (Gunnar) Myrdal's book, *An American Dilemma*

"Myrdal a (Swedish) socialist who had served the Communist cause admitted that he had no knowledge of the Negro question in the United States. (Yet) he was hired (by the Carnegie Foundation) to make an investigation of race relations in this country

"Myrdal has an utter contempt for the principles upon which the United States was founded and for the political system to which the people adhere. It is incredible that the Supreme Court could have overlooked . . . certain remarks . . . in his book, on which the Court mainly bases its decision. Myrdal stated that the Constitution of the United States was 'impractical and unsuited to modern conditions' and (that) its adoption was 'nearly a plot against the common people.' "

This book, written by a Swedish Socialist who was openly contemptuous of the Constitution of the United States, was the principal authority on which the Supreme Court relied for its school segregation decision.

Chief Justice Warren said that segregation in the schools is unconstitutional now, in the light of all these socialist and communist authorities, because the Fourteenth Amendment says that no state shall deny to any person the equal protection of the law.

Warren admits, however, that the Fourteenth Amendment does not really apply to the problem of segregation in the public schools, because, in 1868, when the Fourteenth Amendment was adopted, there were no public schools in the South. The framers of the Fourteenth Amendment couldn't possibly have had public schools in mind.

Chief Justice Warren admits that he is reading into the Fourteenth Amendment something that is not there, but that he thinks should be.

Earl Warren's segregation decision means: We of the Supreme Court know that the Fourteenth Amendment was not intended to apply to public schools, but we want it to apply; therefore, we declare that it does apply.

After saying enough to prove that the Supreme Court had no constitutional grounds for invading states' rights and telling the states how they must run their public schools, Chief Justice Warren dismisses the question of whether or not the negroes in the South are provided facilities equal to those of the whites.

He tries to explain why a negro in a school with other negroes cannot get as much education as if he were in a school with whites, even though the facilities and everything else might be adequate and equal.

Mr. Warren deals in what he calls intangibles. He finally comes to grips with the problem by citing a passage from another Court decision which says, "Segregation . . . has a tendency to retard the educational and mental development of Negro children, and to deprive them of some of the benefits they would receive in a racially integrated school system."

If there is anybody in the United States who ought to resent that decision, cast in that language, it should be America's negro citizens. What that sentence says is that Negroes are not really equal to whites, and that if you don't mix up the negro and white children so that the negroes will enjoy the uplifting benefit of associating with the whites, the negroes are harmed.

Actually, no other group of people anywhere on earth at any time in recorded history ever made such rapid progress as America's southern negroes have made in the past ninety years. The people who helped them make that phenomenal progress were not Supreme Court psychiatrists, New Deal politicians, Socialist agitators, or uplifting busybodies. It was the southern whites who understood the negroes, treated them with kindness, and lent them a helping hand.

The negroes, when first brought to America by New England, Dutch and British slave traders, were not free people reduced to slavery. They were merely transferred from a barbaric enslavement by their own people in Africa to a relatively benign enslavement in the Western hemisphere.

Think of the conditions in 1868. A large, illiterate, and economically dependent population—a primitive people only recently removed from savagery, with no cultural or racial traditions of their own, and with no experience in self-government—had to be assimilated into a civilization which it had taken the white man 5,000 years to develop.

Practically all of this staggering burden fell upon the South, embittered, ravaged, and pauperized by war, and brutally oppressed by carpetbaggers and a corrupt federal government during the reconstruction period.

The rapid integration of negroes into our society—particularly in the South—is one of the most admirable chapters in the great American story, and reflects the highest possible credit on the negro himself and on the southern white, who is, and always has been, the only true, enduring friend that the American negro has.

No where else on earth is the black man as well off—as free, independent, and prosperous—as he is in America.

Some poor laborer can be beaten to death in Chicago by labor goons who are trying to force him to join a union against his will, and no one wants to call in the federal government on the grounds that the murdered man's civil rights were violated.

A union can picket a private business organization, terrorize a whole community and indulge in endless acts of arson, vandalism, criminal assault, and even murder; and none of the liberals or organizations professing to be dedicated to freedom and the preservation of civil rights ever say a word about the inno-

cent and helpless victims of all that violence and tyranny.

But let two white hoodlums in a southern state beat up one colored man—or even, as has happened many times, let one southern negro involved in a heinous crime be subjected to the due process of law—and all the race agitators in the nation want to pass federal laws which would destroy the liberties not only of the southern whites but also of the southern negroes, and of all other American citizens in the nation.

The bloody race riots which left-wing agitators have inspired in the United States have caused more suffering and bitterness than all of the lynchings and mob violence in the South, from the Civil War to date.

Ancient wounds of hatred, bitterness, and fear, which time and humanity were healing, have been reopened by the Supreme Court's outrageous and needless decision in the school segregation cases.

There has already been some violence. There will be more.

In some communities—such as Washington, D. C.—enrollment of white children in public schools has sharply declined as a result of desegregation.

This means that white parents, while continuing to pay taxes for public schools, are transferring their children to private schools.

This poses constitutional questions far more important than any yet considered by the present Supreme Court.

If it is constitutional for a state to take one man's money—against his will—and build schools for another man's children, why isn't it constitutional for the state to determine which children shall go to which school?

If the state has the constitutional power to tell your child that he must go to a particular school because he lives in a particular neighborhood, why doesn't the state have the con-

stitutional power to tell your child that he must go to a particular school because he has a particular color?

It would be interesting to hear the answers which Earl Warren's psychiatry might provide for these questions.

If the Republican and Democratic New Deal politicians of the Supreme Court of the United States really think that the Golden Rule can be enacted into law; if they actually believe that the federal government can force bitterness and prejudice out of human hearts; if they are convinced that political power concentrated in Washington can take the place of Christian love and fabricate heaven on earth—they ought to tell us a little more about it. That would be far more illuminating than the platitudes about the importance of education which take up a considerable portion of their decision in the school segregation cases.

Some day, perhaps, we Americans may get on the Supreme Court, not political cronies who are fundamentally ignorant in the law, and who know little and care less about the Constitution—but men with extensive legal training and judicial experience, who understand and respect the Constitution of the United States.

If we do not, we will have no Constitution. The one we have now, after twenty years of tampering by political appointees (both Republican and Democratic) has little of its original meaning left.

The Supreme Court has already read out of our Constitution many of our basic guarantees against tyranny at the hands of the federal government.

The end of this road is the end of freedom in the United States.

The Supreme Court decision in the school segregation cases has been loudly applauded as winning us friends throughout Asia and Africa—as taking the teeth out of Communist

propaganda about racial persecution in the United States.

If we are going to shape our national policies to avoid all the dishonest charges of Communist propaganda, we will have to eliminate all of our institutions of freedom, throw away what is left of our Constitution, dismantle our republic, and convert America into a satellite of the Soviet Union.

That is the only possible way to avoid criticism from the Communists.

To many thoughtful Americans, it is obvious that we are headed that way.

If we are to formulate national policies to please the people of Asia and Africa, instead of the people of America, we should drop all immigration barriers against the people of Asia and Africa and abandon our posture of being a predominantly white, Western and Christian civilization.

* * * * *

The People's Pottage

"This is the Welfare State. It rose suddenly within the form. It is legal because the Supreme Court says it is. The Supreme Court once said no and then changed its mind and said yes, because meanwhile the President who was the architect of the Welfare State had appointed to the Supreme Court bench men who believed in it.

"The founders who wrote the Constitution could no more have imagined a Welfare State rising by sanction of its words than they could have imagined a monarchy; and yet the Constitution did not have to be changed. It had only to be reinterpreted."

This passage is from *The People's Pottage*, perhaps the greatest book of our times. The book was written by the late Garet Garrett and published by the Caxton Printers, Caldwell, Idaho.

Can't He Read?

In 1920 Bainbridge Colby, Woodrow Wilson's Secretary of State, made the following statement about the Communists:

"The existing regime in Russia (the Soviet Union) is based upon the negation of every principle of honor and good faith.

"The responsible leaders of the regime have frequently and openly boasted that they are willing to sign agreements and undertakings with foreign powers while not having the slightest intention of observing such undertakings or carrying out such agreements."

In November, 1954, Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., made the following statement about the Communists:

"... And, as I say, if we had known in San Francisco the way they were going to act, I don't think we would have ever been in favor of admitting them (to the United Nations)."

* * * * *

Perhaps He Can't

During the same press interview (in *U. S. News and World Report*) when Ambassador Lodge indicated surprise at having found out how the Communists "were going to act," he was asked:

"Do you think your grandfather would oppose what you're doing (in the United Nations)?"

Ambassador Lodge replied:

"No, not at all."

Here is what the elder Lodge said in one of his speeches opposing American membership in the old League of Nations:

"I am as anxious as any human can be to have the United States render every possible service to the civilization and peace of mankind. But I am certain that we can do it best by not putting ourselves in leading-strings or subjecting our policies and our sovereignty to other nations

"It is well to remember that we are dealing with nations every one of which has a direct individual interest to serve, and there is grave danger in an unshared idealism . . .

"You may call me selfish, if you will, conservative, or reactionary, or use any other harsh adjective you see fit to apply; but an American I was born; American I have remained all my life. I can never be anything else but American; and I must think of the United States first; and when I think of the United States first in an arrangement like this (the League of Nations) I am thinking of what is best for the world, for if the United States fail the best hopes of mankind fail with it.

"I have never had but one allegiance; I cannot divide it now. I have loved but one flag and I cannot share that devotion and give affection to this Mongrel Banner invented for a league. Internationalism, illustrated by the Bolsheviks, and by the men to whom all countries are alike provided they can make money out of them is to me repulsive.

"National I must remain and in that way, I, like all other Americans, can render the amplest service to the world. The United States is the world's best hope, but if you fetter her in the interests and quarrels of other nations, if you tangle her in the intrigues of Europe, you will destroy her power for good and endanger her very existence."

Postscript On the Summit

The Conference of the heads of state of the Big Four powers at Geneva last month produced at least one poignant reminder of the Yalta conference in 1945.

In one of the news pictures of the conference last month, America's Ambassador to Russia, Charles Bohlen, was shown leaning over President Eisenhower's shoulder.

In one of the news pictures of the conference at Yalta in 1945, Charles Bohlen was shown leaning over President Roosevelt's shoulder.

This brings to mind a specific story about Yalta—a story which has been related many times but which needs relating again and again until it is common knowledge.

On one frightful occasion at Yalta, during the bitter fight over Russia's demand for sixteen votes in the United Nations, Roosevelt, Hiss, Stalin and an interpreter were left alone in a conference room. The rest of the high brass at Yalta cooled their heels outside. When Roosevelt, then a dying man, came out of the room with Alger Hiss, he announced to his advisers that an 'agreement' had been reached which would give Russia three votes against America's one in the General Assembly of the UN. To the protests of the American delegation, Roosevelt wearily announced: "I know I shouldn't have done it. But I was so tired when they got hold of me."

Who were "they?"

There were only four people in the room: Roosevelt, Stalin, Alger Hiss, and the interpreter.

The interpreter was Charles Bohlen.

A Story Of Our Times

On Wednesday, August 10, the body of a 17-year-old white girl was found in a clump of bushes in Chicago's Calumet Park. She had been raped, beaten and strangled. The girl had been missing since she had attended a Saturday night dance given by A Battery, of the 734th Anti-Aircraft Battalion. The dance was held in a recreation hall in the park where intoxicating beverages are prohibited.

Investigation disclosed that the 19-year-old soldier escort assigned to the girl had become too drunk to take her home. She left the dance alone.

An 18-year-old negro pfc, who said he had gone out in the air to clear his head after drinking 10 or 15 beers, accosted the girl. He claimed that he knew her name because he had seen her at other dances. He first claimed that she submitted voluntarily to his advances but later admitted raping her.

Meanwhile the Army insists that the 3.2 beer sold at the post canteen is nonintoxicating. An Army statement said that "coffee, soft drinks, and 3.2 beer were served in complete accordance with army regulations." Consequently, no one is at fault.

This case raises many other questions.

Is desegregation a good idea when it brings about forced mixing of teen-agers of the white and negro races at organizational dances?

By what right does the Army ignore the laws of local communities, as in the case of

Calumet Park's law against alcoholic beverages?

Through what incredible contempt of all discipline and decency does the Army solicit the attendance of young girls at its dances and then permit soldiers to become so drunk that a horrible crime results?

Just what kind of anti-aircraft defense does the industrial area of Chicago—and our other critical defense areas—have?

In this case a harbinger of the moral depravity which has heralded the crumbling of great civilizations in the past?

Must we have "peaceful coexistence" with evil of every sort?

* * * * *

Typographical Errors

They have been too numerous—and too obvious—to mention, particularly in last week's number of *Dan Smoot Speaks*.

One error, however, needs correction.

Last week, I quoted the *Christian Science Monitor* as saying: "It can be urged that the West should help rather than hinder the activities of the present Soviet regime . . ."

This passage should have read:

"It can be argued that the West should help rather than hinder the activities of the present Soviet regime . . ."

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DAN SMOOT

STATUS OF FORCES TREATY

THE FORMAL pacts establishing NATO, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization—a multilateral alliance between the United States and thirteen other countries—were signed in Washington on April 4, 1949.

As soon as we began to implement this alliance by stationing large numbers of American troops in Europe, we encountered innumerable problems.

There was nothing unusual about the problems. They were, in fact, to be expected. One of the prices that we must pay for supporting, arming, and defending the world is to be despised by the world.

Whenever one nation stations large numbers of its troops—for whatever purpose—in another nation, friction and deep resentment always occur.

What is the traditional way to handle such problems? It is a well-established principle in international law that soldiers stationed in foreign nations are subject, not to the laws of those nations, but to the regulations of their own military commanders. If they are the soldiers of a civilized nation, they are punished for infractions of local laws. The punishment, however, is prescribed and administered by their own military establishments and not by foreign courts.

This principal of international law was strongly affirmed by America from the beginning of our national life until 1949.

When America was an infant nation, the great chief justice, John Marshall, carefully spelled out the constitutional principle that service in the military forces shall not abridge or nullify an American's constitutional rights. The American flag and the full protection of the American Constitution must go with every American soldier wherever he is sent.

Loss of Independence

When a nation surrenders jurisdiction over its own soldiers, it gives up the most important feature of national sovereignty—of national independence.

Apparently, however, the people who set up NATO in 1949, were not interested in

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preserving America's independence. It looks, in fact, as if they deliberately used the NATO alliance as an excuse for undermining our national sovereignty.

At any rate, as soon as the NATO alliance was formed, our State Department negotiated with all of the nations involved executive agreements concerning the problem of criminal jurisdiction over American soldiers and members of their families.

Abandoning our own traditions and constitutional principles, we made secret, executive agreements with foreign nations giving them criminal jurisdiction over our soldiers if they would receive our soldiers as their defenders.

When General Eisenhower arrived in Europe as Supreme Commander of NATO, he and our State Department officials went to work on formal treaty agreements to standardize the various executive agreements already in operation.

During 1951 and 1952, representatives of the fourteen NATO countries signed three treaties dealing with problems which had arisen under the NATO alliance.

These treaties, drawn up with General Eisenhower's help during the Truman administration, were submitted to the Senate for ratification in 1953.

One of the three NATO treaties, called the Status of Forces Agreement, includes a provision known as Article VII, which gives a NATO nation exclusive criminal jurisdiction, within its borders, over foreign NATO soldiers and their families under specified conditions.

Specifics

This Treaty provides that an American soldier overseas, who commits a crime while off

duty, can be arrested, tried, sentenced, and punished under the laws of a foreign nation without any recourse or appeal to American military authorities, American courts, or the American government.

If the American is actually arrested by American military police, he must be surrendered immediately to local authorities.

If there is any question as to whether the soldier was on or off duty when he committed the crime, the question will be resolved by a specially appointed judge of the country where the crime occurred.

If the soldier was unmistakably on duty when he committed the crime, then the American army and the foreign government have concurrent or equal jurisdiction. Whether the soldier is tried by American officials or by foreign officials depends somewhat on who arrested him first, and on the circumstances of the individual case.

The foreign government's jurisdiction over members of the soldier's family is unlimited.

Fight in the Senate

When this NATO treaty came before the Senate for ratification, Senator John Bricker of Ohio led a determined fight to have Article VII removed from it, pointing out that the Status of Forces Treaty violates the basic constitutional rights of American soldiers serving on foreign soil.

Senator Bricker was winning strong support in the Senate, until President Eisenhower personally intervened.

Eisenhower sent a letter to majority leader Knowland, saying that Bricker's proposed alteration of the Status of Forces Treaty would undermine America's military position

Do the figures include American servicemen's families? How about such cases as that of Mrs. Antonie Pierre, wife of an American serviceman in Japan, who was indicted by Japanese authorities because her rented house accidentally caught on fire?

Do the figures include American servicemen being held in foreign jails without any formal trials or sentences—like the two American army privates named Scott and Crews who were involved in a beer-hall brawl at Sopporo, Japan, in April, 1954, and who were still in jail nine months later without ever having had a trial?

One usually reliable, but unofficial, source has reported that by November, 1954, over 1200 Americans were imprisoned in Japan alone.

Are these figures wrong, or were all these Americans being held in Japanese jails awaiting trial and therefore not counted in the Defense Department's official figures on Americans actually tried and sentenced?

We don't know. But we do know this: in Japan, criminal cases are frequently adjourned and interminably delayed; and a defendant—even though he may later turn out to be innocent—stays in jail until the verdict is finally in.

The Defense Department figures mention only five foreign nations where Americans are in jail. Yet there have been many widely circulated, apparently authentic, accounts of Americans imprisoned in at least a dozen other countries, including Turkey and French

Morocco where standards of justice are, in comparison with ours, quite primitive.

Families of servicemen protest that their relatives are subjected to indignities, suffering, and denial of their rights as American citizens in Iceland—where the biggest political party is the Communist party; where the second biggest newspaper in the nation is a Communist newspaper; and where anti-American feeling is intensely bitter.

American servicemen are subjected to abuse and injustice in France—where one out of every four public officials is a Communist.

We have these Status of Forces agreements with Moslem countries, where the penalty for petty theft is to cut off the right hand of the offender.

In America, the Constitution protects everybody—citizens and aliens alike—from cruel and inhuman punishment. But if you boy is drafted and sent overseas, he doesn't have that protection. He could have his right hand cut off if he got involved in a silly prank and stole somebody's chicken.

We have this Status of Forces agreement with the Communist government of Yugoslavia. In every Communist country, of course it is high treason to criticize the government in power. An American soldier who is caught in Yugoslavia criticizing Communism could be sentenced to die.

It's the Principle . . .

Whether any of these horrible things have or have not occurred yet; whether the actual

number of Americans in foreign jails as a result of the Status of Forces Treaty is 58, as the Defense Department would have us believe, or whether it is 58,000, the principle remains the same: The Constitution of the United States guarantees a specific standard of justice for all Americans. No one has the right to take these Constitutional guarantees away from any American.

Yet the Status of Forces Treaty has taken them away from our soldiers.

No one wants an American soldier who commits a crime to go unpunished. But if our Constitution means anything, it means that every American—including soldiers—has the right to a fair trial before fellow Americans.

It is, of course, true that some American soldiers stationed abroad are tough characters who do willfully violate law. But it is also true that most American soldiers stationed abroad are decent, homesick, frightened, and bewildered boys who were forced into military service and who have no means of defending themselves before a hostile court in an alien land.

Reciprocal?

President Eisenhower says that the Status of Forces Treaty is justified because it is reciprocal—that in giving up jurisdiction over our own soldiers, we acquired jurisdiction over foreign soldiers stationed here.

What every American ought to know is that American constitutional rights are not for sale or trade on any terms.

If the American government acquired jurisdiction over 100 million foreigners in exchange for sacrificing the constitutional rights of one American citizen, it would still be an immoral and unconstitutional deal.

The Status of Forces Treaty was a bad bargain for America—even if we ignore principles and make a factual comparison of what we gave with what we got.

There are no foreign troops stationed in America. Altogether, there may be in the United States as many as 15,000 foreigners who are here on some kind of military mission—as observers, experts, or special trainees. On the other hand, there are approximately one million American troops stationed abroad. In acquiring jurisdiction over 15,000 visiting foreigners, we nullified the Constitutional rights of more than one million American soldiers.

Suppose one of the 15,000 foreigners does get in trouble here in the United States?

Whoever he is, wherever he's from, whatever he does, he gets the full protection of the American Constitution. He must be represented by counsel; he must have time to prepare his defense; he must have a full explanation of all charges made against him; he must be faced by his accusers in open court; he must be permitted to subpoena, at government expense, whatever witnesses he needs to defend himself; he cannot be compelled to testify against himself.

But an American soldier in trouble abroad is at the mercy of people whose language he may

not speak, and who may hate him merely because he is an American.

He has no guarantee of a public trial, or even a trial by jury; no right to appeal; no guarantee of freedom of speech; no protection against unreasonable searches and seizures; no protection against excessive bail or excessive fines; no presumption that he is innocent until he is proven guilty; no requirement that his guilt must be proven beyond reasonable doubt.

That is how reciprocal the Status of Forces Treaty is.

The Senators Obey

If the Senators who betrayed the rights of American soldiers by ratifying this treaty need to salve their conscience, they can, of course, remember the warning of Bedell Smith, old army friend of Eisenhower, who was Undersecretary of State when the Status of Forces Treaty was under consideration.

While testifying before a Senate committee in behalf of this treaty, Bedell Smith let the Senators know that they might just as well ratify the thing, because if they didn't, the executive would continue handling the problems as in the past—by secret agreements.

As Senator Bricker put it, Bedell Smith was telling the Senate to lie down and roll over. And the Senate did.

The Senators can also take solace in Bedell Smith's assurance that this treaty was needed in order to lighten the administrative burden on our military commanders abroad. Apparently American military officers abroad are so

busy doing whatever they are doing that it is too much of a burden on them to look after their own troops.

We Americans have permitted our nation to come to this sorry and tragic pass by blindly following blundering leadership in the name of party harmony and something called international collective security.

Something Can Be Done

The Status of Forces Treaty has been ratified and is now the supreme law of the land. But it can be revoked or amended.

Ohio Congressman Frank Bow proved that a few weeks ago.

On May 18, 1955, when the Military Reserve Bill was being debated, Mr. Bow offered an amendment providing that no soldier, after passage of the bill, could be assigned to a foreign country with criminal jurisdiction over American forces. The House of Representatives adopted Bow's amendment by a standing vote of 174 to 56.

If the nation's newspapers and radio-television news services had reported the facts of this issue clearly and fully, Congressman Bow's amendment would undoubtedly have received irresistible public support.

But the press practically ignored Bow's amendment — while giving screaming headlines to the anti-segregation amendment introduced by New York's Adam Clayton Powell.

After about a week of this kind of public brainwashing, almost everyone had forgotten

about Bow's fight for American Constitutional principles.

But Congressman Bow has not forgotten, and apparently does not plan to give up.

On May 18—the same day that he introduced his ill-fated Amendment to the Military Reserve Bill—he also introduced a Joint Resolution (H.J. Res. 309) providing that the Status of Forces Agreement either be revised or that the United States withdraw from that Agreement so that foreign countries will not have criminal jurisdiction over American Armed Forces.

Bow's Resolution was in the House Committee on Foreign Affairs when the first Session of the 84th Congress adjourned in August.

It can and will be taken up in the next session if enough American citizens are interested—and will let their interest be known.

Not Too Late

We are approaching the midnight hour in the history of American constitutional government; but the hour is not yet too late.

The American voters can demand the revocation of the Status of Forces Treaty and of all the other shadowy, ill-conceived and evil entanglements which are sucking this nation into a bottomless quicksand of war and international power politics.

We Americans can have our Republic and our Constitution back if we are not too indifferent to find out what is going on or too timid to stand up and be counted.

THE STATE LABOR LAW

Labor barons habitually refer to the Taft-Hartley Law as a slave labor law. In a way, they are right—but not in the way that they mean.

The Taft-Hartley Law was supposed to outlaw compulsory union membership (the closed shop)—to make it illegal for anyone to force an individual to join a union and pay dues against his will.

When the law was amended to permit the Union Shop, however, the individual worker's protection against Unions was removed. Wherever the Union Shop exists, workers are 'slaves' of the Union—in the sense that they have to join and pay dues, or lose their jobs.

In at least one State, an employee who tries to maintain his freedom from the union not only loses his job, but also loses his unemployment pay.

The Appellate Division of the New York Supreme Court has ruled:

"When there is an effective union agreement with the employer by which (union) membership... is a necessary ingredient to continued employment, a man who chooses not to have union membership necessarily chooses not to have work in that shop."

The court ruled that such an employee "voluntarily" chooses to terminate his employment. Hence, he is not entitled to unemployment compensation.

in Europe and seriously affect the security of the United States.

Charles Wilson, Secretary of Defense, also sent a letter, saying that Bricker's proposal would show a lack of confidence in America's allies.

Senator Alexander Wiley, the perpetually willing mouthpiece of the administration, warned against any action that would injure the tender sensibilities of our European allies.

Wiley suggested a compromise: if an American soldier's commanding officer feared that the soldier would not get a proper trial, the officer could request the State Department to ask the foreign government to turn the American over to American authorities.

This was too much for Bricker. Mindful that America pays Europe's bill through lavish handouts and sends its drafted soldiers abroad to defend a continent whose manpower greatly exceeds our own, Bricker protested:

"We have not yet become the captive of our supplicants!"

But Bricker was wrong. We have.

When Senator Knowland read President Eisenhower's letter to the Senate, opposition to the Status of Forces Treaty collapsed. On July 15, 1953, the Senate ratified the Treaty by a vote of 72 to 15.

Fifteen Against

Here are the fifteen Senators who voted against the Treaty: Bricker of Ohio; Dirksen of Illinois; Dworshak of Idaho; Jenner of Indiana; Malone of Nevada; McCarthy of Wisconsin; Schoeppel of Kansas; Welker of Idaho; Williams of Delaware; Frear of Maryland;

Johnston of South Carolina; Long of Louisiana; McCarran of Nevada; Russell of Georgia; and Smathers of Florida.

Sacrifice of American Soldiers

In America, any spy, subversive, or criminal of whatever kind is guaranteed a fair jury trial in open court. He can invoke the Fifth Amendment, refuse to testify, and heap abuse upon official representatives of our government. But an American soldier who is drafted and forced to serve abroad can now be arrested on trumped-up charges by foreign police officers, tried in a foreign court, sentenced and punished, without even having an American official present at his trial.

American soldiers, stationed in some 49 foreign nations, have been forced to give up their own careers, their own families, their own homes, to go abroad and serve the interests of foreign people. But this apparently is not enough. They must also be deprived of their most precious constitutional rights in order to keep our foreign friends friendly.

In the present administration, as under the Roosevelt and Truman administrations, it is bad taste for America to stand up for American rights. We must always yield to the demands of our allies or we will lose the privilege of squandering American blood and American treasure to defend our allies.

Administration leaders and internationalists in the Senate argued that if we did not accept this Status of Forces Treaty and permit American soldiers to be tried in foreign courts, our NATO alliance might break up. To an American who knows and cares anything about our constitutional system, and who has any pride in American traditions, it should be obvious that an alliance which can be held together

only at the cost of destroying the rights of our own soldiers is not worth maintaining.

When urging the ratification of the Status of Forces Treaty, State Department officials promised that the Treaty provisions would not set a precedent for agreements in any other nations except those in NATO.

The promise was silly and dishonest on its face. If the United States government will give away the rights of its own soldiers to 13 of its so-called allies, what will it say to all its other allies who want similar arrangements?

The answer has already been given. Within a matter of weeks after the Status of Forces Treaty was ratified, our State Department—ignoring its own 'no-precedent' promises—used the treaty provisions as a precedent for negotiating executive agreements with Japan, giving the Japanese criminal jurisdiction over American servicemen and their families stationed in Japan.

Reflect on that for a moment. Some American serviceman who fought the savage Japanese from Guadalcanal to Okinawa now gets arrested by the Tokyo police and accused of committing a crime.

The American army can no longer take that soldier into custody and give him a fair trial in an American military court. The American army cannot even counsel with him or observe his trial to be sure that he gets a fair one. The army simply has to turn its back on the American soldier and let him get whatever Japanese justice wants to give him.

When the soldier's relatives back in the States discover that he has been sent to a Japanese prison for two years or five years or life, they frequently cannot even find out

from their own government what the soldier did or what he was charged with.

His wife and children know only that their army allotment has been cut off.

How Many Are in Jail?

Neither the public nor the Congress knows how many Americans have been imprisoned in foreign jails as a result of the Status of Forces Treaty, because the administration simply will not make the information available.

On June 24, 1955, Congressman Frank T. Bow of Ohio reported figures obtained from the Defense Department. The figures revealed that during the eleven-month period, January 1, to November 30, 1954, Americans throughout the world committed 7416 offenses in which foreign tribunals could have exercised criminal jurisdiction under the Status of Forces Treaty.

In 5424 of the cases, however, the foreign courts waived jurisdiction and permitted the Americans to be handled by United States authorities. During this 11-month period in 1954, according to the Defense Department, only 78 Americans were actually sent to jail by foreign courts.

The Defense Department reported that as of February 10, 1955, there were 58 American servicemen in prison, under sentences ranging up to 15 years. These were in Britain, France, Italy, Japan, and Canada.

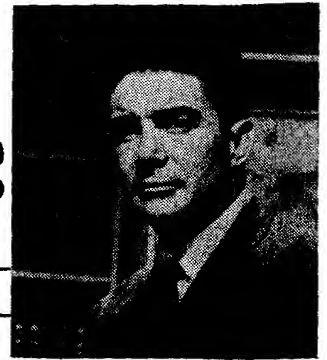
These Defense Department figures, as released by Congressman Bow, leave several questions unanswered.

Dan Smoot Speaks

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Friday, September 16, 1955

Dallas, Texas



DAN SMOOT

WORLD MEDDLING

IN 1944, both the Republican and the Democratic parties wrote into their political platforms a Palestine resolution.

As a result of this endorsement by both major parties, the 79th Congress passed a resolution calling upon England to permit unrestricted Jewish immigration into Palestine.

The British, unable and unwilling to become embroiled in a war with the Mohammedan world, pulled out of Palestine shortly after the close of World War II. With strong United States backing, the UN undertook to solve the delicate problem. But the UN, as is customary with that body, merely made matters worse.

The Arabs had been in possession of the land of Palestine for over a thousand years. Forcing them to give up their homeland to make room for Jewish refugees from Europe was a cruel injustice. Yet this is what was done, under the auspices of the United Nations, with the strong support of the United States, and in the name of world peace.

When Palestine was partitioned and the new Jewish state set up, war between Israel and the surrounding Mohammedan nations immediately broke out. The war raged continuously through 1948 and 1949; and has smoldered with sporadic bursts of violence ever since—despite the UN's extravagant claims that it stopped the war in Palestine.

Nearly a million Arabs were driven from their homes — were forced to give up their farms, their shops, their businesses and flee into the desert, where they have been living in squalid camps for seven hopeless years on relief paid for by United States taxpayers.

The presence of these refugees in the Middle Eastern nations which have tried to take them in has created ghastly economic, social, and political problems.

Some 204,000 of these refugees are in Egypt, concentrated in a 5-by-25 mile area known as the Gaza Strip. This little strip of desert was the scene of most of the bloodshed during the summer of 1955.

On August 26, 1955, Secretary of State John Foster Dulles mentioned three basic

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problems involved in the conflict between Arabs and Jews in the Middle East and indicated what the United States is willing to do to solve those problems:

"What are the principal problems . . . (left) unresolved by the armistices of 1949 which ended the fighting between Israelis and Arabs? . . .

"The first is the tragic plight of the 900,000 refugees who formerly lived in the territory that is now occupied by Israel. . . . Compensation is due from Israel to the refugees. However, it may be that Israel cannot, unaided, now make adequate compensation. If so, there might be an international loan to enable Israel to pay the compensation which is due and which would enable many of the refugees to find themselves a better way of life.

"President Eisenhower would recommend substantial participation by the United States in such a loan for such a purpose. Also he would recommend that the United States contribute to the realization of water development and irrigation projects which would . . . facilitate the resettlement of the refugees . . .

"The second principal problem . . . is that of fear President Eisenhower would recommend that the United States join in formal treaty engagements to prevent or thwart any effort by either side to alter by force the boundaries between Israel and its Arab neighbors. I hope that other countries would be willing to join in such a security guarantee, and that it would be sponsored by the United Nations

"If there is to be a guarantee of borders, it would be normal that there should be prior agreement upon what the borders are. That is the third major problem. The existing lines separating Israel and the Arab states were fixed by the armistice agreements of 1949. They were not designed to be permanent frontiers in every respect; in part at least, they reflected the status of the fighting at the moment. . . . The United States would be willing to help in

the search for a solution if the parties to the dispute should desire."

Is this the United States of America?

What right does your government have to draft your son and send him off, very probably to die, defending an undefined border, drawn in desert sands, on the other side of the world?

By what authority does your government seize your money for the building of irrigation systems and power dams on the Jordan River in Palestine?

The routine answer to these questions is that whatever we do abroad we do in the enlightened self-interest of our own nation.

Trying sincerely to make friends and promote peace, we succeed only in converting friends into enemies and blowing up border disputes into major international incidents.

The entire Mohammedan world today is aflame with intense and bitter hatred for the United States—and these are people who were traditionally friendly toward us. They hate us because we supported the Jewish State of Israel and because we have given great sums of money for economic and military aid to Israel.

Have we made staunch friends of Israel in doing this? No. The Israelis resent and distrust us because we have also given money and arms to Arab nations.

The Arabs hate us because of the economic and military support we give to France. They claim that France is using American military equipment to suppress the Moslem rebellions in North Africa. The French, on the other hand, claim that American policies have stirred up the rebellions in North Africa.

American blood and American treasure have been poured out all over the world to help other people. And what is our reward? We have become the world's favorite whip-

ping boy. Wherever and whenever trouble occurs, America, trying to help both sides, incurs the enmity of everyone.

Almost to a man, our foremost intellectual and political leaders behave as if there were no known way out of this terrible dilemma.

Has the influence of communism so completely cut us adrift from our own traditions, — so totally blinded us to the lessons of our own history — that we have lost all the landmarks of our past?

The American nation was born at a time when the world was tumultuous and war-torn in very much the same way that it is now. America, as an independent nation, would not have lasted one year if we had not kept ourselves out of the endless wars and revolutions of the old world.

How did we do it?

We adopted a policy of political isolation — of strict neutrality with regard to the wars of the rest of the world.

The traditional American policy of political isolation was clearly and fully expressed in the farewell address of George Washington, in 1796:

“Foreign influence is one of the most baneful foes of republican government

“The great rule of conduct for us in regard to foreign nations is, in extending our commercial relations, to have with them as little political connection as possible . . .

“It is our true policy to stand clear of permanent alliances with any portion of the foreign world”

That is political isolationism: as free individuals we Americans will exchange our arts, our ideas, our learning, our wisdom, and our

goods with other people; but as a nation we will not get ourselves involved in the wars and strife of the Old World. As Americans we will have with all the people of the world such free and open cultural and commercial interchange as is possible, but we do not want our government bribing, subsidizing, coercing, or fighting with other governments.

That is the policy which this nation followed for the first 125 years of our national life.

Today, all self-respecting internationalists shudder at the phrase “political isolationism.” It is presumed that because we have airplanes, rocket missiles, radio communications, and hydrogen bombs, America can no longer live an independent national life as an independent nation.

But it is an unwarranted presumption.

Actually, the arguments for American intervention in European struggles were far more logical in the early nineteenth century than they are today.

The French, claiming a debt of gratitude, demanded our help, arguing that Britain would take back the American colonies if she succeeded in destroying France.

England, claiming bonds of kinship and tradition, warned that England stood as America’s only guarantee against conquest by Napoleon.

Spain, with colonies to the South and claims to most of the great West, entered the tug-of-war, trying to drag America into the endless turmoil of European politics.

We were a weak and backward nation in those days. Many people thought that we could not possibly maintain a policy of political iso-

lation — that we simply could not survive if we did not join hands with one or another of the great powers in Europe.

But we did.

When we were among the weakest of nations, our leaders had enough manly courage and confidence in American destiny to resist all pressures and threats and to follow a proud, consistent national policy which enabled America to develop into the greatest power in human history.

Today, when we are a nation of unrivaled strength, our leaders whimper that we cannot survive without help.

The left-wingers in America pretend that what is wrong with the world today is all the fault of the isolationists, despite the fact that the isolationists have had no voice in shaping American policy for twenty years. The internationalists have been in complete control of American policy since the 1930's. They have propagandized and scared the public into supporting their policies with dishonest slogans about bipartisanship and national unity and one-worldism, and by mercilessly smearing the pitifully few isolationists who dared to criticize the foreign meddling and foreign giveaway programs.

The internationalists have led the American nation into three wars in one generation. Their meddling in the Middle East has created hatred for America among the four hundred million Mohammedans who were formerly friendly to us. Their policies of aid and appeasement helped to build the Soviet tyranny into the gigantic colossus it has become and made it possible for the Soviets to enslave and turn against America six hundred million people, most of whom were once our friends.

Internationalist policies have the United States today committed to fight at the first sign of war in practically any place on earth. The 161,000,000 people of the United States are committed as the military guardians of 1,500,000,000 people in sixty-four foreign nations on all the continents and across all the oceans and seas of the world.

America, occupying less than seven percent of the earth's surface and with less than six percent of the world's population is politically committed to defend 54 percent of the world's land area and 61 per cent of the earth's population; economically committed to give assistance to practically anyone who asks for it. And all of this is in addition to our obligations in the United Nations.

These internationalist policies have brought America to the brink of disaster. Their ghastly, dangerous futility and imminent total collapse are showing up in the headlines day after day.

Yet the internationalists, still clinging to their cherished policies in the face of, and in spite of, all the havoc which their policies have wrought, are trying to blame their failures on isolationism.

Let's look into this a bit. When we listened to Wilson's airy evangelism about making the world safe for democracy and sent tens of thousands of American men to bleed and die in the mud of France in World War I, were we following an isolationist policy? No, that was our first serious departure from our traditional policy of political isolation.

Revolted by the bloody and costly consequences of our first major venture in international meddling and uplifting, we returned briefly to our ancient policy of political isola-

tion. The elder Lodge, grandfather of the internationalist who now represents us in the United Nations, led the Senate in a supreme act of high statesmanship: Namely, rejecting American participation in the League of Nations. As the elder Lodge put it, we stayed out of the League of Nations because getting into the thing would have plunged the United States into every controversy and conflict on the face of the globe.

America followed her traditional policy of political isolationism from 1920 until the Roosevelt era. Roosevelt himself campaigned on a platform of political isolation for his first three terms. But, as was characteristic of Roosevelt, his performance was the opposite of his promises.

Roosevelt, who three times got himself elected on a platform of political isolationism, inaugurated America's present internationalist policy of perpetual war for perpetual peace—a policy of perpetually sending American men off to die, saving somebody from something or other.

If the isolationists had had their way, we never would have got into World War I. Isolationism in that case would have spared us hundreds of thousands of dead and wounded American soldiers. It would have spared us the waste of natural resources and the great depression we suffered in the backwash of World War I. European pressures and political conniving with our own internationalists got us into World War I, but the people of Europe would have been a thousand times better off if we had stayed out. The war in Europe would have ground to some kind of stalemate peace, as wars in Europe have been doing for two thousand years. And there might not have been a World War II.

By throwing her great power and unlimited resources into the European war, America destroyed the ancient balances of power there, prolonging the war, and making it more savage. Without American help, European governments simply could not afford the prolonged total wars which have become the fashion of the twentieth century.

If the isolationists had had their way and kept us out of World War II, two of the bloodiest tyrants in history—Hitler and Stalin—would have destroyed each other, and the world today would be a much safer and saner place than it now is.

If the isolationists had had their way and kept us out of World War II, there would have been no Korea, which cost another 35,000 American lives and ended in disgrace for the United States.

If the isolationists had had their way, the United States would not today be so entangled with the affairs of all the peoples of all the earth that every border conflict is inevitably transformed into an American war.

The traditional policy of political isolationism made it possible for the great American experiment in government to succeed; made it possible for a weak and backward America to grow into a powerful, towering citadel of freedom, which for 125 years stood as an example to the rest of the world and as proof that free men can govern themselves.

If we would abandon our internationalist world meddling and resume our traditional policy of political isolationism, we might spare ourselves and the world the horror of World War III.

World War III will come when the Soviets

feel that they are in a position to conquer or destroy America. If we would maintain our own national strength at a level which would make a successful Soviet attack on us obviously impossible, World War III wouldn't come, because the Soviets would never dare to start it. And we could provide such defense of our own country for a mere fraction of what we are now spending on armaments and uplift for the world.

Could we suddenly reverse our internationalist policy of world meddling?

Not suddenly. When you find yourself going down the wrong road, you frequently have to do some backing up before you can turn around. We can swing around to head in the opposite direction, but we cannot make that reversal in an abrupt 180 degree turn.

We could instantly break off diplomatic relations with all Communist countries—including Yugoslavia. This would give maximum encouragement to the vast anti-Communist forces throughout the world—on both sides of the iron curtain—and it would stop our reckless, headlong drive into appeasement and grinning surrender.

We could instantly break out of the United Nations spiderweb, freeing our diplomacy of the shackles which will not permit us to develop a policy in the interests of our own nation.

We could instantly stop every penny of foreign aid to all the nations on earth who bleed us white for help while kowtowing to the Soviets and jeering at us.

A major contention behind all of our foreign aid programs is that communism can be thwarted by raising living standards. Yet, throughout the world—as the Hoover Com-

mission has pointed out—communism is strongest in the high-wage industrial centers.

Our programs of foreign aid and international intervention have been sold to the American people with the argument that they would somehow deter the spread of communism in the world.

Presuming that it might take us many months to stop the flow of our foreign aid, why couldn't we, during that period, at least see to it that our aid will be used to fight communism?

Syngman Rhee and Chiang Kai-Shek are the only two Christian leaders—the only two proven anti-Communists—in all of Asia. We are at least partially responsible for the shape they are in.

Our traditional policy of political isolationism should apply to them as to all others—insofar as commitments to use American soldiers are concerned. We should never again send another American abroad anywhere to fight somebody else's war.

But Syngman Rhee and Chiang Kai-Shek say they want to fight the communists. All right, let's give them a chance. Instead of fiddling around in treaty organizations with nations which don't want to fight communists—and which sign these treaties with us for the sole purpose of getting more American aid—let's pour the economic aid and military equipment into South Korea and Formosa and turn Syngman Rhee and Chiang Kai-Shek loose.

They have a good chance to win—to create widespread rebellion inside China, and to start the rapid disintegration of communist power throughout Asia.

What if they lose? They think they can win, and they are willing to try. Time is work-

ing against them. If they are not permitted to try soon, they will lose anyway, without even having had a chance to fight.

In any event, such action would keep faith with the only two real friends we have left in Asia, and it would keep faith with the American tax payers who for ten years have endured a crushing burden of taxation in the belief that their sacrifice was contributing to the downfall of communism.

* * * * *

Meddling in the Market Place

The United States Government has made a loan of \$10,000,000 to provide Mexico with irrigation facilities which will help convert 150,000 acres of Mexican desert into cotton producing land.

Public announcement of this loan was made on August 23. On the same day The Department of Agriculture announced that the multi - million - bale cotton surplus in the United States threatens to reach an all-time high.

And on the same day, Secretary of Agriculture Benson revealed some details on the problem of disposing of this surplus.

The United States Government owns millions of bales of cotton that it doesn't know what to do with. It paid farmers above-the-market prices for the cotton in order to keep the prices high.

But when we try to sell this cotton abroad, all of the cotton producing nations of the world complain that we are ruining the world cotton market. American textile industries

complain that they are being taxed to provide their foreign competitors with American cotton at prices below what it costs in America.

Meanwhile, the long-suffering American taxpayer will continue to subsidize the raising of more cotton at home and abroad.

Political intervention in the market place is an evil that feeds upon itself. Once it starts, no one has the courage to stop it. Political interventionists try to correct their errors, not by avoiding them in the future, but by making more of the same kind.

If we can pour enough American tax money into Mexico to make Mexico a cotton exporting nation, then we can raise American tariffs to protect American growers against the influx of Mexican cotton. That will anger the Mexicans and hurt their economy. Then we can make more loans and gifts to the Mexicans in order to appease them and compensate for their loss of American markets.

We have been on this treadmill for almost a generation; and it seems endless. But some day it will end; either in political, moral, and economic bankruptcy for the United States; or in a return to the principles of Freedom.

* * * * *

Violence in Wisconsin

When the giant American automobile industry knuckled under to Walter Reuther without a struggle, many Americans had the sinking feeling that Reuther is invincible. But Herbert V. Kohler, of Kohler, Wisconsin, is proving that courage and integrity can win—even against Reuther's UAW.

Local 833 of the UAW has been on strike against Kohler since April 5, 1954. The Union

has already spent more than five and one-half million dollars in an incredible campaign of violence and terrorism; but Kohler, with the help of loyal employees, is still fighting—and still in business.

The Union is currently demanding a nation-wide boycott of all Kohler products. This is one of the union's means of persuading the company to give up. Other persuasive tactics of the UAW in the Kohler strike, have included:

Defacing with paint bombs a private home built by a Kohler worker and his wife with their own hands;

Firing shotgun blasts into the home of non-strikers at night;

Breaking into a non-striking workers summer cottage and pouring sulphuric acid over all of his personal belongings;

Dynamiting the automobiles of non-striking workers.

In May, 1954, one month after the Kohler strike began, the President of the striking UAW local said:

"We have tried to discourage people from going into that plant by peaceful means, but from now on the gloves are off."

They have, indeed, been off. Union goons picket the homes and harrass the families of non-striking workers. The goons break up church picnics and even way-lay nonstriking workers on their way to church services.

Meanwhile, law enforcement in the town of Sheboygan, Wisconsin, does nothing. The mayor and the sheriff, owing their election to the UAW, are the tools of the UAW.

The Mayor, Rudolph Ploetz, recently ad-

ressed a wildly cheering strikers' meeting, saying:

"I've been accused by my critics of being union dominated, so I might as well practice what they preach."

This open substitution of Union Rule for Law and Order is one of the most ominous developments in the United States today.

Escapees from communist countries reveal that the break-down of law and order always precedes the communist take-over. Anarchy and uncontrolled violence become so terrible that even non-communists welcome the semblance of law and order that the communist government brings.

How long will it be before the people of Sheboygan, Wisconsin, will do anything or accept anything in order to get protection for their property and their children?

Who is behind the terrorism that has brought an end to law and order in Sheboygan?

Walter Reuther. Here is what Clare Hoffman, Congressman from Michigan, has to say about Mr. Reuther:

"The record shows that he is a Socialist, in many instances following the methods of the Communists. The attainment of his objectives would destroy free enterprise, republican, constitutional forms of Government, just as completely as would a victorious war by an armed foe.

"The real, mature Reuther of today, notwithstanding the position he has attained, is the same brutal, lawless, politically greedy, self-seeking, ruthless Reuther that he was when working in a Russian factory, when a goon during the sit-down strikes of 1937, and during his subsequent rise to power in a labor organization."

Dan Smoot Speaks



DAN SMOOT

For 3-1/2 years, I spoke to a national audience on Facts Forum radio and television programs, giving both sides of great controversial issues.

In July, 1955, I resigned to start my own program, in order to give only one side, my side.

Fundamental American principles are the yardstick which measures in my newsletter and broadcasts, week after week, the most important controversies of our time.

You who want to think and talk and write and fight on the side of freedom will find here some originality of thought and expression.

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I believe that this program is an important and effective weapon against socialism and communism in American life.

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Dan Smoot Speaks

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Dallas, Texas



DAN SMOOT

THIS IS MY SIDE—

FOR 3½ years, I have been speaking to a national audience on the Facts Forum radio and television programs, giving both sides of great controversial issues.

I have received more than a hundred thousand letters — most of them friendly, all of them welcome, but many of them challenging:

“Smoot,” they say, “why don’t you make up your mind which side you’re on and give us that side? If we like you, we’ll support you. If we don’t, we will fight you. But in either event, the line will be cleanly drawn. You’ll be a man we can come to grips with.”

Very well: Here is my side.

I believe in freedom. This keeps me from being a liberal in the contemporary sense and connotation of that word.

The patriots who founded our government were true liberals in the classic sense. They were in revolt against the autocratic use of political power. An immediate occasion of the revolt was taxes. But King George’s taxes on the American colonists were piddling in comparison with what we are forced to pay today. Moreover, a great deal of the money which government takes out of your paycheck today is used for purposes more destructive of individual freedom than the purposes which King George III was trying to finance with the American Stamp Acts.

The great liberal patriots of the American Revolution did not really revolt against the payment of taxes. They revolted against the idea of government which lay behind the taxes: the idea that government had unlimited power to do what government thought proper.

The early American patriots had a deep suspicion of all governments — including the one they created. They knew that the only real threat to a man’s life, liberty, and property is the government under which he lives. They knew that all governments will, if permitted, waste the labors of the people and ultimately enslave the people — always under the pretense of taking care of the people.

That’s why they tried to bind the American government down with the chains of a Constitution — limiting the government’s powers to the performance of carefully specified responsibilities. That’s why they set up an elaborate — and rather clumsy — system of checks and balances to keep any branch of the federal government from acquiring too much power.

Afraid of concentrations of political power in the central government, the early patriots wrote the ninth article of the American Bill of Rights, reserving to the individual states of the really dangerous powers over the lives of citizens.

Today, however, most of the people who call themselves liberals and who dishonestly acclaim Jefferson as their idol have lost faith in the early American ideal. They no longer believe that free men can manage their own affairs.

They want to set the government up as a kind of big-brother deity to look after us and run our lives for us.

The practice of buying votes with the voters' own money—of promising the people something to be paid for out of the public treasury—has become a successful political racket in the past 30 years. It has become a fixed habit of both political parties.

A virtue of our original federal system as set up by the Founding Fathers was that state governments could experiment with social legislation without endangering the freedom of the whole nation.

If a state made a mistake or went too far in the use of its power, comparison with the experience of other states—and competition between states—could force correction.

But when we build the central government into a all-powerful colossus—as we did under Roosevelt and Truman, and as we continue to do under Eisenhower—we place our freedom and our lives in the hands of political quacks and witch doctors in Washington whose power to destroy us is unchecked and unlimited.

For a quarter of a century, the unconstitutional

power of the federal government has been growing like a fungus in wet weather.

We will not keep our Constitution, our liberty, or our prosperity if we do not stop it—if we do not begin to run our government instead of letting our government run us.

As philosophies of government, modern liberalism, communism, and fascism are all essentially the same.

All of them believe that government should have unlimited power to do to and for the people what government thinks good for the people.

Modern liberals, Socialists, and Communists differ on the superficial question of how government should get and exercise power; but they agree on the fundamental question of how much power government should have: all of them think that government must have absolute power—in order to promote the general welfare.

The trouble here is that when government has absolute power to promote the general welfare, government must also have absolute power to decide what the general welfare is.

Hitler's gas chambers and concentration camps were designed to promote the general welfare—as Hitler saw it. Stalin killed off whole races, provinces, and economic groups of people inside Russia, and put millions in slave camps—to promote the general welfare: as Stalin saw it. Within five years after they had taken over China, the Communists had murdered fifty million people—to promote the general welfare: as the Chinese Communist agrarian reformers see it.

Modern liberals presume that you, as an individual, do not have enough decency or good sense to edu-

cate your own children, provide your own housing, prepare for your own future, or give a helping hand to a neighbor in desperate need.

Therefore, they want laws which will force you to do all the things that liberals think you should do.

They take money from you and put it in a big federal pot, on the presumption that politicians will make better use of it than you would.

Nowhere in the history of the human race is there any justification for this naive faith in political power.

The welfare state which modern liberals worship is not "a twentieth century invention," as they call it. It is the oldest, most reactionary kind of social organization.

The welfare state—with the usual trappings of government price controls, government-fixed minimum wages, government subsidies, government relief for the poor, and government pensions — was tried out in ancient Babylon, ancient Greece, and ancient Rome; in Mussolini's Italy, in Hitler's Germany, and in all Communist countries.

Wherever and whenever it has been tried out, it has failed utterly to provide economic security—and it always ends in slavery.

It is, of course, true that there are people who simply won't save for their own future security unless someone makes them. It's also true that there are people who won't brush their teeth properly. But when you start passing laws, or giving private organizations the power, to force people to do all the things that are good for them, you are headed for a slave society, whether you want to call it socialism, welfare-statism, communism, fascism, modern

liberalism, New Dealism, Middle-of-the-Roadism or by some more ancient name.

Whenever a politician tells you that your government has a warm, personal interest in you and that he wants the government to be a big brother to you—that politician (no matter how nice a fellow he may be, or how wide his grin) is misleading you into slavery.

A big-brother government is the kind that every dictator in the world has always wanted.

A government which can take a warm, personal interest in me can take a cold, calculating interest in you.

A government which today can subsidize your farm or business or send you checks for unemployment or relief can tomorrow seize the bodies and property of your sons and daughters.

There are many hazards in a free society. One of them is that there will always be people who won't manage their own affairs as well as they should, or as well as someone thinks they should.

But freedom is not divisible. You cannot permit it for some and deny it to others. If one man has the freedom to make an intelligent investment and wind up with a million dollars, another must have the freedom to make a stupid investment and go broke. If one man has the freedom to practice personal thrift and prepare for a comfortable old age, another must have the freedom to be a wastrel and die in poverty.

The Soviets tried to legislate the perfect society; and today the average Soviet citizen has about as much freedom and less comfort than the inmates of American jails.

The only thing that has kept the socialistic sys-

ems throughout Europe from total collapse has
een American gifts of billions of dollars.

Modern liberals think they are posing unanswer-
ble questions when they say, "Well, then, how
ould you promote the general welfare? What is
overnment supposed to do; let people starve?"

Government is supposed to maintain social order,
revent individuals from harming or defrauding
ach other, and leave everybody with the freedom
therwise to lead his own life.

That was the original, American philosophy of
overnment written into the Declaration of Inde-
pendence and the Constitution.

The old American system of freedom never did
—and never could—completely eliminate poverty.

Only God can create a perfect society.

But the old American philosophy of Government
more effectively promoted the ideal of human free-
lom, and produced greater material abundance for
more people—fed more people—than any welfare
tate, planned economy, or socialist system on
ecord.

Every American has an individual responsibility
nder God to help his neighbor in distress; but the
ecision as to when, how, how much, and to whom
s legally and morally his, and not his government's.

Government cannot make men prosperous, any
more than it can make men good. Government can-
not produce anything. It can merely seize and di-
vide up what individuals produce. Government can
give the people nothing which government has not
irst taken away from them. And the amount which
government doles back to the people or spends to
promote their welfare is always less than what it
akes, because of the excessive costs of governmental
administration.

I believe in Freedom.

I am, you might say, a fundamentalist. I look
upon the Constitution as the fundamental law of
our land. I regard the Declaration of Independence
as the fundamental expression of Americanism.

I think it is a betrayal of freedom and an insult
to human intelligence for the Supreme Court—or
anyone else—to "reinterpret" our fundamental
charter of government "in the light of contem-
porary conditions."

The American system of government was built
on political principles which are eternal. They do not
change with the seasons.

That's why I cringed when Roosevelt once called
the American Constitution a horse-and-buggy
document. That's why I cringe every time Eisen-
hower gets near to saying the same thing by refer-
ring to the "dogmas of the past."

Fundamental American principles are the yard-
stick which will measure in this column — and
on radio and television as fast as I can find sponsors
— week after week, the most important contro-
versial issues of our time.

Of any liberal readers I might have, I ask a
favor:

If you want the government to provide you with
clothing, housing, food, medical care, training in
an occupation, and security in old age — get your-
self a life term in prison. There you will have gov-
ernment-guaranteed economic security.

But if you love your fellow-man (if you love
America), do not support legislation, whatever
high-sounding purpose it seems intended to serve —
do not vote for politicians, whatever the party label
— whose programs of government-planned and

Dan Smoot Speaks



DAN SMOOT

I have resigned from Facts Forum; and, by the end of July, I will be off the air as Facts Forum's radio and television commentator.

I will, however, be back — not with a both-sides presentation, but with a strong one side, the American side.

You can help by subscribing to my weekly printed newsletter, DAN SMOOT SPEAKS. A sample copy is enclosed.

I will continue to furnish the same kind of factual, analytical discussions of controversial issues that I have been giving on the air — except that now I will give only one side: the anti-Socialist, anti-Communist, anti-Big Government, pro-Freedom side.

Not having to devote time and space to the other side, I can do a better job than before. Anyone who has found my broadcast transcripts helpful in the fight for freedom and constitutional government will find my newsletter about twice as helpful.

With the support of the newsletter, I will get back into radio and television as fast as I can find advertising sponsors. And find them I will.

I deeply appreciate your past support in the fight for freedom; and I am looking forward to continuing that fight, with your help. God bless you.

Sincerely,
Dan Smoot
DAN SMOOT.

DAN SMOOT,
P. O. Box 1305
Dallas, Texas

I enclose \$_____ for a (_____) years) (_____) months) subscription to your weekly newsletter, DAN SMOOT SPEAKS.

Rates: \$10 for 1 year
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\$3 for three months
Special rate: \$18 for 2 years

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CITY AND STATE

government-subsidized housing, health insurance, electrical power, or security in old age, will convert the whole nation into a prison.

You who want to think and talk and write and fight on the side of freedom will find here some originality of thought and expression.

But, most importantly, you will find gleanings from and condensations of the very best that has been written and spoken on the subjects at hand.

You will read here, in ten minutes, what some of the best brains in the world spent countless hours to produce.

The first time it occurs to you that I am more

frequently against than for something, please take a look at the American Bill of Rights — the first ten amendments to our Constitution. They are very brief. The language is simple. The admonitions are stern — and they are negative. They say not what government shall do, but what government shall not do.

“Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion . . . or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press.”

Congress shall make no law . . . That is the American philosophy of freedom which built this magnificent land into a citadel of hope for all humanity.

This first issue of DAN SMOOT SPEAKS is a sample copy. Subscriptions will begin with Vol. I, Number 2, to be issued on Wednesday, July 20. DAN SMOOT SPEAKS will be published each Wednesday thereafter. My sincere thanks to all who have already sent in their checks.

Ghost at the Feast

San Francisco, June 19

Special dispatch to the *New York Times*:

“This is a real birthday party the United Nations is having out here; free eats, free booze, flags and bunting all over Nob Hill, and June and peace bustin’ out all over. Everybody is relaxing, including Comrade Molotov, who tipped his porter \$17 on arrival.”

Sounds like a real gay party. All they’re missing is Comrade Alger Hiss, Secretary General of the San Francisco Conference in 1945 when the UN was formed.

Maybe Yes, Maybe No

On the eve of his journey to San Francisco to celebrate the 10th anniversary of the United Nations, Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., America’s ambas-

sador to the UN, appeared on a TV program. He was asked about admitting Red China to the UN.

Mr. Lodge said that although he favors universal membership in the UN, he does not think that nations should be admitted unless they are peace-loving.

That is an admirable ambassadorial way of saying yes, but on the other hand, no.

But if Mr. Lodge isn’t careful, he’ll talk himself out of a job — as he did in 1952 when he tried to get himself reelected to the Senate.

If all nations were peace-loving, who would argue that we needed a “world organization for peace”?

If you chase out of the UN all nations that aren’t “peace-loving,” who will do the chasing? And who will be left after the chase is over?

Uncle Sam? Perhaps; but then Mr. Lodge would die of grief and shame, because the image of Uncle Sam standing alone on his own feet, righteously defending his own land, is the image of isolationism. And the very sound of that ugly word harrows Mr. Lodge's soul with fear.

Yet Ambassador Lodge is a man of courage.

On June 18, he again spoke to the nation — this time on radio. He said that the United Nations was founded on two basic assumptions: (1) That the U. S. and the U. S. S. R. would work together in unity; and (2) that if any nation tried to break the peace, the UN would issue legally binding orders for action to keep the peace.

Mr. Lodge admitted that both of these assumptions have been proven wrong.

But, he concluded, the UN has "been a tremendous force for peace."

Mr. Lodge indicated that the top level meetings of Yalta and Potsdam had been disastrous, but expressed high hope for the big-four meeting coming up in July.

If there were any virtue in eternal, naive optimism, nearly all of the top leaders of the West would be saints.

Amen, Bishop

In Carnegie Hall, New York City, addressing a meeting arranged by the Assembly of Captive European Nations, The Most Rev. Cuthbert O'Gara, exiled Bishop of Yuanling, said:

"I shall believe in co-existence only when missionaries are invited to return to China (from which the Bishop was expelled as an American 'spy') and reengage in the work of religion and culture as friends of the Chinese people and not as slandered

enemies; only when all Americans are released from prison, when our fliers are taken out of bondage, and when the prison gates of Europe open."

Now It's Legal

In Washington last week, the National Labor Relations Board ruled that it is all right for unions or employers to lie to workers in trying to persuade them to vote for or against a union — provided the lies aren't too big.

In a unanimous opinion, Republican and Democratic members of the five-man NLRB said:

"Exaggerations, inaccuracies, partial truths, name-calling and falsehoods, while not condoned, may be excused as legitimate propaganda" before a union representation election.

In the case at hand, however, the board held that a union had made "false statements" that "exceeded the limits of legitimate propaganda."

The case at hand was a union election at the Gummed Products Co. of Troy, Ohio, in November, 1954, when workers voted to join the CIO paper workers union.

Whom?

One cannot help wondering whom the pollsters poll.

Gallup Poll has just come out with the results of a new nationwide survey which reveals overwhelming support in the United States for the United Nations.

The scientific pollsters of Dr. George Gallup, who has had more than 20 years of experience in scientific testing of public opinion, found practically nobody in the United States who is opposed to the United Nations.

Now, that is very odd. For more than four years now, the Facts Forum Poll (which is not a "scientific sampling," but merely a postcard mailed without comment or instructions or any other persuasive approach to thousands of people in all walks of life and in all parts of the nation) has, on every United Nations question posed, revealed strong opposition to the United Nations. A big majority of the Facts Forum Poll voters have consistently shown that they are deeply suspicious of the United Nations, feeling that it has done infinitely more harm than good for the cause of freedom.

Only Four

Last week, Senator Joe McCarthy introduced a resolution "to express the sense of the Senate that Russia be required in advance to agree to take up the status of her European and Asian satellites at the top level big-four meeting in Geneva, July 18."

Three other senators stood with him: George Malone of Nevada, William Jenner of Indiana, and William Langer of North Dakota.

But the Senate thundered them down. Senator after senator protested that the resolution would "tie the hands of the President and show lack of confidence in him."

Republican Homer Capehart of Indiana shouted that McCarthy was making "a blanket indictment of the President, Secretary of State, and Republicans as Communist appeasers." Democratic Leader Lyndon Johnson of Texas said that McCarthy's measure was an attempt to dictate to President Eisenhower, put him in a strait jacket, and place "a congressional gag around his neck."

All of which is, of course, utter nonsense. McCarthy was merely trying to put the Senate on record as believing in a pledge which the politicians

solemnly made to the people of the United States in the elections of 1952. In that year, the Republicans in their party platform vowed to work for freeing the captive peoples behind the Iron Curtain.

Everyone who knows anything whatever about communism and world opinion realizes that the very act of meeting the Soviets in a high-level conference will further discourage the hopeless millions in the Communist empire. Meeting the Soviet leaders is open proof that we regard the Soviet dictatorship as a legitimate, honorable government which can be dealt with in good faith. Merely by meeting the Soviets we are putting our stamp of approval on the slave empire which they have built by conquest and terror.

If we went into the conference, however, as Senator McCarthy wants us to go, determined that we will not negotiate with the gangsters of the Kremlin unless they first talk about freeing their captive satellites, we would give hope and encouragement to all the millions throughout the world who live under Communist tyranny.

One odd thing about the Senate's rejection of McCarthy's resolution is that the Senate knows McCarthy is right. Secretary of State Dulles himself has said that he would like to have a discussion of the Soviet satellites on the agenda for the big-four conference. All that McCarthy wants to do is to put the Senate on record as expressing the same sentiment.

Any senator who thinks that McCarthy's resolution would tie the President's hands does not know enough about the Constitution of the United States to qualify for public office. The President would in no way be bound by McCarthy's resolution, which would merely express the desires of the Senate. Mc-

Carthy's resolution would in no way encroach upon the constitutional prerogatives of the President.

Look at it another way. Only Congress can pass laws. Yet most of the laws passed are recommended by the executive. In fact, most of the important legislation which Congress enacts is not only written under executive direction but is enacted as a result of executive pressure.

Why is it that the people who condemn McCarthy for wanting the Senate to suggest a course of action for the President never complain when the President suggests — nay, demands — a course of action for the Senate?

Well, Good!

"In New York, Mr. Dulles, Mr. Macmillan, London Foreign Secretary, and Foreign Minister Pinay of France had lunch and talk at the Riverdale home of Sir Pierson Dixon, British delegate to the UN. They found themselves in general agreement on Russia's motives and intentions. — from a feature editorial in the *New York Times*.

We Could Stay Home!

"Washington obviously fears the Geneva meeting (big-four talks to be held July 18) may be used by the Communists as a propaganda forum to induce the West to relax its defense, to make bad blood between the Allies and to open questions the U. S. feels best left closed." — from the same editorial.

Now Here's a Point!

"At the Geneva meeting each of the principals will be able to say whatever he wants. The question is: "Will the others listen?" —same source.

Good News

A few days ago, Congressman Bruce Alger (freshman Republican from Dallas) made a speech to the House which the nation's great metropolitan press chose to ignore, belittle, or hide away. The speech was a fine and fearless statement which deserved national headlines.

Congressman Alger, ignoring the middle-of-the-roadism of his own party leadership, and meeting the powerful extreme left-wing forces head-on, called for a dismantling of America's Number One experiment in socialism: the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Why, Mr. Alger asked, should the people of Dallas be taxed to provide below-cost electrical power for the great industries and the citizens of the Tennessee Valley?

Mr. Alger demanded that the government-owned facilities of TVA be sold to private individuals and private business. This would stop the cancer-like spread of socialism in the Tennessee Valley; and it could convert the vast installations of TVA into tax-paying instead of tax-consuming enterprises.

There was one regrettable omission from Mr. Alger's speech on the TVA. He did not mention Roosevelt's remark to Stalin at the Yalta conference in 1945 — as revealed in the recently published Yalta papers. On that occasion, Roosevelt told Stalin that what we were doing with TVA in one region of the United States was exactly what Stalin was doing with the economy of Russia on a national scale.

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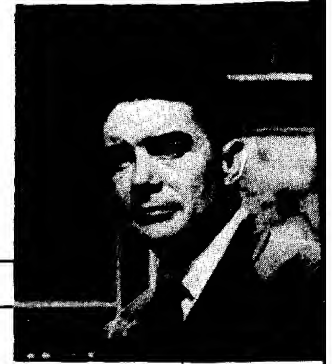
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Dan Smoot Speaks

Volume I, No. 2

Wednesday, July 20, 1955

Dallas, Texas



DAN SMOOT

BEHAVIOR AT THE SUMMIT

LAST WEEK, President Eisenhower and Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby held a joint press conference to announce that Mrs. Hobby had resigned as Secretary of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

It was an almost tearful affair — an interesting high-level demonstration that parting is such sweet sorrow.

There was nothing really significant about the incident — except the memories it evoked.

Remember 1952 and the Eisenhower crusade?

For twenty years, the various deals in Washington had been leading the nation headlong toward the oppressive tyranny of a socialist-labor government.

The Republicans were going to stop all that. One specific issue they waxed eloquent about was socialized medicine. The nation was disgusted with the old Oscar Ewing crowd in Truman's Federal Security Agency — a crowd which (with public funds, of course) was directing a relentless propaganda drive to establish in the United States some form of socialized medicine.

Throughout remembered time, socialized medicine has always failed wretchedly to provide medical care for people; but it has always been an important step toward the destruction of freedom and the establishment of dictatorship. Socialized medicine in Germany under Bismarck, for example, was one of the principal paving stones on the road which led to Hitler, a generation later.

The Republicans pointed all of this out, raking Roosevelt, Truman, and Oscar Ewing with the heavy fire of their political oratory.

Their unequivocal stand against socialized medicine won for the Republicans in 1952 the support of practically all members of the American Medical Association.

After November, 1952, however, conditions altered rapidly, both among the Republican politicians and among the doctors.

Having fought the good fight to stop the dangerous socialist nonsense of the old Federal Security Agency and to curtail the activities of that powerful, aggressive New Deal Agency, the Eisenhower Republicans did the exact opposite of what they had promised. They converted the FSA into the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, elevating its

Director, Mrs. Hobby, to the rank of cabinet officer, and making it a permanent fixture in the great federal bureaucracy.

Constitutionally, of course, the Federal Government has no business monkeying around with either the health or the education of the people. The Republican speech writers and the doctors said as much in 1952.

But in 1953, when the Republicans added respectability, permanence, and enlarged scope to this kind of governmental meddling, they received the unanimous endorsement of the American Medical Association!

There are none so blind as those who will not see.

The Double Standard

Of himself, of his children, of his friends, and of his neighbors, the average American expects honesty, forthrightness, adherence to high principles. But of his public officials, he seems to expect little. When a politician promises one thing and then delivers another, the average voter's reaction is expressed in the remark: "well, that's politics for you."

Remember Roosevelt's platform in 1932? Roosevelt was for States Rights and conservative, constitutional government. He was going to reduce federal expenditures and stop the trend toward concentrating political power in Washington.

Within 100 days after his inauguration, Roosevelt had so completely undermined our constitutional system that we may never restore its original strength as a bulwark against tyranny.

Remember Roosevelt's foreign policy platform in 1940? He campaigned on a platform of political isolationism, while secretly plotting to involve his nation in a foreign war.

Broken promises and deliberate deception never hurt Roosevelt at the polls.

Remember Harry Truman in 1948, promising farmers one thing one day, and cancelling that promise the following day by public commitments to labor czars in Detroit?

1952, 1953, 1955

In mid-July, 1955, Mrs. Hobby, saying farewell to the President, expressed hope that his forthcoming meeting "at the summit" in Geneva would produce a "truly universal peace."

Remember what the Republicans were saying about big-power conferences in mid-July, 1952?

In its platform in 1952, the Republican party formally pledged itself to "repudiate all commitments contained in secret understandings such as those at Yalta which aid Communist enslavements."

In 1953, the Republican Secretary of State prepared for the Senate a resolution which, in effect, approved of the Yalta agreements.

In 1955, the Republicans (with Democrats cleverly egging them on) arranged their own Yalta-type conference.

This may eliminate Yalta as a political issue next year, but will it help America?

Give It To Them, Mr. Dulles?

For many months before the Big Power conference at Geneva, it was apparent that the Soviets were extremely eager to have that meeting.

They continued their customary bluster. During the United Nations birthday session at San Francisco in June, they even shot down an American Navy plane off Alaska, just to show the world that they could still do it and still get away with it.

Within a few days after that incident, however, Nikita S. Krushchev, First Secretary of

the Communist Party in Russia, attended an American Fourth of July party at the American Embassy in Moscow. Mr. Krushchev talked about little else but the desire of the Soviet Union to get along with America.

Mr. Krushchev is a heavy drinker, but he stayed sober enough at that Fourth of July Party to make one thing abundantly clear: the Soviets really want to negotiate some kind of temporary settlement of the cold war.

Asked why he thought the Soviets have suddenly become so eager to be amenable, John Foster Dulles replied that the Communists are in deep trouble throughout their vast empire. They desperately need a breathing spell.

Mr. Dulles said:

"My analysis of the whole world situation is that the Soviets are overextended; and now they are seeking for new policies; policies which will grant them some respite against strains which they have been under. . . . Their system . . . is on the point of collapsing . . . they are over-expanded, unable to meet their commitments."

Mr. Dulles is correct in his analysis.

Purges, mass murders, famine, and the constant harassments of a police state have the whole Communist empire on the verge of violent domestic revolution and total disintegration.

At this moment, one strong, determined act on our part would set off a chain reaction of internal explosions that would tear the whole communist slave system asunder.

This does not mean that we should continue our fantastic foreign give-away — as Mr. Dulles and Mr. Eisenhower insist we must. Our foreign aid does not hurt the communists: it helps them. It places such a strain on our own economy that it keeps the Government perpetually operating at a deficit, and it drains off resources which we need to employ for the defense of our own homeland. Our foreign

aid shores up crumbling socialistic-communistic regimes abroad (like those in Yugoslavia and India) which are far friendlier to the Soviets than they are to us.

Most significant of all at the moment, our foreign aid places vast quantities of American industrial equipment and consumer goods at the disposal of foreign governments which pass them on to the Communists. Most of the nations receiving American aid are building up brisk trade with Communist countries. If they do not directly trade behind the Iron Curtain with American goods, they trade their own goods, using American gifts to replace at home what they ship into the Communist empire.

Throughout Europe, moreover, there are vast smuggling rings whose operations funnel millions of dollars worth of critically needed American products into the Communist countries.

The great international communist-socialist conspiracy is like an octopus whose head and body are in the Kremlin and whose tentacles reach all over the earth. The octopus is at the point of death. We could finish it off now, if we would take action instead of having conferences to find out what we can do to keep it alive.

This is no veiled recommendation of preventive war. We have had quite enough of sending American soldiers off to die, trying to save somebody from something or other. Our government has no constitutional or moral right to draft American boys and make them fight any where for anything except for the defense of the American homeland.

Recommendation of American action now against the Communist empire does not mean that our government should try to propagandize the millions behind the iron curtain into open revolt.

In the first place, your government has no right to spend your money on foreign propaganda campaigns. In the second place, people

behind the Iron Curtain will pay no attention to our propaganda about the evils of communism when they see our highest officials regularly fraternising, celebrating and negotiating with the Communist dictators.

In the third place, it is hideously, morally wrong for us to tease the unarmed people in the communist countries into open revolt against the tanks and machine guns of the barbaric communist tyrants whom we are treating with cordiality and respect.

The octopus is dying. We do not need to engage it in combat to kill it. All we need to do is leave it alone and let it die.

If tomorrow, our government would abruptly break off diplomatic relations with all communist countries; close up all of their embassies, consular posts, and other espionage centers in this country; stop all of our foreign aid; and initiate a determined move to drive all communist nations (including Yugoslavia) out of the United Nations—Communist power in the world would disintegrate and vanish within a year.

But, no, we will not do those things. Mr. Dulles says that the Communists are seeking for new "policies which will grant them some respite against strains."

Fine! we meet them in conference in an effort to give them what they want.

Shades of Harold Stassen

One is reminded here of the testimony of Harold Stassen before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in 1954, when he returned from a series of European conferences on the problem of trade with Communist countries.

Though widely abused, ignored, and violated, our policy from 1951 to 1954 had been to prohibit a long list of important materials from going through trade channels into Communist countries.

On April 9, 1954, however, Mr. Stassen revealed to the Senate Committee that he had just worked out with the British and French a new policy of easing the flow of trade between East and West—that now we were going to permit a greater abundance of consumer goods and critical materials to be shipped into Communist countries.

Why? The Senate Foreign Relations Committee wanted to know.

Well, Mr. Stassen said, our previous policy of embargo had done serious damage to the Soviet economy. There was a critical shortage of consumer goods inside the Communist countries, wide-spread unrest, deep depression and conditions of near-revolt in Russia and in captive satellite states.

One senator said he thought that was what we wanted: have not all our foreign aid, trade embargoes, Voice of America activities, war in Korea, aid in Indo-China, been motivated by the hope that the bloody tyrants of the Kremlin would be overthrown?

No, Mr. Stassen said, we don't want to harm them. We just want to get along with them. Our old policy of embargo having hurt the Soviets and forced them to make peaceful gestures, we now want to show them that we mean well—that we are willing to help them.

America seems compelled, as if by some inner irresistible urge, to commit national suicide in order to save the Soviet Union.

Memories at the Summit

Every time there is the slightest change in Soviet tactics; every time a Soviet official says something a little less insulting than what we customarily expect of the Soviets; every time the Communists seem to make the least modification of behavior which no civilized people would be guilty of in the first place, all of the soft heads of the West begin to wag: "Ah, the

Communists are coming around now! Now, we can get along with them!"

The Communists themselves, however, have made it quite clear that if they ever alter their over-all objective of enslaving the world by conquest and terror they will no longer be Communists.

They can and do change their tactics at will. It is a part of their official strategy to be rough and truculent one day, soft and appeasing the next. But they have never for one moment during the past 37 years lost sight of or veered away from their ultimate objective: the conquest of the world, the total destruction of all existing forms and institutions of society so that they can be replaced by a one-world socialist organization; and the murdering of all people on earth who oppose these socialist aims.

All of the hopeful nonsense we have been hearing about the possibility of achieving heaven on earth as a result of Ike's conference at Geneva with the Soviets, makes one wonder: are the leaders of the West unable, or unwilling, to read?

Or could it be merely that their memories are short? Let's presume this to be the case and try to freshen memories by rehashing some twice-told tales.

We need only to look at the record of the past four years to prove that an offer to negotiate with Communists is like trying to bribe a bandit to rob and kill no more.

In mid-1951, just as the United States Eighth Army had completely routed the enemy in Korea and was in a position to annihilate him, Russia suggested that we stop the fighting and have a conference with the Communists.

We leaped with unseemly eagerness at Russia's proposal, and gave the Communists the breathing spell they needed for entrenching and re-supplying themselves.

We suggested that the talks be held on the Danish hospital ship, *Jutlandia*. The Reds wanted Kaesong: we gave in.

The Communists kept us talking in Kaesong until they had repaired their military position. They broke off the talks with trumped-up charges that we had bombed the neutralized zone.

While we were busy investigating their outrageous charges, the Communists struck; but later, when again beaten and needing time to build up strength, they came back for more conferences.

Before the truce talks, we had occupied, off the northern coast of Korea, several important islands. The Communists said they would have to have those islands back before they could talk truce. We gave them back.

When the truce talks first began, we decided to take advantage of the lull in fighting to bring in fresh soldiers and take out the battle-weary. The Communists complained, saying that we should effect no troop rotation at all during the talks. We accepted Communist-imposed limitations on our troop rotation plan. The Communists continued to bring in fresh troops and supplies as they pleased.

Inasmuch as our air force had put every North Korean airfield out of commission, we asserted that, while the truce talks were going on, the Communists could not build new airfields or repair old ones. They backed us down on this one, too. We finally agreed to let them build new airfields and rehabilitate old ones for what they called "civilian use."

We broke off the fruitless talks in October, 1952. But in April, 1953, we entered into a good-faith agreement with the Communists to exchange all sick or wounded prisoners of war.

The Reds merely used the hoax of prisoner exchange to bring up ammunition and supplies for their front line troops.

Although we knew the Communists were holding back thousands of wounded Americans in desperate need of decent medical care, we kept our part of the bargain and went through with the prisoner-exchange deal.

We returned more than 6,000 of their sick or wounded. They returned 120 Americans.

In July, 1953, we accepted an armistice, largely on enemy terms.

The most important provision of the Korean armistice agreements had to do with the exchange of prisoners. We promised to repatriate all Communist prisoners who wanted to return, and they promised to release all American prisoners who wanted to come home.

We returned all of their people. They are still holding 951 (or more) of our soldiers. They are, in fact, now using American soldiers, a few at a time, as political hostages to bludgeon us into open negotiations which may ultimately mean a complete American surrender in the Far East.

In January, 1954, John Foster Dulles went to Berlin for a conference with the foreign ministers of France, England, and Russia. He promised that he would not even discuss Far Eastern matters at Berlin—that he would not be drawn into a big-five conference with the Red Chinese. Yet the only result of the Berlin conference was the calling of a five-power conference with the Red Chinese at Geneva in April, 1954. At this conference, the West temporarily stopped the shooting in Indo-China by making an almost total surrender to the Communists.

This is the only way to negotiate a peaceful settlement with Communists: give them what they want.

The communists are international gangsters who live by a barbaric code. We have known this unmistakably since 1917.

That's why Presidents Wilson, Harding,

Coolidge, and Hoover refused to extend diplomatic recognition to the Soviet Union.

To the Communists, negotiation is a military and political tactic, not an attempt to reach a ground of common understanding.

To us, negotiation means give and take. To the Communists, it means take—and hold on to that, until they can take some more.

If, in order, to get concessions from us, they have to make promises, the Communists will make them. Then they simply break their own promises.

We cannot break ours. We are hog-tied by our own ethics.

If we should abandon our ethics and adopt the methods of Communists in order to be less handicapped in our negotiations with them, then we would become like the Communists; we would already have lost the struggle to maintain our way of life.

There is an old proverb which says, "He who sups with the devil needs a long spoon."

Our spoon has not been very long. It's not a bit longer with a New Deal Republican in the White House than it was when New Deal Democrats were there.

Every time we break bread, drink vodka toasts, or confer with Communists, at the United Nations, in Geneva or anywhere else, we are merely helping to keep millions in slavery behind the iron curtain.

Communism is an evil, inefficient, slave system. Hundreds of millions of people in the Communist part of the world are near starvation. The Communists have murdered between 75 and 100 million human beings in the nations which they have taken over. The vast Communist empire is ready for collapse, because the millions enslaved there—people who used to be our friends—hate the Communists intensely.

But how can they think of revolt when they see all the powerful nations of the world dealing with the Kremlin gang as if it were a respectable, legitimate government?

* * * * *

How Are We Doing?

Splendidly, thank you.

On June 29, 1955, we launched this *Dan Smoot Speaks* venture abruptly. We had no financial backing, no subsidy, no connections with any other person or organization.

But we had some valuable assets.

Mainly, we had faith—faith that what we were doing was right; faith that it would succeed because it was right; faith that there is a vast free market in the United States for the ideas, the rationale, the philosophy of freedom.

If, in the open American market, a man cannot make a living producing publications and radio-television programs which expound the old, basic American philosophy of freedom, something is gravely wrong.

Either the man's product is not good enough to attract buyers; or the old philosophy of freedom simply has no takers today.

The only way to find out is to subject yourself to the free-market test—the free American market being the most democratic operation in the world. The cash registers of the nation record the votes of practically every inhabitant of the land, every day. Every time you reach in your pocket for change, write a check, or sign up to buy something on credit, you are voting approval of some product or service.

You vote your disapproval by not buying.

American society is a business society. All of us are in business, whether we labor in a

classroom, a pulpit, on the farm, in a factory, at a desk, or before the television cameras. We are selling what we have to offer, buying the products of others.

And in the American business society, the individual consumer is king. He can break the biggest corporation in the land by refusing to purchase.

In our case, he has justified our faith. We are getting a quicker, stronger support than we expected.

How About Radio?

We have had some interesting response from radio stations.

One station owner out West wrote:

"Think your program would be in the public interest. First off, we will try to sell it. If we cannot, it is likely I will see fit to run it as a public service for the radio station.

"It is high time someone is coming out with real American ideas before we tax ourselves into the gutter. Congratulations!"

A radio station owner on the East Coast wrote:

"We all think that your decision is good to give only the pro-Freedom side since the other side saturates the air waves. . . . It is impossible to sell a conservative commentator. The left-wingers immediately telephone a sponsor with the word that because of sponsorship his product or service will be boycotted. You can't explain this to a small town business man. Only Elmer Davis, Martin Agronsky, John McVan . . . real left-wingers can be sponsored in this part of the country with organized left-wing vigilantes."

The man is right, of course. Getting real pro-American programs on the air is a knotty problem. But it can be solved. I, for one, an

convinced that in every town and city in America there is at least one courageous business man who will sponsor this kind of program. It won't cost him much. It will be good hard-selling advertising for him, because the program will command a good audience rating. Furthermore, he will be supporting an effective patriotic effort — out of his advertising budget, instead of directly out of his pocket.

Having neither the resources nor the know-how for any kind of souped-up promotion campaign, we are dependent on word-of-mouth promotion among friends.

It's working, too. There are many indications that the radio part of our effort will soon start mushrooming. We are still supremely confident that, by the end of 1955, the *Dan Smoot Speaks* radio program will have a national audience, with local advertising sponsors all over the United States.

Starting last week, the radio program is on eight stations. On two of them we have sponsors. On the other six, the radio stations are running the programs to find sponsors. In Dallas, we are on the powerful, 50,000 watt CBS station, KRLD, at 4:40 every Sunday afternoon. Our sponsor is the Interstate Lumber Company of Dallas.

In Sherman, Texas, we are on KTAN at 6:15 p.m. each Friday. Our sponsor there is the Washington Iron Works.

In Midland, Texas, we are on at noon Sundays, Station KJBC, which is running the program to sell it. Five other stations (one in Alabama, one in Mississippi, one in Ohio, one in Virginia and one in East Texas) are planning the same thing.

If you would like this program on a radio station in your community and can furnish me a lead to a potential sponsor, please let me know.

Television?

That comes later. Filming a program for television costs a great deal more than transcribing one for radio. But we will make it, ere long.

Appologies If —

As the response to our first mailing started coming in, we tried to stay on top of it, answering — or at least acknowledging — all the wonderful letters of praise and encouragement.

But we couldn't do it. This disappoints, but doesn't worry, us — because we know you understand.

What troubles us is the possibility of having made serious errors. Has every subscription been correctly set up? Have we mailed out reprints to all who ordered them? Have we answered everyone who offered help and needed an immediate reply?

We earnestly pray that we have. If we haven't, will you be patient and give us another chance? We value and need your support more than I could possibly tell you . . . even if I had the privilege of meeting and talking with each one of you in person.

We will reach a levelling-off period soon — but, God willing, not too soon — when we can feel sure that we are handling our volume with reasonable accuracy and promptness.

In the meantime, our sincerest thanks to you.

DAN SMOOT SPEAKS, edited and published weekly by Dan Smoot, P. O. Box 1305, Dallas, Texas. Subscription rates: \$10.00 a year; \$6 for 6 months; \$3 for 3 months; \$18.00 for two years. Reprints of specific issues: 6 for \$1.00; 10 for \$1.50; 50 for \$5.50; 100 for \$10; 500 for \$15; 1,000 for \$25.

Dan Smoot Speaks

Volume 1, No. 3

Friday, July 29, 1955

Dallas, Texas



DAN SMOOT

THE MINIMUM WAGE

THE PRESENT SESSION of Congress has produced a heated debate over the question of revising the Federal Minimum Wage Law, originally known as the Fair Labor Standards Act, now better known as the Wage and Hour Act.

This law was first put on the statute books in 1938 to fix minimum wage scales for as many American working people as possible. It was last revised in 1949 when Congress set 75 cents an hour as the lowest wage which legally can be paid to any person covered under the act.

At present, approximately 24 million workers are covered.

In his legislative program for 1955, President Eisenhower requested Congress to revise the Wage and Hour Act, fixing the minimum wage at 90¢ an hour, and taking in workers (such as hotel employees, for example) not previously covered.

It would have been a hopeful, wholesome sign if the Congressional fight over this proposal had reflected some determination in Congress to stop governmental meddling in the operations of private business.

That, unfortunately, was not the case. The struggle was between middle-of-the-roads and extreme left wingers. The Administration's progressive moderates wanted to increase governmental meddling a little. The Socialist-labor crowd (led by Walter Reuther of the CIO) wanted to increase it a lot.

What emerges from this conflict is a compromise.

Eisenhower wanted to force private employers to pay at least 90¢ an hour—or \$36 a week. The CIO, AFL (all New and Fair Dealers) wanted \$1.25 an hour—or \$50 a week.

At this moment, it looks as if Congress will settle on \$1.00 an hour—or \$40 a week.

The stated purpose of the Federal Minimum Wage Law is to establish a minimum standard of living necessary for the general well being of workers.

What is that minimum?

Is \$40 a week—or \$50 a week—enough?

How much food, clothing, housing, medical care, recreation, and education can you buy for \$40? Very little, indeed!

Why stop at \$1 an hour? Why not pass a federal law forcing all employers to pay every employee a minimum of \$1,000 a week?

Wouldn't that stimulate buying and selling and elevate living standards?

In principle, there is no difference between a law which would require a minimum

salary of \$1,000 a week and one which would require \$40 a week — although the immediate result would, of course, be quite different.

Whereas a federal minimum wage law requiring a minimum salary of \$1,000 a week for all employed persons would instantly bankrupt all business in the nation — and plunge the whole population into chaos and poverty — a federal law requiring a \$40 a week minimum wage will bankrupt only a few businesses in the country.

There are in the United States many marginal business firms — firms that are just barely getting by. Most of them are paying all the salaries they can pay without going broke. If the government forces them to raise wages, they will go broke.

It is quite easy to say — in fact, it even sounds idealistic and humanitarian to say — that if a business cannot pay a decent wage, it ought to go broke.

Let's consider this a moment. Most of the big businesses, which are today helping to achieve what is generally regarded as the miracle of American production, began as small marginal businesses, barely getting by.

If you pass a law which makes it impossible for little family businesses to get started — which makes it impossible for individuals with small amounts of capital to strike out in enterprises of their own — you legislate the end of the American opportunity system.

The owners of a small business just getting started — like all other employers — want to hire the very best people available; and they do. But they do not have much money to pay out in salaries. The best available to them is not very good. They must hire people who cannot get better jobs.

You can be sure that the owners will pay higher salaries and get better employees (or keep the good ones they already have) as soon as they can — not because they are humanitarians, but because they must do this if they expect to stay in business. If they have to close up, because they cannot pay the minimum wages which government requires, what

happens to their employees? They were not making very much money, but they were making some. They were self-supporting. They were accepting low wages because, for one reason or another, they were unqualified for better jobs. What will happen to them?

They will probably go on public relief — or become a burden on their families.

That is what happened to the employees of marginal businesses which were covered by the Fair Labor Standards Act in 1938. It happened in 1950 when the 75¢ an hour minimum wage went into effect. It will happen again, every time the federal law is changed to raise the minimum wage or bring more businesses under its coverage.

And the law always hurts the people it is supposed to help. It throws them out of work and on relief. It doesn't help skilled workers, because they get more than the minimum required by law, anyway.

Minimum wage laws and unreasonable union demands are driving the textile industry out of New England and leaving thousands of textile workers out of jobs.

Governors of the New England states have done what the advocates of political power always do.

Instead of demanding that all restrictive wage and price legislation be abolished so that the textile mills can stay in New England and solve their own problems by operating as free, competitive enterprises — the New England governors asked that the federal minimum wage be raised. The New England governors want restrictive legislation to do to the rest of the country what it has already done to New England so that the New England textile mills will have no place to go.

Restrictive wage and price laws and unreasonable union power have just about ruined the coal industry by pricing coal out of the market. Again, the solution being sought is to use more of the same evil which caused the problem in the first place.

America's maritime industry provides one of the most striking examples of how government — with minimum wage laws — can

legislate an industry out of existence and eliminate the jobs of the very workers whom government is trying to help.

Since 1919, when the Seaman's Act — a federal law supported by Senator La Follette of Wisconsin — fixed for sailors on American merchant ships wage scales far above those of foreign sailors, it has been impossible for the American merchant fleet to compete with foreign ships, because a ship can be operated more economically under any other flag in the world than under the American flag.

The only thing that has kept the American merchant navy from dying — vanishing from the seas — has been government subsidies to the ship owners. The government tries to solve the problem it has created by taking money out of your pay check and giving it to the big shipping firms.

And then the government defeats its own purpose again by operating its own ships in competition with the merchant ships it is subsidizing. Today more than 70 per cent of America's export-import trade is carried in foreign ships. We have a smaller merchant marine than at the time of the attack on Pearl Harbor. If we became involved in war today we would be dependent on foreign nations to haul our troops and supplies overseas. There are only about 1,000 American merchant ships in operation today. Over 2,000 are tied up at wharves, idle.

And how about our American merchant sailors whom the government was trying to help in enacting these laws? Over two-thirds of them are today out of a job, unable to find a berth on any American ship, because the American ships simply aren't sailing.

Today, it is impossible to oppose Federal minimum wage laws on constitutional grounds.

Constitutionally, the only people who can be covered by a federal minimum wage law are those employed in businesses engaged in interstate commerce.

During the past twenty years, however, the Supreme Court's interpretation of the phrase 'interstate commerce' has grown so broad that it is now possible to consider almost every gainfully employed person in the nation as being engaged in interstate commerce.

For example, a farmer who feeds his own wheat to his own chickens is said to be engaged in interstate commerce, because his wheat would move across state lines if he didn't let his chickens have it.

There are still, however, abundant economic arguments against governmental meddling in the affairs of individual men — if only we had statesmen with the courage to voice them.

Economically speaking — leaving out all considerations of freedom and constitutional law — politicians simply cannot raise living standards by passing minimum wage laws or any other kind of coercive legislation.

The only thing that will raise living standards is abundant production of goods and services.

James Watt, who developed the first practical steam engine in the United States, and the capitalist, Matthew Boulton, who risked one hundred and fifty thousand dollars of his own money to finance James Watt, did infinitely more (as free men, promoting their own interests and using their own talents and energies without government meddling) to take women and children out of sweat shops than all of the soft hearted humanitarians, and all of the hard-hearted communists and socialists in the history of the world.

It is estimated that in the United States today, power driven machinery does more labor than one billion, five hundred million human beings could do. That accounts for the high living standard in the United States.

Federal laws, which prescribe minimum wages and try to set prices, lower rather than elevate the living standard because such federal laws restrict the freedom of individuals. They make it more difficult for individuals to

hazard their own time and money as they see fit to develop more and better tools and machinery and other short cuts to greater production.

The only certain, proven way to elevate living standards is to limit the federal government to the negative police powers which the Constitution originally gave it and to permit free, individual Americans to solve their own problems without governmental interference.

The government cannot legislate material benefits for anyone without first taking them away from someone else.

Everytime Congress passes another law taking more of your money away from you in order to plan your future for you, or provide welfare for someone else; or passes a law to tell you how much salary you must get before you can take a job — Congress is chiseling away at your freedom. If government keeps trying to raise living standards with politically-inspired legislation, government will succeed only in dragging the whole nation down into the slavery and poverty of socialism.

The 1955 Congressional debate over raising the Federal Minimum Wage Law was merely a noisy political skirmish — each side manuev-

ering for maximum political support in the great battle of 1956.

The extreme left wingers, who always work hand-in-glove with the CIO Political Action Committee, made an open bid for labor support by trying to give the labor barons exactly what they wanted — \$1.25 an hour.

The progressive moderates of the Eisenhower team were, as usual, trying to keep one foot in each camp — appealing to organized labor by going part way, appealing to business by not going as far as the extreme left.

But Eisenhower's 90¢ an hour minimum wage recommendation was as damaging to basic American principles as the CIO's \$1.25. The Congressional compromise of \$1.00 an hour was no improvement over either.

Where was the voice of Freedom in this debate?

No one heard it.

Freedom-loving Americans are legion in number, but they seem never to have an effective spokesman in Washington when specific issues are in debate. In election years, their only choice at the polls is between what they regard as the lesser of two evils, because both major political parties now stand for the same thing.

Publication day of *Dan Smoot Speaks* has been changed from Wednesday to Friday for more effective coordination between the Newsletter and the Dan Smoot radio programs.

Swapping at the Summit

Eisenhower's offer at Geneva to exchange blueprints of defense establishments with the Soviet Union and to permit reciprocal aerial reconnaissance was hailed in the European press — and, indeed, in most of the American press — as "amazing," "bold," "daring," and "dazzling."

Ike's proposal really was all of those things. It is doubtful that even Hollywood could find enough super-colossal adjectives for the President's extraordinary performance.

The elected president of the United States with the eyes of the world upon him, and with hopeful souls all over the globe praying for him, made promises which he had no authority to make — or keep.

None of the blueprints which Ike promised to give the Russians were his to give. Most of them are protected by America's espionage and security laws.

Many of America's important atomic energy installations are considered so vital that even American aircraft are forbidden to fly over them.

In some cases, even American military aircraft can not fly near our super-secret installations except with special permission and under carefully controlled conditions.

All of the laws which Eisenhower promised to break were, of course, written by Congress. The President has no authority to scrap them, ignore them, or go around them.

Was he presuming that Congress would back him up and change the laws to conform with his promises if the Soviets accepted his absurd offer? Perhaps. But how could a President possibly do more violence to the orderly legislative processes of this nation than to make unlawful commitments in such a way that Congress would be forced to back him up to keep him from looking like a simpleton?

Was Eisenhower presuming that the Soviets would reject his offer? And was he, therefore, merely talking for propaganda purposes? If this were the case, how on earth could he be hailed for "his obvious sincerity?"

What if the Soviets had accepted Eisenhower's offer?

A cruel gang of ruthless Asiatic barbarians who in thirty-seven years have murdered more human beings than all of the other hordes of barbarians in history, would then have the privilege of flying planes — unobstructed — over any portion of the United States. They could demand and get blueprints and full specifications of all our defense installations and industrial establishments — all, that is, which their agents in this country have not already stolen for them.

And what would we get in return? Why, we would get their promise of similar privileges.

Why do you suppose the Soviets rejected Eisenhower's offer? Probably for the same reason that they turned George Marshall down in 1948, when he offered to open the United States Treasury to them and let them share with all other nations of the earth in the fabulous Marshall Plan give-away to the world: they simply couldn't believe their ears.

Billions, Blunders, and Baloney

Billions, Blunders and Baloney, written by Eugene Castle and published by Devin-Adair early this year, would make excellent reading for the weary Congressmen and Senators presently debating the wisdom of President Eisenhower's requests for foreign aid (\$3,500,000,000.00 — 10% higher than last year.)

Here are some choice passages:

"Inevitably when the expiration date (for a foreign aid or overseas information program) arrives, there is always the 'emergency' excuse for another extension. If there is public resistance to the extension, the fond legislative parents simply repackage the agency. OWI becomes USIS, and then IIA and finally USIA. OSS becomes CIA. ECA becomes MSA and then FOA. The Fulbright Act becomes Educational Exchange Service. But they never terminate. There are always newer and bigger 'emergencies' to justify their continuance and proliferation."

"For sheer showmanship and political sleight of hand, the annual 'put-over-foreign-aid' scramble is Washington's top performance.

"Every year our Washington solons solemnly go through the motions of saying that this year is the last. But when next year's budget rolls around, foreign aid and information are back again, high on the White House 'must' list. The high-pressure push to get the appropriation through the House and Senate with as little breakage as possible is resumed. Sometimes, disbelievers in the programs are able to set up troublesome roadblocks in the committees or on the floor. But in the end, the appropriations in full or generous part always go through — sometimes, however, at the cost of a changed name."

"(A) familiar contention of the foreign aid cult is that the United States actually has no other choice but to place these itching-palm

nations upon our 'give' list. Otherwise, it is asserted, they will be so weak economically and politically that they will slip over in internal disorder to the Communist side.

"The argument has only to be examined to reveal its absurdity.

"If the aided nations are so weak that they cannot exist, as viable non-Communist states, without being propped up by American dollars, what possible strength could they bring to the United States as Allies? In time of war, weak Allies, who have to be reinforced at the expense of the main theater of operations, are a liability, not an asset to a strong nation."

"The American voters elected General Eisenhower to the Presidency in 1952 on his implicit pledge to wipe out waste wherever, under the lax hand of Truman, it had entrenched itself in our Government. Particularly, they expected the quick liquidation of MSA, predecessor of FOA. Here, it was generally agreed, was one spot where billions could be lopped off without hurt to American well-being or without weakening of our national security.

"Instead of getting the American people out of MSA, President Eisenhower promptly placed his stamp of approval upon it.

"In the 83rd Congress he asked that it be prolonged for at least four years, in the face of Congress' demand that it be strictly limited to a one year operating period. The only notable changes which followed were a change in the name, from MSA to FOA, and a change in the directorship, from the ineffectual W. Averell Harriman to the egregious Harold E. Stassen."

"Not often do politicians admit that hand-outs to foreigners must come ahead of security for Americans.

"But Harold E. Stassen made such an admission in a public statement on December 6, 1952, just after he had been selected by President-elect Eisenhower to head the Mutual Security Administration. . . .

"His aim, said the Mutual Security Director-to-be, would be to bring about 'peace and good living conditions for all the world's people.' And, Stassen added, 'We cannot, nor must we ever trim our aid to needy free nations just for the sake of cutting our own budget.'"

"If it were decided to declare a national dividend and to present to every family of three in the United States a bonus of \$2,100, the total cost to the Treasury would not equal the amount which this nation has given away to foreign countries since 1940.

"Such a mass hand-out would be greeted with horrified protest by most self-respecting Americans, and rightly so. And yet Congress has voted an equivalent amount for foreign give-aways. It is a striking instance of the irresponsible thinking of the elected representatives of the American people during these uncertain years.

"The total of our benefactions (they are increasing every twelve months) now stands (1955) at \$112 billion."

"(Yet) today, as never before, the United States stands alone. . . .

"Let us glance briefly at a few random instances:

"In Chateauroux, France, 156 miles south of Paris, is located one of America's great air bases. For three years, a great concentration of American airmen and mechanics has centered on this field. They have lived side by side with the French people in this community.

"Not long ago, disturbed by some unfriendly episodes, the Air Force conducted a poll of the Chateauroux residents on their attitude toward Americans. The results were appalling.

"Only 10 per cent of the Frenchmen sampled professed friendship for the Americans; 57 per cent expressed various shades of dislike and declared they wanted no association with the air base personnel. The balance had no opinion.

"The sting of this is that Chateauroux is one of the bases which the United States maintains at great expense to secure France from possible attack from the east. We protect them, but they detest us.

"In Britain, open unfriendliness toward American objectives is becoming so thick you can cut it with a knife. . . .

"The anti-American London *Mirror*, whose 4,000,000-reader circulation makes it a power in England, has declared that three out of five Britishers are unfriendly to the United States, or are indifferent.

"We hate being dependent on Uncle Sam," the *Mirror* explained. "We distrust your stability, judgment and experience. We don't like the way you push us around."

"This from a country whose safety is being aided day and night by American-manned-and-equipped air bases, with 70,000 Americans (including families) swallowing the inhospitality while standing guard."

"We find the same widespread hostility churning up in Latin-American countries.

"Although Central and South America have been on the receiving end of American hand-outs since the establishment of Nelson Rockefeller's Coordinatorship of Inter-American Affairs in 1940, we have not won their fidelity. Latin Americans have taken our money but they have been soured by the knowledge that other countries (notably the ex-enemies, Germany and Japan) were getting much more. They hear no call for gratitude.

"This smoldering ill-will flared out at the Inter-American Conference at Caracas when Mexico and Argentina both declined to follow the United States lead and vote for an anti-Communist resolution. It was later reflected in Mexican leadership in the United Nations move against the United States over the Puerto Rican issue. More recently it flared up dangerously in Guatemala, prodded directly by Moscow. It has also made its appearance in Brazil in the overthrow of the late President Vargas.

"It is a grim reflection that the United States had given the Latin-American countries, since 1940, \$1,270,000,000 in aid and loans.

"In Asia, the snowballing anti-Americanism has already spilled over into action. The Far East nations which we have aided most lavishly are in the forefront of the hostility.

"One new Asiatic country which should be bound to us with hoops of steel is Indonesia. It was the United States, through the Renville Agreement, which literally forced the Netherlands to give Indonesia its independence in 1948, when the Dutch were still on top militarily. In the face of this fact, Indonesia has consistently aligned itself against the United States and with the neutralist bloc in the Southeast Asia power struggle.

"After the United States had given Indonesia \$207,000,000 in direct aid and an Import-Export Bank loan of \$100,000,000, her press and opinion leaders set up such a shrill outcry — screaming that America was trying to bribe her — that we were forced to withdraw our MSA establishment from the country in 1952.

"Now let's look at India.

"India has received \$278,000,000 in aid from the United States since she won her independence and is due to receive over \$100,000,000 more in fiscal 1955. Yet she has constituted herself the spearhead of every Asian anti-American move in the United Nations. In America's fateful struggle with Red China, India has back-stopped the Communists at every juncture. She openly displayed her anti-Americanism by welcoming Chou En-lai to India as a conquering hero after he had humiliated the U. S. at Geneva."

"And even Canada!

"The one country which should be closest to the United States in its world outlook is the Dominion of Canada. . . . It is a measure of our corroding foreign prestige that even our Canadian relations have shown signs of de-

terioration. In such international arenas as the United Nations, and in the tense debate over Far East policy, Canada has been conspicuously drawing away from us in late years. It has been at times an inactive or critical ally in both the Korean and the Indo-China situations. Prime Minister Louis St. Laurent shocked America by a public statement at Manila early in 1954 that Canada must be 'realistic' and must recognize the Peiping Communist regime as the government which 'the people of China want.' "

"At any time prior to 1914, such American unpopularity abroad might have saddened the American people, but it would not have worried them.

We were a self-sufficient people. Washington's oft-quoted admonition to avoid European entanglements was the watchword of our foreign policy. Our commitments overseas (aside from this hemisphere) were confined to such innocuous international undertakings as the Universal Postal Union. We thought instinctively in terms of national interest, not of international responsibility.

"For better or worse, events of the last four decades have detached us from this traditional policy. In the war-time phrase of Churchill our affairs have become 'mixed' with those of Europe."

* * * * *

United Front in Texas

In 1952, Wright Morrow of Houston, Democratic National Committeeman from Texas, decided that he could not, in good conscience, support the national Democratic Party's nominee for the presidency.

Mr. Morrow, a conservative, was strongly opposed to the 'liberalism' of Adlai Stevenson. Feeling that his obligation to his country was more important than his obligation to the Democratic Party, Mr. Morrow openly announced that he would support Eisenhower, who, at the time, sounded more conservative than Stevenson.

In deciding to support the Republican nominee, Mr. Morrow was following the lead of Governor Allan Shivers. But Mr. Morrow went one step further than Shivers went. Inasmuch as he was supporting the Republican Party in 1952, Mr. Morrow, offered his resignation as Democratic National Committeeman.

The Texas State Democratic Executive Committee (tightly controlled by Shivers) refused to accept the resignation. The Committee and Governor Shivers applauded Mr. Morrow for placing principle above politics. They told him that the Democratic Party needed such men as he in official capacities — that he was a better Democrat than the northern liberals who were running the national organization.

On July 26, 1955, Governor Shivers and his State Executive Committee booted Wright Morrow out of his office as National Committeeman.

Mr. Morrow had not changed a whit since 1952. He was still cleaving to the principles which had motivated his decision three years before.

But Mr. Shivers and the State Executive Committee had altered considerably. In 1955, they fired Wright Morrow for having followed their lead in 1952. Mr. Shivers said this was necessary to "strengthen the Democratic Party."

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Dan Smoot Speaks

Volume 1, No. 4

Friday, August 5, 1955

Dallas, Texas



DAN SMOOT

THE POLICY OF PATIENCE

ON Monday morning, August 1, 1955, an American ambassador and a Chinese Communist ambassador met at Geneva for a week of secret negotiations.

The Chinese ambassador arrived at the first session of the conference with the announcement that 11 American soldiers, imprisoned in China for 32 months as spies, had already been released.

John Foster Dulles hailed Red China's decision to release the eleven soldiers as a victory for President Eisenhower's policy of patience and forbearance.

President Eisenhower said:

"The United States extends thanks to all who have contributed to this humanitarian result, particularly to the United Nations."

Without belittling the importance of getting even one American out of a Communist jail; without intending to detract from the wonderful sense of relief which the released soldiers and their next-of-kin must feel, we Americans should face facts soberly at this moment.

Let's review the policy of patience and forbearance which has brought us where we are; and let's assess the debt of gratitude we owe the United Nations.

From the beginning of the Korean war, our government had full knowledge that the Communists were murdering, torturing, brain-washing American prisoners fallen into their hands.

In July, 1951, General Ridgway sent a confidential report to the United Nations, setting out documentary and eyewitness evidence to prove that thousands of American soldiers had been murdered or tortured to death by the Communists.

What did the UN do about it? The UN suppressed the report — would not even put it on the agenda for discussion.

Why? They did not want to offend Russia or the Chinese Communists.

Just two weeks before the UN received General Ridgway's report on Communist atrocities in Korea, Jacob Malik, Russia's delegate to the UN, had suggested a cease-fire in Korea for peace talks.

The Communists at that time were in bad shape. We had them on the run. Our generals in the field there had made it clear to Washington that we could destroy Communist power

if we would take the wraps off our armies and let them fight, instead of merely holding them on the front lines where they could be slaughtered.

But the UN did not want to destroy the Communists. Our allies said that if we started talking about Communist atrocities, we would agitate the Communists and make it difficult to talk peace with them.

Endorsing this argument, our State Department tried to keep all information about the torturing and murdering of our men concealed from the American people. Knowing that we were dealing with barbarians, we entered into truce negotiations, which turned out to be nothing more than a trap to give the Communists a chance to bring up reinforcements, regroup their strength, and prepare for surprise attacks against our forces.

In November, 1951, there was a serious leak. Lieutenant Colonel James Hanley, then Chief of the War Crimes Section of the Eighth Army in Korea, created consternation in the United Nations and in the American State Department by telling the press in Korea about evidence that the Communists had murdered approximately 8,000 American prisoners of war.

Colonel Hanley was rebuked and transferred.

The senior American military commanders who fought in Korea—Generals MacArthur, Clark, Stratemeyer, Van Fleet, Almond—have all testified that we could have won the war in Korea and destroyed Communist power in Asia, without precipitating a general war and with fewer American casualties than it cost us to lose the war. But Washington officials wouldn't let our soldiers win the war, because the United Nations didn't want them to win.

In the spring of 1953, when a little handful of exchanged American prisoners came back, they told stories of brutality, starvation, exposure, physical and mental torture, and of Americans shot in the back of the head or kicked off a road to die.

Our government placated American public opinion by blustering and talking about the Communist atrocities; but we nonetheless continued our negotiations for an armistice.

At the time we signed the Korean armistice agreement, our government had the names of 951 American soldiers who were listed in our own records as missing in action but presumed to be prisoners of war in the hands of the Communists—but whose names, however, were not on the repatriation lists that the Communists were giving us. They were presumed to be prisoners of war, because all of them, subsequent to the time they were first reported missing in action, had been mentioned in Communist radio broadcasts as being alive or had actually been seen in Communist prison camps by other American prisoners.

In answer to our protests that they were not returning all American prisoners, the Communists made it very clear that they were holding some Americans as political prisoners, although they would never tell us who or how many.

Pentagon brass finally devised a way to stop public pressure on this issue. It started killing these American boys off in the files.

In other words, instead of continuing to report the 951 as missing in action or as still being held by the Communists, the Pentagon began to report them as dead.

And thus it reduced the number of American soldiers held as political hostages by the Communists—not by rescuing them, but simply by writing them off.

There is much confusion — and no certain information — about how many American soldiers and civilians the Communists are actually holding. It is, in fact, doubtful that our government knows precisely. The figures mentioned during the past two years by various authorities and observers range from about 50 to well over a 1000.

One thing, however, is certain: our government is deliberately keeping from us information which we are entitled to have.

The conscience of the American people does not seem to be as tender as it once was. We quickly forgot — or, at least, became silent — about the American soldiers abandoned to their fate in China.

If the Chinese Communists had quietly executed all of those Americans, our government, in the interest of international peace and harmony, would never have said a word about it.

But the Communists had no intention of letting us ignore this shameful condition.

On Thanksgiving Eve, 1954 — just when the American people were in a gay, friendly, holiday mood — the Communists announced that they had imposed prison sentences on thirteen Americans, eleven of whom were members of our armed forces, two of whom were said to be civilian employees of the Army.

Somehow, we have already forgotten the other two. We are glad to get the eleven back, but where are all the others?

What will the Communists get in return for the American soldiers and civilians whom they have released?

Another, more important conference with America — this time at the foreign minister's level.

Very soon, Mr. Dulles will be winging his way somewhere for a meeting with Chou En

Lai, foreign minister of Communist China.

Chou En Lai and Mr. Dulles will negotiate a cease-fire in the Formosa Strait. We will agree to let Communist China take over all of the off-shore islands now occupied by Nationalist China — Quemoy, Matsu, all of them.

Chiang Kai-Shek won't like our bargaining away territory that belongs to him, of course but we will force him to give in, just as we did in the case of the Tachens. American movie-goers will again be entertained by news reel pictures of the American Seventh Fleet evacuating Chinese Nationalists — women and children, civilians and soldiers — from island in the Formosa Strait, leaving these island empty for the Communists to take over without a struggle.

Last time it was the Tachens; next time it will be Quemoy and Matsu.

While these operations are afoot, our State Department will be explaining to the world how we settled the cold war crisis in The Formosa Strait. We will have drawn a line through the middle of the Strait, permitting the Communists to have all of the little off-shore islands near the Chinese mainland, but leaving the Pescadores and Formosa in the hands of Nationalist China.

The Communists, for their part, will promise to respect that line. In return for getting Quemoy and Matsu, they will make a concession and abandon their plan to liberate Formosa and the Pescadores.

We will then enter the era of The Great Grin. America's top political leaders will handle all international problems by flashing grin broader and more amiable than those of the Communist leaders. It will be very much like the United Front period of the 1930's; but it won't last as long.

Within a matter of weeks after we negotiate a settlement in the Formosa Strait, trouble will break out in the same area. Chiang Kai-Shek, abandoned and hopeless, will nonetheless keep trying. He will continue to make prayers against British shipping into Red China. Consequently, when the Reds once again start attacking the sabre and demanding the 'liberation' of Formosa, the British will renew their demands that the Formosa problem be turned over to the United Nations for handling.

We will give in, as we always do to the British; and a special UN Commission or Trusteeship will be set up to decide the fate of Formosa. Making the decision will not take very long. The UN will hand Formosa and the Pescadores over to Red China. Chiang Kai-shek's Nationalist government will be liquidated; and Red China will be admitted to the United Nations as the only government of China.

American diplomatic recognition of Red China will follow shortly.

In the meantime, the Communists will have completed their conquest of Indo-China.

With all of this behind them, they will turn their attention to South Korea. We will abandon Syngman Rhee, and the Communists will take over South Korea — probably through the hoax of a UN supervised election.

At this point, it will be time for another era of good feeling. The Communists will need a little time for eliminating internal opposition and consolidating their conquests — but not much.

They will very soon decide that the policies of India, Indonesia, Burma, Japan are hostile to the Soviet Union and to Communist China.

Then, after they have all the rest of Asia enslaved, the Communists will take the little

British crown colony of Hong Kong. They will leave Hong Kong to the last, because as long as they permit the British to keep Hong Kong, the British will not oppose their other conquests in Asia.

After Asia is gone, we shall see limitless hordes of Asiatic barbarians transported to Europe and turned loose — to rape and pillage, sack and burn.

And after that — America.

These things will happen if we do not reverse our present course.

What could we do?

America, of course, should never again send another American soldier to die in Asia. We never should have permitted ourselves to get involved in Asiatic affairs as we now are. But we are involved, and we can't just walk away.

There is a way out — with honor.

If we would gather together the vast military stores which we are scattering all over the earth now in places where they never will be used to fight Communism, and pour those military supplies in to Chiang Kai-Shek and Syngman Rhee, we probably could start a rapid disintegration of Communist power.

The Communists have already murdered several million Chinese. They are bound to have millions of bitter and implacable enemies inside China.

If well-fed and well-equipped Asiatic armies from Formosa and South Korea started simultaneous invasions of the Chinese mainland, it is more than likely that widespread rebellion and wholesale desertions from the Communist ranks would break out all over China — and in Indochina.

What if all this didn't happen? What if the Communists destroyed Chiang Kai-Shek and Syngman Rhee?

There is one thing we can be sure of: America cannot fight Asia's war for Asia. If there are not enough Asians willing and able to fight for their own freedom, with us giving the wherewithal to fight, then Asia simply cannot be saved. We had better find that out right now, and get out.

Syngman Rhee and Chiang Kai-Shek are the only two great Christian leaders in all of Asia. Yet they are the two we ignored when we set up the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization to defend that part of the world against Communism.

If we keep appeasing and negotiating with the Communists — giving away to our enemies sovereignty and territory that belongs to our friends — we will negotiate Chiang Kai-Shek and Syngman Rhee out of existence; and when they go, the hope of freedom from Communist slavery in Asia goes with them.

* * * * *

Segregation

A little book entitled *Then My Old Kentucky Home, Good Night!* written recently by W. E. Debnam and published by the Graphic Press, Inc., Raleigh, North Carolina, deals with one of the most disturbing problems of our time — the problem of racial segregation.

Inasmuch as you will never find this book reviewed by any of the great metropolitan newspapers or national magazines, I have taken the liberty of giving you the flavor of it by extracting a few passages:

"The advancement of the American Negro has been without parallel in all of history. Only 90 years ago he was a slave without property, without education, without tradition. . . .

"Today as one rides along Southern roads he can see . . . prosperous farms owned by men whose ancestors, less than three generations ago, were slaves, and whose kinfolks back in the Old Country, even now, are where they were thousands of years ago. . . .

"He can see Negro colleges staffed with Negro professors and presided over with dignity and efficiency by Negro college presidents; and that's something he won't find anywhere in the un-segregated North — Negro college presidents, that is. There are only about 100 Negro college instructors in all the North.

"It's true the Southern visitors will also see Negroes living like animals in slums almost as bad as those in New York and Philadelphia and Detroit; but in our Southern slums, as in slums everywhere, he'll find White families living upon the same scale. . . .

"To what is this Negro progress in America due despite the fact the Negro in other areas of the world is where he was thousands of years ago?

"Well, it's due . . . in no small degree to the South's practice of racial separation. . . .

"The same North Carolina Legislature (made up in the main of Carpetbaggers and Scalawags and Negroes) that ratified that Fourteenth Amendment decreed racial separation in the schools of the State. Even the Negro Radicals agreed then that separation was a good thing for their Race. It gave the Negro opportunities he never would have had, had he been forced to compete with the White Man in business and education. . . .

"There's a lot of shouting by a lot of Church leaders now . . . about what a terrible, un-Christian thing it is that Negroes and Whites don't worship together. They did back before the Civil War. . . .

"The Negroes, once they were freed (however), decided they didn't like the set-up . . . so they pulled out and formed their own churches.

"This Negro progress is due, too . . . to the fact (that) the Good Lord . . . provided the Negro Race in the South with a Moses . . . one of the greatest Americans who ever lived. . . .

"His name was Booker T. Washington.

"Booker T. Washington . . . born of a slave mother . . . hated slavery; but he had no bitterness in his heart about it. . . . He says in his autobiography:

" 'When we look the facts in the face we must acknowledge that, notwithstanding the cruelty and wrong of slavery, the ten million Negroes inhabiting this country, who themselves or whose ancestors went through the school of American slavery, are in a stronger and more hopeful condition, materially, intellectually, morally, and religiously, than is true of any equal number of black people in any other portion of the globe.' "

"And what did Booker T. Washington think of segregation? Listen to him:

" 'The wisest among my Race understand that the agitation of questions of social equality is the extremest folly, and that progress in the enjoyment of all the privileges that will come to us must be the result of severe and constant struggle rather than artificial forcing. . . . ' "

"(But the Abolitionist's) one consuming passion is to reconstruct anything and everything with even the slightest trace of a Southern accent.

"Blindfold him, turn him 'round and . . . turn him loose and he'll head South by instinct screaming there've got to be some changes made — and fast."

Labor versus Laborers—Part I

In the July, 1955 issue of their company magazine, the employees of the Whitfield Transportation Company, El Paso, Texas, made this open-letter appeal for help:

"You, the customers of our company, can help us in our fight for freedom. All we ask is our God given right to work without intimidation and coercion from labor organizers.

"In October, 1954, under National Labor Relations Board, an election was held and we voted 100% against the union.

"Local 222 of the Teamsters Union has placed a picket line around our Salt Lake City Terminal and the only issue is that Whitfield Transportation has no Union contracts—even after we voted 100% against the Union.

"We are handling your freight as usual with no delays and we beg your assistance in routing all shipments possible by our company so that we can keep our jobs and survive in this crisis.

"This is a plea . . . won't you help us?

—Employees of Whitfield Transportation"

It could be that the Whitfield employees don't know the whole story.

Dave Beck's Teamsters Union, although the wealthiest in the United States, has had some heavy outlays of cash recently. The Teamsters have just built for Dave the most sumptuous office building in Washington, D. C. Dave's private apartment in that building would incite envy in the breast of any industrial magnate or robber baron who ever oppressed the poor working man.

And this isn't all.

Dave Beck doesn't live in Washington. His plush apartment in the new Teamsters build-

ing there is used only on those strenuous occasions when Dave has to be in Washington to keep an eye on Capitol Hill and on the White House.

Dave lives in Seattle, where, not long ago, he bought himself a magnificent suburban estate, complete with formal gardens, swimming pools, and fancy bars.

But the Teamsters Union wasn't about to let their president do for himself what they could do for him. The Union bought Dave's estate for him and then gave him a life tenancy to it. Now he can enjoy it without paying the bills.

But gestures of this kind cost money. To be specific, it is rumored that this gesture cost the union over \$160,000.00.

Suppose the Teamsters Union wanted to give Dave a yacht? If people like the employees of Whitfield Transportation won't sign up and pay dues, where will the money come from?

Labor versus Laborers—Part II

Early in July, the CIO Paper Worker's Union struck the Fleming and Sons Paper Mill in Dallas.

All that the Union wanted was a check-off. Union officials had asked for a general raise (which the company was willing to give), but admitted that they would sign a contract without a raise for the employees, if the Company would just grant the check-off.

The check-off is an arrangement which requires the Company to deduct Union dues from the employee's salary and then pay the money directly to the Union.

In labor union parlance, this is called a "maintenance of membership" or "union security" arrangement.

In simple English, the check-off is a means of forcing employees to pay their union dues whether they like it or not.

The Paper Workers Local at Fleming & Sons has been in bad repute with the International Paper Workers Union, because a good percentage of Fleming employees habitually refuse to pay their union dues. Consequently, the International has not been getting its cut.

The International instructed the Fleming Local to get that check-off before a new contract was signed in 1955.

The Local tried.

For three weeks, under the blazing Texas sun, Fleming & Sons employees walked the picket line — trying to force the employer to force them to pay their union dues.

But they failed.

Texas has a Right to Work Law — which means that if a man wants to work in a struck plant, he can, regardless of what the Union says.

Enough employees chose to walk through the picket line and work every day to keep the Fleming plant going, almost at full capacity.

Last week, the Paper Workers called off the strike and dropped their demand for the check-off, taking the raise they could have had without a strike.

Labor versus Laborers—Part III

There were some interesting similarities and contrasts between the little strike in Dallas and

the big Automobile Workers strike in Detroit a few weeks before.

When Walter Reuther called the CIO Automobile Workers out on strike for a Guaranteed Annual Wage, he (like the Paper Workers Local in Dallas) was not bidding for something that would help the employees. Reuther was bidding for something that would help Reuther — and no one else.

The Guaranteed Annual Wage is a hoax. It is not a wage; it is not annual; and it is not guaranteed. It is merely a form of unemployment compensation, which is supposed to be supplemented by the compensation which an unemployed person gets from the state.

In most states, however, if an unemployed person is drawing compensation from a company, he can not also draw compensation from the state.

Hence, Reuther's GAW is worth far less to the workers themselves than the stock-purchase plan which Ford offered its employees. Reuther didn't want Ford employees to become individual owners of Ford stock. This would have made them part-owners of the company. They might come to look upon the company's interest as identical with their own — and the union would lose its hold over them.

Moreover, Reuther publicly boasted, over two years ago, that he was going to get the Guaranteed Annual Wage. Reuther is an ambitious man. He wants to be President of the United States some day; and he may make it.

But a man with ambitions like that cannot afford to lose face. He said he was going to get

the GAW, and he had to get it, regardless of who was hurt in the getting.

The contrast between the little strike in Dallas and the big strike in Detroit was in the attitude of management.

In Dallas, the Flemings were fighting for a principle. They felt that a check-off to force their employees to pay union dues against their will was wrong. They were prepared to fight it out on that line if it took all of a long Texas summer.

In Detroit, Henry Ford knuckled under to Walter Reuther without a fight. Ford didn't fight for his stock-purchase plan which really would have helped the Ford employees. He apparently didn't care about the precedent he was setting, or about the long-range consequences of his GAW contract on America's economy. He took the easy way out, knowing that his company was big enough to pass on to the American consumer any additional costs that might ensue.

The Ford Motor Company is a multi-billion dollar outfit which could afford to fight for a principle.

Fleming & Sons, in comparison, is small, and would probably be grievously hurt by a protracted struggle with a powerful international union.

Henry Ford is known all over the world as a 'liberal;' Walt Fleming is known all over Dallas County as a 'conservative.'

This set of facts may or may not explain the difference between the two men.

DAN SMOOT SPEAKS, edited and published weekly by Dan Smoot, P. O. Box 1305, Dallas, Texas. Subscription rates: \$10.00 a year, \$6.00 for 6 months, \$3.00 for 3 months, \$18.00 for two years. Reprints of specific issues: 6 for \$1.00, 10 for \$1.50; 50 for \$5.50; 100 for \$10.

Hunt Reported Cutting Support Of Facts Forum

By FERN MARJA

Oil millicnaire Haroldson L. Hunt, financial sponsor of Facts Forum, today was reported to be trimming his support of the Texas organization that has been charged with operating as a tax-free propaganda machine for reaction and super-nationalism.

Three top members of the Facts Forum staff have been dropped:

Dan Smoot, the former FBI agent who has been serving as chief commentator for FF coast-to-coast radio programs; Medford Evans, editor of the Facts Forum News; O. M. Spence, business manager.

The Facts Forum president, Robert Dedman, refused to confirm the report that Smoot's 15-minute radio show, which has been heard on over 400 stations, had been canceled.

"You folks have been so rough on us in the past," Dedman told this reporter, presumably referring to this newspaper's FF series, "that I don't care to give out any statements to The Post."

But Evans admitted he had been fired by Hunt last month with a 30-day notice.

"His explanation for dismissing me," Evans said in a telephone interview from Natchitoches, La., where he is now teaching, "was somewhat enigmatic. He said it was a reduction of expenditures and that I was working at 'cross-purposes' with Dan Smoot."

Smoot, however, is understood to have resigned, either voluntarily or by request. The Borger (Tex.) News-Herald carried the item on the front page, adding that the resignation would take effect in July.

The Texas daily noted with alarm:

"Truly discouraging is the as yet unconfirmed rumor that Mr.

Hunt plans to discontinue Facts Forum. Surely the pressure from the left cannot be that great."

Although five or six other FF staffers are known to be on their way out of the Hunt outfit, the economy drive is said to be based less on politics than on Hunt's personal depression over the recent death of his wife.

The oil magnate has told at least one member of the organization that he was "going to cut way back." A cut back of the print order of the Facts Forum News, the monthly magazine, has already been put into effect.

Just a month ago, Facts Forum eliminated another one of its shows, "State of the Nation," amid hints that the program was attacked for going much too far to the political right.

Yesterday Hardy Burt, who produced "State of the Nation," denied that Hunt's self-styled "nonpartisan public educational venture" is retrenching.

"Rumors have been spread that Facts Forum . . . is going out of existence," Burt said. "The fact is that the opposite is true. Facts Forum is expanding its activities, particularly in radio and television."

The Burt press release said "most Facts Forum" radio and TV programs are to be consolidated under his supervision with approximately 50 additional television stations scheduled to carry his "Answers for Americans." WPIX, the TV station of the New York Daily News, is to be the local outlet.

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Boardman	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Winterrowd	
Mr. Nease	
Mr. Holloman	
Mr. Gandy	

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p5 Night Extra

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7/28/55

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Boardman	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Parsons	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tamm	
Mr. Sizoo	
Mr. Winterrowd	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Holloman	
Miss Gandy	

MR. NICHOLS.

RE: "FACTS FORUM"

Rex Findley, of the Americanism Commission of the American Legion, has advised me that he has been in touch with several members of the American Legion Americanism Commission from the State of Texas. They are considerably agitated over the breaking up of "Facts Forum." Mr. H. L. Hunt, reportedly believing that his wife would outlive him, placed most of his investments in his wife's name. As you know, she recently died. Hunt is now having great difficulty in financing many of his projects in view of the legal entanglements in which he finds his wife's estate. He is also completely dissatisfied with the personnel of "Facts Forum." Former Special Agent Dan Smoot, as a result of inefficiency in the handling of finances, was instrumental in the firing of Medford Evans, one of the editors on the Forum. Hunt reportedly became agitated over Smoot's handling of the Evans matter and insisted that Smoot resign his \$18,000 a year job. (Smoot has now sent out a large group of letters to subscribers of "Facts Forum" indicating that he was called upon by numerous subscribers to present his personal opinion of current events rather than both sides of the matter as always depicted in "Facts Forum" and on the various television and radio programs. Smoot is trying to line up subscribers to a new publication and thus far has only 500 subscribers.)

Findley told me that the source of the above information was Karl Baarslag, who was in Washington last week and whom has kept abreast of all activities within "Facts Forum."

Respectfully,

C. D. DeLoach

(Smoot is showing
his true colors
& RUNNING true to
form)
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Smoot is showing his true colors
and running true to form. LBN 7/29

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Mr. E. A. Tamm	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Carson	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Gurnea	
Mr. Hendon	
Mr. Pennington	
Mr. Quinn	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Gandy	

*file
7/17/55*

Smoot Host On New Show

"Dan Smoot Speaks," a 15-minute commentary featuring Dan Smoot, authority on world, national and local affairs, will be heard on KRLD Radio in the first of a new series Sunday at 4:40 p. m.

Smoot, host on the "Fact Forum" program, received his B.A. degree from Southern Methodist University. He served two years as an instructor there while working on a Master's degree. He also served with the FBI for nine years.

"Dan Smoot Speaks" will be devoted to talks and opinions on governmental, economic and foreign policy and subjects of general interest to American listeners.

The program will be sponsored by the Interstate Lumber Co.

"Dallas Times Herald"
Dallas, Texas - 7/17/55

Allen Merriam, Editor

58 JUL 26 1955

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Dear Sirs:

I would like to get some
data on Alan Smoot who ^{D. A. L.}
publishes the "Alan Smoot Report"
at - P.O. Box 1305
1430 San Rafael Drive
Dallas, Texas

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FBI - MINNEAPOLIS	

Mr. Smoot was educated at Harvard.
In 1942 he joined the F.B.I. At
one time he was Administrative
Assistant to J. Edgar Hoover. Now
he publishes his own weekly publication,
after 9½ years with the F.B.I.

In his weekly publication
dated Friday, March 30, 1956, he reports
about Senate Bill 2973 (or H. R. 6376)
about the Alaskan Mental Health
program. According to Smoot, this
bill is sponsored by the subversive
elements in the UNESCO and NATO
If Smoot is correct about the evils

which could result from Senate
Bill 2973, then I intend to write
to my Congressmen in Washington —
and advise them to vote against it
when it comes up in the Senate.
But, first, I want to be sure that
Mr. Smoot is a reliable source
of information. And so I am
asking you in the P. O. to send
me a report on Alan Smoot.

Sincerely yours,

Eugene Egan
157-10th Ave. N.
South St. Paul,
Minn.

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file recd. - 12/16/56
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4-10-56

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/s/ Eugene Egan
157-10th Ave.N.
South St. Paul,
Minn.

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Prepared by: *mlh*
Checked by: *map*
Filed by:

April 19, 1956

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

✓
Mr. Eugene Egan
157 Tenth Avenue, North
South St. Paul, Minnesota

Dear Mr. Egan:

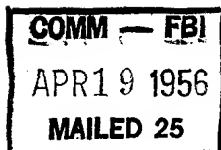
Reference is made to your letter dated
April 10, 1956, inquiring about Mr. Dan Smoot.

Mr. Smoot was appointed a Special Agent of
this Bureau on March 23, 1942. He voluntarily resigned
on June 15, 1951. Inasmuch as Mr. Smoot has not been
affiliated with this Bureau for some years, I am unable
to furnish you with the comment which you desire.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director



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A
During an inspection of the Dallas Office in the Spring of
1951, Smoot made several unfounded charges against his SAC
and as a result of the above and his failure to inform the
Bureau earlier of certain matters he was censured, placed
on probation and transferred. Shortly thereafter he resigned.
His attitude before his resignation and subsequent thereto
was extremely antagonistic and unjustified; therefore, he
was recommended unfavorably for reinstatement.

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Tamm _____
Nease _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
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Gandy _____

MA:nla
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67-263689

47 APR 25 1956

APM

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H.E. WORTH

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Gearty
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

U. S. People 'Too Indifferent,' Ex-FBI Agent Tells Rotary

The American people are "too indifferent" about learning of subversive activities which surround them, Dan Smoot, Dallas, Tex., former Federal Bureau of Investigation agent, Tuesday told Salt Lake Rotarians in Hotel Utah.

The guest speaker, a director of "Facts Forum," accused the people of the United States

of apathy. He said they have a careless habit of not finding out about things that are important to them.

"If our citizens were sufficiently interested in what's going on in the United States to look for the facts themselves, form their own opinions and take action as individuals to shape public policy, America would not make so many ghastly mistakes in its conduct of foreign affairs, such as has been done during the last 15 years," he said.

SALT LAKE TRIBUNE
Salt Lake City, Utah
September 2, 1953

SEP 12 1953

Tolson
Nichols
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mason
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Nease
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

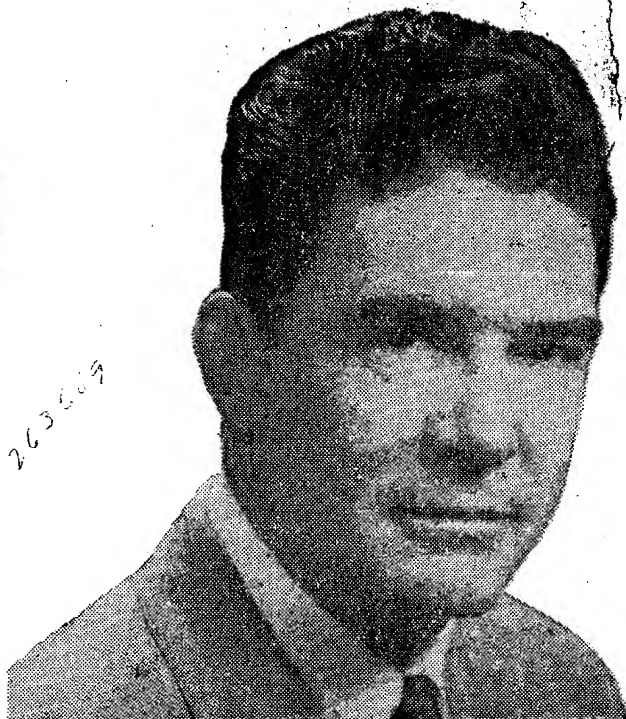
"DALLAS MORNING NEWS"
Dallas, Texas - 2/12/56
Felix R. McKnight
Managing Editor

67-NOT RECORDED-2

36 FEB 24 1956

Felix

Smoot Speaks the Truth!



Now YOU Can Get the
REAL TRUTH

through the New Publication

Dan Smoot Speaks!

Dan Smoot, ex-FBI Man, knows how to get the
FACTS and reports the TRUE information in his
NEW WEEKLY PUBLICATION

Dan Smoot Speaks!

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the real news that is so often hidden, yet so important,
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The Status of Forces Treaty—

which puts American soldiers at the
mercy of foreign courts?

The ILO an international conspiracy
against America?

The Ten Year-Plan to use your
money buying disaster for America?

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Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Boardman	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mason	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Parsons	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tamm	_____
Mr. Nease	_____
Mr. Winterrowd	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Holloman	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

5/15/56

AIR-TEL

AIR MAIL

MOBILE
DIRECTOR, FBI

CITIZENS' COUNCILS OF ALABAMA, aka.
IS -X

DAN SMOOT
INFORMATION CONCERNING

The Montgomery Advertiser, daily paper at Montgomery, Alabama, on front page 5/14/56 issue carries article which is being forwarded herewith captioned "RUSSELL WCC WILL STAGE PROTEST RALLY." This article relates in part that DAN SMOOT of Dallas, Texas, "a member of the Federal Bureau of Investigation for nine years," and "for three years . . . on an intensive detail concerning Communism in this country while serving with the FBI," would be the featured speaker on the subject "Expression of Public Opinion on the Black Monday Decree."

This matter is brought to the attention of the Bureau for any purpose it may serve.

HALLFORD

3 - Bureau (Encl. 2) (105-33955) (AIR MAIL)
2 - Mobile (105-121)
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(5)

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105-33955-54

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O.S.

148

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Holloman	
Miss Gandy	

Fatted To Support Revolts

Former FBI Agent Charges U. S. Aided Red Tyranny

BOSTON — A former agent for the Federal Bureau of Investigation said Tuesday night the United States aided Soviet tyranny by failing to support three rebellions against the Communists in the last three years.

Daniel Smoot, a Dallas, Tex., editor and commentator, spoke at the Loyalty Day rally sponsored by the For America organization at historic Faneuil hall.

Cites Events

Smoot said the United States failed to act during the rebellion of coal mine slave workers in Vorkuta, Russia, in 1953, the East Berlin uprising, and demonstrations at the time of Stalin's death.

The American government failed to express sympathy for

the rebels at Vorkuta, Smoot said, when a successful rebellion or strike at the coal mines could have stopped the wheels of Soviet industry.

"And when American officials failed to put a plane at the disposal of Ernst Reuter, mayor of Berlin, so that he could fly home from Vienna as East Berlin residents defied Soviet authority, the rebellion was put down before he could return," he said.

"The Americans," he continued, "were afraid we might aggravate the situation and cause war."

"When the revolt died in Berlin it died in Vorkuta and for 15 million other slaves in camps throughout the Soviet Union the flame of hope was once again snuffed out."

Case Title:

Classification:

Newspaper: MANCHESTER, B.H UNION LEADER

Date: 5/3/56

Page:

3 - 1711

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: 4-25-56

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT: | HARDY MIDDLETON BURT

Tolson _____
Nichols _____
Boardman _____
Belmont _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Ladd _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Nease _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

You requested data on Hardy Burt.

BACKGROUND OF BURT:

The FBI has at no time investigated Hardy Middleton Burt. He did on December 13, 1940, submit an application for the position of Special Agent. Not meeting the educational qualifications and because of the interviewing official's judgment, he was unfavorably recommended. He gave his birth data as April 4, 1914, in Birmingham, Alabama, attended grammar school in Marion, Alabama, and Burt received high school education at Marion Military Institute. In 1932 and 1933 he studied journalism at Oglethorpe University, Atlanta, Georgia. He stated that from September, 1933, to April, 1935, he served in the Marine Corps and for a year thereafter was a radio announcer and writer at Montgomery, Alabama. From May, 1937, to April, 1938, he was a "special events announcer and writer" at West Palm Beach, Florida; from August, 1938, to February, 1939, he was "Continuity Editor" in Columbus, Georgia; from August, 1939, to April, 1940, he was "Assistant Director of Public Relations" for the American Roadbuilders Association, Washington, D. C.; from July to August, 1940, he was "Associate Information Specialist" under the Director of the Alien Registration Program; and from August, 1940, to date of application he was a member of the Public Relations Staff of the Automobile Manufacturers Association at Washington, D. C.

S. J. Drayton, who interviewed Burt, described him as poor in personal appearance and approach, of poor personality, average in poise, boastful, overconfident and lacking in tact. He made a particularly poor impression because he spent most of his time attempting to impress Drayton with his ability as a radio announcer and journalist displaying a scrapbook. Drayton commented that this man was "apparently obsessed with his own importance." (62-73397-3)

RECORDED - 40
INDEXED - 40
The same Hardy Burt referred to above was reported in August, 1943, to reside at the Valley Vista Apartments, 2032 Belmont Road, Northwest, and was employed at the United States Chamber of Commerce. At a party at Burt's residence August 3, 1943, Burt disclosed that President Roosevelt would leave for England August 4, 1943, despite the fact such information was to be held in confidence. It appeared that Hardy Burt was to accompany the President and his party. Burt disclosed this information to one woman of "loose mouth and loose morals." Former

cc - Mr. Jones

REW:nl
(3)

4-25-56

Assistant to the Director Ladd on August 4, 1942, contacted Colonel Ed Starling of the White House relative to Burt's act and Starling made the observation, "Very interesting." (62-72095-9)

HARDY BURT AND ASSOCIATES
104 EAST 40TH STREET
NEW YORK 16, NEW YORK

We have no information in Bureau files reflecting Burt's activity between 1943 and approximately 1950. It appears, however, that Burt formed Hardy Burt and Associates in New York City, a firm which among other things produced radio and television shows. Among those which he produced and with which he became identified was the controversial "Facts Forum" for which multimillionaire Texas oil man H. L. Hunt of Dallas put up the money. Dan Smoot, former Special Agent who made unfounded charges against the SAC in Dallas in 1948 and subsequently resigned, headed and operated "Facts Forum" which was organized in the summer of 1951 to conduct public opinion polls, publishes "Facts Forum News" and produces 2 radio programs, "State of the Nation" and "Reporters' Roundup."

The FBI did not cooperate with "Facts Forum" in any way and on November 30, 1954, Burt wrote a letter to the Director enclosing a booklet captioned "Case History of a Smear Campaign" which charged that a vicious propaganda attack had been leveled by left wingers against "Facts Forum" and its sponsors including "State of the Nation," "Answers For Americans," and "Reporters' Roundup." (62-94811-28)

Because of the controversial nature of Burt and the group with which he is associated, a reply dated December 6, 1954, was sent over the signature of Miss Gandy to Burt simply acknowledging receipt of the material.

The "Washington Star" issue of 11-22-54 carries a story stating that Hardy Burt, producer of radio and TV shows for "Facts Forum," had written Patrick Malin, American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) Executive Director, asking ACLU to investigate "an incredible campaign of vilification aimed at muzzling the Forum." The "Washington Post and Times Herald" for June 19, 1954, carries a story quoting Hardy Burt as charging that the National Issues Committee (NIC), headed by Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, is attempting "to enforce a system of thought control in the United States." Burt claimed that NIC is trying to sabotage the 2 programs "State of the Nation" and "Reporters' Roundup," both sponsored by "Facts Forum" and intimidate the Mutual Network which carries them. Burt is quoted in the press as saying he had conceived the program, "State of the Nation," for "Facts Forum" but that "Reporters' Roundup," of which he is also moderator, is produced by Mutual with guests and reporters selected by the network's Washington Director, Everett Holles. Burt said that H. L. Hunt, Texas multimillionaire, sponsored the radio program because he wanted to "get more people interested in public affairs."

4-25-56

The "San Antonio Express" in the August 1, 1955, issue carried an Associated Press story from New York stating that the ACLU issued a report that pressure groups had infringed the rights of "Facts Forum" and driven its radio and TV shows off the air. The report was sent to Hardy Burt. (62-94811-A)

In July of 1955 according to the "Dallas Times Herald" issue of 7-12-55 Dan Smoot severed his connection with "Facts Forum," other sweeping changes were made and "Facts Forum" President Robert H. Dedman said that a "Facts Forum" TV show featuring Hardy Burt would be expanded to replace the program Mr. Smoot moderated.

The Director received in his office on May 26, 1955, a memo from Hardy Burt enclosing a carbon copy of a press release made by Hardy Burt and Associates announcing the 5-26-55 discussion on "State of the Nation" which was broadcast by the Mutual Network that night. The program had to do with David Sarnoff's program for a political offensive against world communism" and was moderated by Hardy Burt, noted author and news analyst. Those appearing on the program were Sidney Hook, Honorary Chairman of the Liberal Party, and James Burnham, author of "The Managerial Revolution" and "Web of Subversion." The program ended by stating that "this message was brought to you as a public service. You've been listening to 'State of the Nation' presented by 'Facts Forum' in cooperation with the Mutual Broadcasting System. (62-73397-4)

Bureau files contain no other identifiable information relating to Hardy Burt than that contained above.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 5/25/58

FROM : SAC, NEWARK (67-0)

SUBJECT: DAN SMOOT
Former Special Agent
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Boardman	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Mason	
Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. Parsons	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tamm	
Mr. Nease	
Mr. Winterrowd	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Holloman	
Miss Gandy	

There is being forwarded herewith a copy of an eight-page paper entitled "The Dan Smoot Report," dated 4/27/56, which had been received through the mails by the father of a clerk in this office. The Bureau may dispose of the paper if it is of no interest to the Bureau.

On the seventh page of this report, SMOOT is described as a former Bureau Agent.

His current address is given as DAN SMOOT, PO Box 1305, Dallas, Texas.

2 Bureau (REGISTERED MAIL) (Enc.-1)
1 Newark (67-0)
WJR:AF
(3)

ENCLOSURE

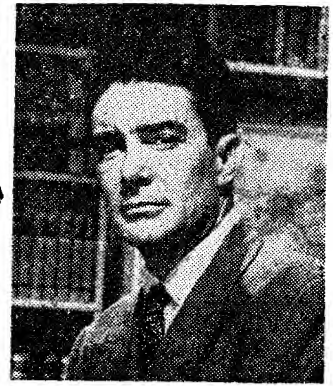
67-263689-162

THE *Dan Smoot Report*

Vol. 2, No. 17

Friday, April 27, 1956

Dallas, Texas



DAN SMOOT

The Gwinn Amendment

(H. J. Resolution No. 123)

Willis E. Stone, President of the American Progress Foundation (6413 Franklin Avenue, Los Angeles 28, California) has done a mammoth amount of magnificent research into the operations of the federal government.

He recently published a one-page statistical report which shows that in 1954 the corporate activities of the federal government (activities which the federal government should not be permitted to engage in at all) cost \$28,500,000,000.00.

In 1954, America's gifts and loans to foreign governments totaled four billion, six hundred and sixty-nine million dollars.

Add these two figures and you get thirty-three billion, one hundred and sixty-nine million dollars — the amount which our government spent in one year on activities which are decidedly harmful to the nation. In that same year (1954) the government collected thirty-two billion, four hundred and ninety-five million dollars in individual income taxes.

In other words, if the government had been restrained from activity which it has no right to be involved in anyway, every individual in the nation could have been excused from paying his income tax — and there still would have been six hundred and seventy-four million dollars left over to pay on the national debt.

And all of this without reducing by one penny any federal expenditures on national defense and other vital functions of government!

If the government had not imposed an individual income tax at all, thirty-two billion, four hundred and ninety-five million dollars would have been left in the hands of the individual citizens who earned it. Their spending and investing would have increased the nation's business volume by several billion dollars — thus increasing the business tax revenues by billions.

THE DAN SMOOT REPORT, edited and published weekly by Dan Smoot, P. O. Box 1305, 1430 San Rafael Drive, Dallas, Texas, Telephone DAVis 7-6744. Subscription rates: \$10.00 a year, \$6.00 for 6 months, \$3.00 for 3 months, \$18.00 for two years. Reprints of specific issues: 1 copy for 25¢; 6 for \$1.00; 10 for \$1.50; 50 for \$5.50; 100 for \$10.00.

Moreover, when you get the government out of such business activities as banking, transportation, coffee-roasting and so on, you make it possible for more private firms to go into those businesses.

The private corporations pay taxes. The government corporations consume taxes.

But how, specifically, can we do anything about all of this?

One specific, and tremendously effective, step which Mr. Stone recommends would be adoption of the Gwinn Amendment, now pending in Congress as House Joint Resolution 123.

This proposed amendment reads:

"The Government of the United States shall not engage in any business, professional, commercial, financial or industrial enterprise except as specified in the Constitution."

There are many people nowadays complaining about the confiscatory taxes imposed by the federal government; but you must read them all the way through before deciding whether they really want to do anything about it — whether they reach the logical conclusion of Willis Stone: namely, that in connection with eliminating preposterous taxation we must also eliminate the causes of such taxation.

Consider an editorial entitled "Is the Income Tax Just?" published in the April 16, 1956, issue of *Life Magazine*.

Life devoted a full page to the proposition that the income tax is not just:

"We approach the annual miracle play in which some 60 million Americans turn over \$30 billion of their income to a comparative handful of revenue collectors. To use a horse-park term, it is the biggest day's handle in the

history of money or nations; and the miracle is why a people who staged the Boston Tea Party and the Whiskey Rebellion should get it up so docilely. . . .

"During more than 50 years (1802-13 and 1818-61), Americans paid no federal taxes whatsoever. . . .

"Even in 1939, the climax of the New Deal, only one American in 32 paid an income tax. . . . In 1943 one third of us became income tax payers and have remained so — statistically, almost everyone with a job.

"No doubt we owe some of our docility to the withholding system, under which most taxpayers never see their tax money, let alone develop a proprietary interest in it. . . .

"According to one man in a position to know — T. Coleman Andrews, until recently the chief of the Internal Revenue Service — our income tax is confiscatory, vengeful and guilty of 'shameful discrimination. . . .'"

"The Treasury dips deep with a sieve . . . and the pattern of the sieve gets crazier every year as the rulings, court decisions and amendments pile up."

The remarkable thing about this editorial is that *Life* published it.

Why do we have the unfair, stifling taxing system that *Life* complains of? To finance the monstrous internationalist program which *Life* magazine has helped to propagandize into being!

Claiming to want sanity and solvency in our national government, the Time-Life crowd has nonetheless supported America's costly and dangerous involvement in the United Nations and has done more than its share of brainwashing in the interest of universal military train-

ing, the stationing of American troops on foreign soil, endless foreign alliances, and disastrous foreign-aid programs.

Claiming to want peace, Time-Life arrogantly assumes the role of spokesman for the American people in asserting that the state of Israel "is here to stay; the American people are going to see to it that she stays"—it being quite obvious that the only way the American people can "see to it" is for us to go to war with the Arabs.

In short, if it were not for such powerful propaganda outfits as the Time-Life publishing empire, the 'liberal' Democrats under Roosevelt and Truman and the 'liberal' Republicans under Eisenhower could not have had such easy success in leading America into the indescribable mess which has created the very taxing system that *Life* complains of.

Everytime an individual or organization tries to criticize the conditions which keep our nation perpetually on the edge of national bankruptcy and war, the Time-Life dictators of public opinion treat such efforts either with silence or with haughty contempt.

Consider the FOR AMERICA rally at Carnegie Hall on George Washington's birthday. The people at that rally were merely asking for programs which would save America from bankruptcy, war, socialism, and loss of national independence.

Time-Life dismissed the FOR AMERICA rally as a gathering of windy die-hards.

Even the most successful propaganda organizations cannot, of course, drive directly against strong currents of public opinion. And Time-Life has been among the most successful. Its technique has been to enter the great streams of public thought, not with any quixotic notion of turning them back abruptly, but with the idea of directing them into 'proper' channels.

Consider Time-Life's impassioned support of Eisenhower in 1952.

It could be, of course, that the Time-Life editors, like millions of other Americans, liked Ike and didn't like Harry.

But it is probable that Time-Life had shrewder reasons for backing Ike — quite apart from the possible consideration of an ambassadorship for Mrs. Henry Luce.

If *Time* and *Life* had actually wanted a real change in American policies why didn't they back Taft or MacArthur for the Republican nomination in 1952?

Inasmuch as Time-Life editors have always supported the basic policies initiated by Roosevelt and Truman, it is logical to assume that they did not want any real change.

Why then did they join the revolt against Trumanism in 1952? Perhaps, to keep it from getting out of hand!

If the people could elect a Republican President they would probably feel that they had got the change they wanted, because *Republican* in the popular mind meant the opposite of *Democrat* — and must, therefore, mean a reversal of policies which the people had come to recognize as dangerously wrong.

Why not select a popular hero who would wear the label of *Republican* but who, if surrounded by the right people, might be swayed in any direction?

Perhaps the Time-Life editors reasoned that if they could help to select and elect such a man they could help to pick his advisors.

In this way, the rebellion of the people could be satisfied without endangering the internationalists' programs.

This, at any rate, was what the election of 1952 actually accomplished.

Examine these passages from a *Chicago Tribune* editorial which Republican Congressman Timothy P. Sheehan (Illinois) read into the *Congressional Record* on February 2, 1956:

"We do not think a party undergoes so radical a transformation as has the Republican Party in recent years purely as the result of accident. We cannot escape the feeling that some shrewdly malign agency has been at work. And the purpose of that agency, we are convinced, is to protect certain pet predilections in the formation of national policy by denying the people any real or effective choice between parties and doctrines.

"When we see the domestic New Deal institutionalized under Republican auspices, we are pretty sure that that is the fact. And when we see the New Deal foreign policy of internationalism and interventionism maintained unchanged under Republican stewardship, we are more than ever certain that some manipulating force has planned it that way, to the end that the people can be played from both ends against the middle."

Thus, the great revolt of 1952 was contained.

The people went to the polls demanding a change. They cast their ballots for what they thought was a return to constitutional principles in the conduct of national affairs.

When Ike won, they rejoiced in their victory and returned to their private affairs, content with what they had done.

But all they had done was to give new life and respectability to the old policies which they had been in revolt against.

Today, there is again the smell of rebellion in the air — rebellion against a staggering tax burden which has been imposed upon the American people to finance policies grievously harmful to the American nation.

How to quell this revolt? Why not use the successful tactics of 1952?

Join the chorus of protest. Lambast our income tax as evil. While supporting the internationalist programs which make such a tax necessary, condemn the taxing system and call for remedies.

But the remedies which *Life* magazine recommends — note well — are not to abolish the income tax or even to limit the federal government's power to tax the people. *Life* merely wants an overhauling which will remove all vengefulness, inequities, and complexities from our income tax system.

Such recommendations are worse than tom-foolery. They are dangerous deception.

As long as American taxpayers are forced to feed, arm, clothe, and house other people all over the earth; as long as Americans are compelled to build great industrial plants, highways, canals, dams, roads, luxury hotels and outhouses as gifts to the people of foreign nations; as long as Americans have money taken out of their paychecks for the purpose of paying the bills of foreign governments so that those governments can ease the tax burdens on their own people; as long as America maintains over 800 overseas bases and keeps hundreds of thousands of American troops stationed in some sixty foreign nations on all the continents and on most of the major islands of the earth; as long as our politicians can enact multi-billion dollar subsidy and giveaway programs at home for the purpose of buying votes for themselves and for their political parties; as long as the federal government is permitted to squander over 28 billion dollars a year on activities which put the government in direct business competition with its own taxpaying citizens — there can be no tax remedies that will save our nation from disaster.

If we want to save the American Republic and maintain our independence and freedom,

we can do it — but not by overhauling our tax system.

We can repeal the income tax amendment and — with the Gwinn Amendment — compel the federal government to abandon some of the programs and policies which have brought us to the dangerous straits we are in.

Eisenhower's budget message this year called for 65.9 billion dollars of federal expenditures in the next fiscal year.

If you repeal the income tax, where could the government get all that money?

The point is that the federal government doesn't need all that money and shouldn't be permitted to take it away from the people.

Today, just the interest on the national debt costs more than the total operations of the federal government used to cost; and we had better government then than now.

That government is best which governs least.

We could revive this fundamentally, eternally sound doctrine of Thomas Jefferson by repealing the income tax amendment and substituting for it the Gwinn Amendment — thus requiring the federal government to stick to the legitimate functions of government.

* * * * *

American Soviet Relations:

Saving the Soviets from Japan

America's original policy of not recognizing the Soviet Union was based on evidence, and the experience of other nations, that the Soviets were not a legitimate government, but a ruthless band of tyrants who could not be dealt with in decency and good faith.

Roosevelt, taking a different view of the matter, invited the Soviets to discuss with him the question of establishing diplomatic relations.

Maxim Litvinov was the Soviet official sent to Washington to conduct the negotiations.

Litvinov refused to negotiate in the regular way with America's diplomatic officials in the State Department.

Consequently, all of the discussions leading up to that momentous hour, when Roosevelt reversed the foreign policy of the United States and extended diplomatic recognition to the Soviet Union, were conducted privately between Roosevelt and Litvinov.

No official record of the negotiations was ever published. Apparently, none was made.

About midnight on the evening of November 16, 1933, after the Roosevelt-Litvinov private discussions had lasted six days — and for the greater part of six nights — Roosevelt extended the diplomatic recognition which the Soviets had been eagerly seeking for more than 14 years.

The only written record of the Roosevelt-Litvinov agreements is contained in the "Gentlemen's Agreement" between them. This agreement consists of twelve letters, or memoranda, which Roosevelt and Litvinov exchanged in the White House on the evening of November 16, 1933 — and which they both initialed.

The next morning — November 17, 1933 — Roosevelt released these twelve papers for publication, thus notifying Congress, the American people, and the entire world that he, after secret negotiations, acting for the government and the people of America, had extended the hand of friendship to the rulers of the Soviet Union.

Izvestiya, the official newspaper of the Soviet government, hailed the establishment of diplomatic relations as proof that "the United States . . . has at last been compelled to establish normal diplomatic relations. . . . Great interest in the Soviet experiment, attempts to introduce planned economy and to regulate

the contradictions of monopolistic capital now going on in the United States, have all been a factor in that complex which has compelled the White House to remove the juridical barrier between the United States and the USSR.

"The decision of . . . President Franklin D. Roosevelt . . . has been the result of the development of relations between the two countries and of that long drawn-out struggle which the progressive elements of the American bourgeoisie had been carrying on for the recognition of the USSR, not to speak at all of those sections of the American people who sympathize with us in principle."

Prior to Litvinov's arrival in the United States, Roosevelt's advisors had urged him to get in writing, from the Soviet Union, specific commitments and iron-clad agreements on:

- (1) the \$628 million in debts which Russia owed the United States;
- (2) activities of the communist party inside the United States;
- (3) activities of the communist international which were directed by Soviet government officials from Moscow, and whose known published aims were to foment revolution inside the United States; and,
- (4) the religious and legal rights of American citizens inside the Soviet Union.

As to the debts: the only thing put in writing was that Litvinov agreed to stay in Washington after diplomatic relations were established, in order to negotiate a settlement. Litvinov returned to the Soviet Union almost immediately after diplomatic relations were established. No beginning had been made on the settlement of the debt problem.

The United States government had popularized the idea of recognizing the Soviet Union by leading the American people to expect a large expansion of trade with the Soviet Union after relations were established.

It was, of course, impossible for this trade to expand until the knotty problem of the debts was solved, because the Soviet Union, having repudiated all foreign debts, could not obtain credits.

Hence, most of our negotiations with the Soviet Union during the first year of our formal diplomatic relations with them, were devoted to persistent but fruitless efforts to settle this outstanding problem.

Before the end of the year 1933, America's first ambassador to the Soviet Union, William C. Bullitt, presented his credentials in Moscow.

Christmas Eve, 1933 — Bullitt, in a telegram from Paris, reported on his arrival in Moscow.

This telegram from Bullitt contains indications of things to come in the years ahead, and closes in a vein of optimism which soon vanished from the American embassy in Moscow:

"The Soviet Union considered an attack by Japan this spring so probable that it felt it must secure its Western frontier in every way. . . . Attack by Japan upon the Soviet Union is regarded as certain by all members of the Government and Communist Party . . . in Moscow. Stalin . . . asked me to try to see to it that the Soviet Union should obtain, in the immediate future, 250,000 tons of old rectified rails from the American railroads . . . the rails to be delivered at Vladivostok, to complete the double tracking of the Trans-Siberian Railway. . . .

"I repeatedly emphasized . . . that the United States had no intention whatsoever of getting into war with Japan, but that our participation in any Far Eastern difficulties would be confined to the use of our moral influence to maintain peace. . . . The Soviet Union is so anxious to have peace that . . . even our moral influence is valued very highly by the Soviet government. It is difficult to exaggerate the cordiality with which I was received by all

members of the Government, including . . . Molotov . . . and Stalin."

During his first twelve, hopeful days in Moscow, December, 1933, Bullitt did not try to begin negotiations on the irritating debt and trade problem with the Soviet Union; but he reported that he did casually mention the matter to Litvinov:

"(Litvinov) said that the Soviet Union was not interested in developing a large export and import trade, but hoped to make itself as nearly self-sufficient as possible. On the other hand, if considerable credits could be obtained, the Soviet Union would be glad to continue to buy from the United States considerable quantities of imports of all kinds. . . ."

By February, 1934, the State Department had drawn up a formal proposal on a settlement it was willing to accept on the outstanding Soviet debts.

Our proposals were very generous.

The Soviet Union owed us \$628 million. We proposed to settle for the equivalent of \$90 million. But when Bullitt presented this proposal to Litvinov, in Moscow, he was amazed at the anger and the vehemence with which Litvinov rejected every sentence of our proposal.

Litvinov told Bullitt that the Soviet Union was not interested in building up trade with the United States, that it could get needed industrial equipment elsewhere.

Throughout the year 1934, the only concrete proposal that Litvinov ever made with regard to the debts was that the Soviet Union would settle the \$628 million of American claims against the Soviet Union for \$100 million, provided the United States government would give the Soviet Union an unconditional, no-interest loan for \$200 million.

Obviously, the Soviets were no longer interested in settling the debt question between the two nations.

Explanation for this can be found in the Far Eastern situation.

The Soviet Union, having wanted American recognition because of its fear of Japan, got what it wanted in the act of recognition.

On first hearing that the United States might establish diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union, the Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs, in Tokyo, had said:

"If those two countries continue in favorable relations for years to come, they will teach a lesson to the world that capitalism and communism can agree. And if that is realized, it

WHO IS DAN SMOOT?

Dan Smoot was born in Missouri. Reared in Texas, he attended SMU in Dallas, taking BA and MA degrees from that university in 1938 and 1940.

In 1941, he joined the faculty at Harvard as a Teaching Fellow in English, doing graduate work for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in the field of American Civilization.

In 1942, he took a leave of absence from Harvard in order to join the FBI. At the close of the war, he stayed in the FBI, rather than return to Harvard.

He served as an FBI Agent in all parts of the nation, handling all kinds of assignments. But for three and a half years, he worked exclusively on communist investigations in the industrial midwest. For two years following that, he was on FBI headquarters staff in Washington, as an Administrative Assistant to J. Edgar Hoover.

After nine and a half years in the FBI, Smoot resigned to help start the Facts Forum movement in Dallas. As the radio and television commentator for Facts Forum, Smoot, for almost four years, spoke to a national audience giving both sides of great controversial issues.

In July, 1955, he resigned and started his own independent program, in order to give only one side — the side that uses fundamental American principles as a yardstick for measuring all important issues. Smoot now has no support from, or connections with, any other person or organization. His program is financed entirely from sales of his weekly publication, *The Dan Smoot Report*.

If you believe that Dan Smoot is providing effective tools for those who want to think and talk and write on the side of freedom, you can help immensely by subscribing, and encouraging others to subscribe, to *The Dan Smoot Report*. A subscription blank is on the reverse side of this page.

will be unnecessary for Japan to fear communism."

Hence, because of Japanese respect for America, American recognition of the Soviet Union eased Japan's fear of communism. The easing of this fear relaxed the tensions between Japan and the Soviet Union. When this tension eased, the Soviet Union had no other immediate interest in good relations with the United States.

May 21, 1934 — Ambassador Bullitt put it this way:

"The nub of the matter is this: If the Soviet Government should again become convinced that an attack by Japan was likely . . . we should probably find Litvinov willing to reach an agreement on the basis of our proposals. So long as the Soviet Union feels completely secure, I believe that no agreement acceptable to us will be acceptable to the authorities in Moscow. . . . I can recommend no other policy than unruffled patience."

September 15, 1934 — Secretary of State Cordell Hull put the matter more briefly:

"Personally, I have little idea that the Soviet officials will come to any reasonable agreement. Litvinov won his victory when he obtained recognition, and regards everything else as of minor importance."

January 31, 1935 — Cordell Hull wrote the final words on our hopeless efforts:

"In an effort to arrive at an agreement with the Soviet government with respect to debts, claims, and credits for trade, negotiations were begun more than a year ago in Moscow and continued in Washington. . . .

"The government of the United States indicated its willingness to accept . . . a greatly reduced sum, to be paid over a long period of years. . . . To facilitate the placing of orders in the United States by the Soviet Government on a long-term credit basis, the Government of the United States was prepared to make . . . loans to a very large percentage of the credit granted. . . .

"We hoped confidently that this proposal would prove entirely acceptable to the Soviet Government, and are deeply disappointed at its rejection. . . . The negotiations which seemed so promising at the start must now be regarded as having come to an end."

* * * * *

This brief chronology of American-Soviet relations — taken from official documents of the United States government — will be continued in the next issue of *The Dan Smoot Report*.

DAN SMOOT,
P. O. Box 1305
Dallas, Texas

I enclose \$_____ for a (_____ years) (_____ months) subscription to
THE DAN SMOOT REPORT.

Rates: \$10 for 1 year
\$6 for six months
\$3 for three months
Special rate: \$18 for 2 years

PRINT NAME

STREET ADDRESS

CITY AND STATE

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : L. V. Boardman

DATE: May 21, 1956

FROM : A. H. Belmont

CC: LVBoardman
AHBelmont
ARJonesSUBJECT: BARBARA SAGE AND OTHER
UNKNOWN CONSPIRATORS
ESPIONAGE - R

✓
 Nichols
 Boardman
 Belmont
 Mason
 Mohr
 Parsons
 Rosen
 Tamm
 Nease
 Winterrowd
 Tele. Room
 Holloman
 Gandy

This case involves alleged revelations of an espionage and narcotics ring in Puerto Rico given by Donna Jacobs while under hypnosis.

Emile Franchel, who conducts Modern School of Hypnotism at his residence, Van Nuys, California, and who conducts weekly television program "Adventures in Hypnotism," was interviewed at his request by Los Angeles 5-2-56. He advised Jacobs had apparently been hypnotized by Barbara Sage and others in Puerto Rico during Winter of 1954-55 as a result of which she suffered "mental blackout" periods. Franchel interviewed Jacobs under hypnotism and she is alleged to have revealed conversations among Barbara Sage and others which occurred in her presence during these blackout periods which she cannot recall except under hypnotism. Supposed revelations contained nonspecific information re "Organization" engaged in narcotics traffic under hypnotized control for ultimate benefit of "the party." Also information of an island off Puerto Rico used as training ground for spies and saboteurs aimed at U.S. Also info that "the party" has hypnotic control on individuals in every branch of government.

Pinkerton Detective Agency advised Los Angeles Franchel claiming power of attorney over Jacobs' assets and has written her family and bank for money. Bureau of Narcotics, Los Angeles, advised Franchel has demanded persons engaged in "the organization" be located and brought before him under hypnotism to prove truth of Jacobs' supposed hypnotic revelation. He threatened FBI investigation for failure to act. Narcotics Bureau advised Franchel apparently seeking publicity.

San Juan advises Jacobs telephonically contacted office on 3-12-17-55 and complained that Lester and Barbara Sage had intercepted her mail and intrigued against her, and had sneaked into her apartment and drugged her food and drink.

Enclosed LA air-tel 5-15-56 advises Franchel has interested Paul Fisher, President, Fisher Pen Company, Chicago, in Jacobs' story. Fisher complained to LA Police Department and claims to be a friend of one Dan Smoot, "former righthand man" of Director Hoover. Fisher alleged to have attempted to learn of FBI investigation through Smoot and says he will see the President if necessary.

Enclosure

Memorandum for Mr. Boardman

Bufiles contain no identifiable information re Franchel, Barbara Sage, Lester Sage or Jacobs. Bufiles reflect Paul Fisher received nationwide publicity in 1954 when he was arrested for protesting interference with his business by Department of Labor. He was reported to have contributed financially in 1955 to American Rally, aka Holdridge for President Committee, which organization was formed in 1952 to promote Presidential candidacy of Brigadier General Herbert C. Holdridge (retired). The Dan Smoot referred to is probably former Agent Supervisor assigned to Crime Records Section. Although allegations nonspecific, even though Franchel may be using this means to show apparent cooperation with FBI in event he is charged with fraud for efforts to obtain Jacobs' assets or contemplates deriving some publicity thereby for his television show, San Juan by Bulet 5-14-56 instructed to interview Barbara Sage, her sister and her sister's husband to determine if anything of interest to Bureau. LA is conducting no investigation.

ACTION:

For information.

P.O. Box 4
Alton, Calif
July 9, 1956

J. Edgar Hoover,
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C..

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Can you give me some information about a Mr. Dan Smoot a former F.B.I. Agent?

I would like as much as you can tell me in your own words. I think he is a true-Blue American Patriot, but I would still like to hear a word from you during the time he was on the Force of the F.B.I. I thank you.

67-263 689-163

Very Truly Yours

Li Roy St. Clair

ENCLOSURE

JUL 14 1956
INVESTIGATION

THREE

C
O
P
Y

P. O. Box 48
Alton, Calif.
July 9, 1956.

J. Edgar Hoover,
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C. .

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Can you give me some information about a
Mr. Dan Smoot a former F.B.I. Agent?

I would like as much as you can tell me in your
own words. I think he is a true-blue American Patriot,
but I would still like to hear a word from you during
the time he was on the Force of the F.B.I. I thank you.

Very truly yours

/s/ LeRoy St. Clair

copy/rz

Prepared by *gala*
Checked by *gala*
Filed by: *gala*

RECORDED - 147

July 19, 1956

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Mr. LeRoy St. Clair
Post Office Box 48
Alton, California

Dear Mr. St. Clair:

Reference is made to your letter dated July 9, 1956, inquiring about Mr. Dan Smoot.

Mr. Smoot was appointed a Special Agent of this Bureau on March 23, 1942. He voluntarily resigned on June 15, 1951. Inasmuch as Mr. Smoot has not been affiliated with this Bureau for some years, I am unable to furnish you with the comment which you desire.

I am returning herewith your leaflet of Dean Clarence E. Manion's weekly broadcast #92.

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

JUL 19 5 02 PM '56
RECEIVED READING ROOM
FBI
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

Enclosure

During an inspection of the Dallas Office in the Spring of 1951, Smoot made several unfounded charges against his SAC and as a result of the above and his failure to inform the Bureau earlier of certain matters he was censured, placed on probation and transferred. Shortly thereafter he resigned. His attitude before his resignation and subsequent thereto was extremely antagonistic and unjustified; therefore, he was recommended unfavorably for reinstatement.

Tolson _____
Nichols _____
Boardman _____
Belmont _____
Mason _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Nease _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

MA:nla
(3)
67-263689

MAILED 5
JUL 19 1956
4 PM '56

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Nichols

DATE: July 2, 1956

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: RENEWAL OF "FACTS FORUM NEWS"

Tolson ☒
 Boardman ☒
 Belmont ☐
 Mason ☐
 Mohr ☐
 Parsons ☐
 Rosen ☐
 Tamm ☐
 Nease ☐
 Winterrowd ☐
 Tele. Room ☐
 Holloman ☐
 Gandy ☐

It is time to renew "Facts Forum News."

I do not feel it is justified, however, due to the limited amount of information in this publication of value to the FBI. We originally wanted it because of Dan Smoot's connection with it. As former Agent Dan Smoot is no longer connected with "Facts Forum News" it is not felt necessary.

RECOMMENDATION:

That no renewal be made at this time.

BMS:mbk

(3)

811 - X3

RECORDED - 30

62-94811-41

11 JUL 10 1956

PERS. FILES

Mr. Boardman	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Parsons	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tamm	
Mr. Nease	
Mr. Winterrowd	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Holloman	
Miss Gandy	

BART BARDNER

McGovern

DAN SMOOT

**Ex-FBI Agent Flays
Integration Decision**

PHENIX CITY, Ala.—(AP)—
The Supreme Court's anti-segregation decision was but one step "in our national stampede backward into the night of history," a former FBI agent told the Russell County White Citizens Council "Black Monday" rally here Thursday night.
Dan Smoot, a former Harvard professor and assistant to J. Edgar Hoover, said the decision was part of an ancient trend which has spawned the "welfare state."

"The Southern white man has always been the Negroes' best friend," Smoot said, "and it should stay that way. Our real enemies are the people we have sent to Washington."

MOBILE REGISTER
Mobile, Alabama
5/18/56

Re:
**CITIZENS COUNCILS
OF ALA.: IS -X**

Mofile 105-121;
Bufile
105-33955

105-33955

file

3/ERC

INDEXED 37

105-33955

EX-109

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE MOBILE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN MOBILE	DATE 5/28; 7/17, 27, 31/56	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
TITLE OF CASE RUSSELL COUNTY, ALABAMA CITIZENS' COUNCIL		REPORT MADE BY CHILTON B. CREASON	TYPED BY -bl.
		CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - X	

SYNOPSIS:

Subject organization first reported active in Mar., 1956. E. W. CALHOUN, Ft. Mitchell, Ala., reported to be Chairman of group. Board of Directors set forth. Meeting held at Phenix City, Ala., 5/17/56, was poorly attended and attracted little attention. Governor MARVIN GRIFFIN of Ga., who was expected, did not appear at this meeting. Stated purpose is to fight integration by legal means. No meetings reported since 5/17/56.

- P -

DETAILS: ORIGIN AND OFFICERS

The March 23, 1956, issue of the Columbus Enquirer, a daily newspaper published in Columbus, Georgia, contained an article concerning a meeting to be held of the Russell County Citizens' Council on March 28, 1956, at Hurtsboro, Alabama. This article identified E. W. CALHOUN

APPROVED	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW	
COPIES MADE: 6 - Bureau (RM) 1 - OSI, 8th DO (RM) 1 - ONI, 6th ND (RM) 1 - G-2, 3rd Army (RM) 2 - Mobile (105-236)		<i>[Handwritten initials]</i>	<i>[Handwritten initials]</i>

HO 105-236

as Chairman of the group and reflected that LEONARD WILSON, expelled student from the University of Alabama, would speak at the meeting.

The March 29, 1956, issue of the Columbus Enquirer reported on the meeting held by the Russell County Citizens' Council at Hurtsboro, Alabama, on March 28th. Speakers at the meeting were LEONARD WILSON, referred to above, and ROY V. HARRIS, Augusta, Georgia, who is described as a long-time pro-segregation leader in Georgia. WILSON made an attack on President OLIVER C. CARLICHAEAL of the University of Alabama on his views on segregation. HARRIS was quoted as attacking the view that segregation is "unchristian, un-American, un-Constitutional and un-scientific," and stated that "only so-called liberals preaching the gospel of Moscow and nine buzzards who sit on the Supreme Court oppose segregation on any of these grounds." This news article reported that this meeting was presided over by Russell County School Superintendent H. B. HARNER and the following were named as Directors in this County Council: O. B. BROWN, BENNIE HUGULEY, WALTER CAPP, MILLARD HERRING, JOHN T. SMITH, R. C. FOSTER, W. W. MCCAIN, WILLIAM HOLLINGSWORTH, C. D. RUTHERFORD, E. E. JOHNSTON, WILLIAM BRYAN BEES, C. H. McCANN, E. W. CALHOUN, WILLIAM SCHROEDER, HARRY COCHRAN, WILLIAM L. RUSSELL.

AFFILIATION

The March 23, 1956, issue of the Columbus Enquirer, referred to above, set out that the meeting of March 28, 1956, was to be attended by SAM ENGLEHARDT, Executive Secretary of the Citizens' Councils of Alabama, with headquarters in Montgomery, Alabama, indicating subject organization may have been expected to affiliate with ENGLEHARDT'S group.

GENERAL ACTIVITIES

An article appearing in the Montgomery Advertiser, a Montgomery, Alabama, daily newspaper, on May 14, 1956, stated that the White Citizens' Council of Russell County would stage a giant anniversary protest rally at Martin Stadium, Phenix City, Alabama, on May 17, 1956. The article informed that the rally would mark the second anniversary of

MO 105-236

the May 17, 1954, U. S. Supreme Court decision outlawing segregation in public schools.

E. W. CALHOUN of Ft. Mitchell, Alabama, was identified as the Chairman of the Russell County organization and was quoted as stating the meeting would feature "expression of public opinion on the Black Monday decree" by well-known radio and TV commentator DAN SMOOT of Dallas, Texas. CALHOUN also stated it was expected that Governor MARVIN GRIFFIN of Georgia would be on hand for the anniversary affair.

SMOOT was identified as a former professor of English at Harvard University and as a member of the Federal Bureau of Investigation for nine years.

CALHOUN was quoted as stating his organization was established to fight forced integration of the races in any form and to legally combat the court efforts of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

An article appearing in the Mobile Register, a daily newspaper at Mobile, Alabama, on May 18, 1956, referred to the appearance of DAN SMOOT at the Russell County White Citizens' Council meeting on May 17, 1956. SMOOT was quoted as stating that the Supreme Court's anti-segregation decision was but one step "in our national stampede backward into the night of history." He referred to the decision as a part of an ancient trend which has spawned the "welfare state." SMOOT was also quoted as stating "The Southern white man has always been the negroes' best friend and it should stay that way. Our real enemies are the people we have sent to Washington."

AT PHENIX CITY, ALABAMA

PATRICK MIHELIC, Chief of Police, Phenix City Police Department, advised on May 28, 1956, that the recent Citizens' Council meeting at Martin Stadium, Phenix City, addressed by DAN SMOOT, was attended by only about 150 people. MIHELIC stated that, although the meeting was advertised as a giant anniversary protest rally, the meeting attracted little attention and little public interest was aroused. He referred to the fact that Governor MARVIN GRIFFIN of Georgia, who was expected, did not appear at this meeting.

Chief of Police MIHELIC on July 17, 1956, informed that he knew of no additional meetings held by the

MO 105-236

Russell County Citizens' Council since the meeting at Martin Stadium on May 17, 1956.

M. LAMAR MURPHY, Sheriff, Russell County, Alabama, advised on July 27, 1956, that he is not a member of the Russell County Citizens' Council, although he did attend one meeting a number of months ago at the Court House in Russell County. He stated he did not attend the meeting at Martin Stadium on May 17, 1956. Sheriff MURPHY informed that there appeared to be little public interest at this time in the Citizens' Council organization. He is aware that E. W. CALHOUN of Ft. Mitchell, Alabama, is a leader in this organization, and that C. H. McCANN, Attorney from Seale, Alabama, is an active member of the organization and probably is an officer. He informed that he knows of no recent meetings of the Citizens' Council in Russell County.

- P -

MO 105-236

ADMINISTRATIVE

In line with prevailing Bureau instructions, copies of this report have been furnished to OSI, ONI and G-2 by appropriate cover letter.

LEAD

MOBILE OFFICE

AT PHENIX CITY, ALABAMA

1. Will follow and report pertinent developments concerning the Russell County Citizens' Council.
2. Will verify that subject organization is affiliated with Citizens' Councils of Alabama, Montgomery, Alabama.

REFERENCE

Mobile memo to the Bureau, 7/13/56, entitled "KLAN INFILTRATION INTO CITIZENS' COUNCILS of Alabama, IS-X."

AIRTEL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-423395)

1/23/57

FROM: SAC, WFO (100-33226)

WHITE CITIZENS' COUNCILS OF D. C., aka
IS - X

On 1/18/57 Mrs. BARBARA CONER, 104 Elmar Drive, Vienna, Va., telephonically contacted this office and advised that on 1/18/57 between 1:00 and 2:00 AM she and her husband stopped at Burr Heishmans Service Station in Falls Church, Va. While there a man in a green 1947 Plymouth drove in. This man was apparently known to attendant at the service station. The man in the Plymouth indicated that he had just come from a meeting in Silver Spring, Md., where JOHN KASPER and another man who is from San Antonio, Texas, spoke. According to man in Plymouth the man from San Antonio is a former FBI Agent.

Above for info of the Bureau and BA. No further action being taken UACB.

LAUGHLIN

3-Bureau
2-Baltimore
1-WFO

RBL:rpb
(6)

AIRTEL

THIS MAY BE DAN SMOOT, 67-263689-165,
FORMER AGENT WHO RESIGNED
IN 1951 AND IS REPORTEDLY
RESIDING IN TEXAS
AND ACTIVE AS PRO-
SEGREGATIONIST.

Mr. Belmont

RECORDED - 36

JAN 28 1957

Howard D. Smoot - Former Special Agent

EOD: 3-23-42

Resigned: 6-15-51

During an inspection of the Dallas Office in the Spring of 1951, Smoot made several unfounded charges against his SAC and as a result of this and his failure to inform the Bureau earlier of certain matters, he was censured, placed on probation and transferred. Shortly thereafter he resigned. His attitude before his resignation and subsequent thereto was extremely antagonistic and unjustified; therefore, he was recommended unfavorably for reinstatement.

GEORGE TODT'S OPINION



Coming: Man With Loyalty Message

"Give me the liberty to know, to think, to believe, and to utter freely according to conscience, above all other liberties."
—MILTON

Tomorrow, Tuesday, Oct. 23—which is celebrated in many parts of the country as "United States Day"—a brilliant and dynamic former FBI agent will address his fellow libertarians in the First Congregational Church in Los Angeles at 7:15 p.m. in the Sanctuary. His name is Dan Smoot, and whether we may agree or disagree with him, of at least this much we may all be certain—this young man has a lot on the ball!

Who is Dan Smoot? He has sometimes been described as an American interested wholeheartedly in Freedom Under God. He was born in Missouri, reared in Texas, and received his Masters Degree from Southern Methodist University in Dallas in 1940. In 1941 he joined Harvard University faculty as a teaching fellow in English, while working on his doctorate degree.

In 1942 he took a leave of absence from Harvard to join the Federal Bureau of Investigation. He served during the next three and a half years as an agent, working in all parts of the nation. Part of the time he worked on Communist investigations in the industrial Midwest. He also spent two years as administrative assistant to FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover in the Washington, D.C., headquarters. After nine and a half years of FBI work, Dan resigned to commence the Facts Forum movement in Dallas.

As a radio and television commentator, he had a national audience for four years. His format was to give both sides of controversial issues. He was highly successful in his work, but he resigned to start his own independent program. This time Dan gave only one side—the side he believed in himself.

He presently issues "The Dan Smoot Report" as a weekly newsletter. Here he uses fundamental American principles based in our traditional capitalistic free enterprise system as a yardstick for measuring all important issues he publicly scrutinizes. He is a man who professes his belief in individual freedom, states rights, and national independence. Dan is presently a national co-chairman of For America.

I don't have an advance text of Dan's speech, but I know he takes almost as dim a view of ambitious Walter Reuther's lust for political power and ultimate domination of the American people as I also do. I am going to hear his address, in the hopes that he will focus the spotlight of public attention on this grave and present danger to our liberties as we have traditionally known them in the past.

As a former FBI man, he could, I rather imagine, tell us a great deal of the ideological pilgrimage the Reuther brothers — Walter and Victor—made to the Soviet Union in the '30s to learn Marxist Socialist techniques of organization and control over the masses at the fountainhead of Red ideology in Moscow. Perhaps he can tell us a bit about the letter the Reuther brothers wrote to their friends in Detroit which closed with the admonishment to "carry on for a Soviet America!" I don't know if he will touch on these most important matters, but I truly hope so.

It will mark a welcome change and turning point for this reporter if he does. For there are too many speakers today who describe themselves as patriots and libertarians that can tell us much too glibly of threatening dangers emanating from the direction of the White House and the two-party system—but wear blinders where the realistic menace of socialistic Reutherism appears!

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. Nichols ✓
Mr. Boardman ✓
Mr. Belmont ✓
Mr. Mohr ✓
Mr. Parsons ✓
Mr. Rosen ✓
Mr. Tamm ✓
Mr. Trotter ✓
Mr. Nease ✓
Tele. Room ✓
Mr. Holloman ✓
Miss Gandy ✓

VALLEY TIMES

Home Edition

10-22-56

Valley News Corporation

11109 Magnolia Blvd.

North Hollywood,

Calif.

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
OCT 23 1956	
FBI - LOS ANGELES	

3d Party Opens Battle Monday

By Robert E. Baker
Staff Reporter

The Nation's third party plans to get off the ground Monday night and launch a formidable threat to the election prospects of President Eisenhower and Adlai Stevenson.

The scene will be the huge Mosque Auditorium in Richmond, Va. T Coleman Andrews of that city, former Commissioner of Internal Revenue who resigned and blasted the income tax, will be the presidential candidate.

Thomas H. Werdel of Bakersfield, Calif., former Republican Congressman, will be the vice presidential candidate. Andrews and Werdel will be known as the Nation's "independent candidates."

The people supporting the Andrews-Werdel ticket are dissatisfied with both Mr. Stevenson and Mr. Eisenhower. They see little difference between the dominant factions within the Democratic and Republican parties, which they consider too liberal.

Call for States Rights

This right wing, conservative movement is composed of Southerners and Northerners, Democrats and Republicans, who have found a common bond under the States Rights' banner.

On the National Committee for the Andrews-Werdel ticket, there are Northern tax reformists, like spritely Vivien Kellems, Connecticut cable-grip manufacturer who has had numerous, well-publicized fights with the Government over the legality of the withholding tax. She organized the "Liberty Belles" in 1951 to seek repeal of the income tax amendment.

There are segregationists, like John U. Barr, New Orleans industrialist and leader of the old "Dixiecrat" movement. Barr is chairman of the Federation of Constitutional Government, a confederation of most of the South's pro-segregation, States Rights' groups.

There are supporters of the late Sen. Robert A. Taft, like Brig. Gen. Bonner Fellers (USA-Ret.) Washington, D. C., head of the For America office here. Fellers resigned from the Republican National Committee when Mr. Eisenhower was nominated in 1952.

Tolson
Nichols
Boardman
Belmont
Mason
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

DAN Smoot

State Rights Party

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-52292-A

105-52292-A
NOT RECORDED
191 OCT 22

NOT RECORDED
OCT 14 1956

McCarthy Supporters

There are supporters of Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy, like Lieut. Gen. George E. Stratemeyer (USAF-Ret.), chairman of the one-time "Committee for Ten Million Americans" which fought the "Red-inspired" censure of the Wisconsin Senator.

There are many other well-known Americans who are supporting the Andrews-Werdel ticket:

Charles Edison, originally a Republican, then an ardent New Dealer, a former Governor of New Jersey, a Secretary of the Navy under President Roosevelt, who supported Thomas E. Dewey in 1948 and Mr. Eisenhower in 1952.

Clarence Manion, former Dean of the Notre Dame University Law School, dismissed by the Eisenhower Administration in 1954 as chairman of the President's Commission to study Federal-State relations; a former Democrat who turned orator for right wing Republican audiences.

Truman Ex-Aide Joins

Spruille Braden, a Democrat and former Assistant Secretary of State under President Truman, who has charged the State Department is "dominated by collectivists, misguided do-gooders and puppets."

Dan Smoot, handsome Texan and former FBI agent, and former moderator for "Facts Forum."

Samuel B. Pettengill, former Democratic congressman appointed to the Republican National Finance Committee in 1942.

Robert M. Harriss, retired New York cotton broker who was 1948 "campaign aide" to Gen. Douglas MacArthur, then boomed for President.

Ruth McCormick Tankersley, one-time editor of the old Washington Times Herald, niece of the late Col. Robert R. McCormick of the Chicago Tribune, a Tafe supporter, and friend of McCarthy.

Although there are several conservative groups behind Andrews and Werdel, the main support has been from For America and the Federation of Constitutional Government.

Pioneered by McCormick
For America was founded on May 6, 1954, to combat "super interventionism." It was pioneered by Col. McCormick, leader of Midwest isolationists, after he bolted the Republican Party in 1952.

The Federation had its beginning at a meeting in Jackson, Miss., last year. White Citizens Councils, opposed to the Supreme Court's school desegregation decree, joined and their anti-integration movement was broadened to include the States Rights doctrine.

Gen. Fellers told how Andrews, a Democrat, was selected by For America for a presidential candidate.

"Our organization became ripe for a leader. Andrew



The Republican and Democratic presidential candidates are seen as Tweedle-Dee and Tweedle-Dum on this poster of the National Committee for T. Coleman Andrews.

was going around making talks on income tax, and we suddenly awakened to the fact that his ideas coincided with ours. We had conferences with him and drafted his. We looked for a fighting, Northern Republican and chose Wardel."

The various groups behind Andrews and Werdel have come up with a platform designed to meet all their needs.

Desegregation an Issue

First plank is States Rights, and here specifically—for the Southerner—is touches on the desegregation problem:

"It should be left to State and local Governments to decide how much and exactly what kind of education they are willing to support. There is no popular demand for Federal control or direction of education. As a matter of fact, this 'invasion of States Rights' is a pure political grab for power."

Next is tax reform. "The income tax is thoroughly Un-American. It is right out of the 'Communists' Manifesto."

Other planks call for reversal of the "trend toward Socialism;" and "unceasing battle to eradicate Communism;" rejection of "Atlantic Union and World Government;" passage of the Bricker Amendment to curb the President's treaty making power; end of compulsory military service and creation of overwhelming air superiority; and termination of the Status of Forces Treaty subjecting United States servicemen overseas to jurisdiction of foreign courts.

"The Real Issues"

"Those are the real issues in the campaign," said Fellers. "But you don't find President Eisenhower or Mr. Stevenson taking stands on them or even discussing them."

Barr and Manion, both of whom will speak at Monday's kickoff, came up with the idea of the right wing candidates capturing enough electoral votes to prevent the election of either Mr. Stevenson or Mr. Eisenhower in the Electoral College. A majority of the 531 electoral votes is necessary for election of the President.

This, they figured, would give Andrews bargaining power. Explained Fellers: "He could throw his support to the major party, for example, which promised to let the South provide the Attorney General on this segregation problem."

If no candidate got an electoral majority, then the House of Representatives would elect the President. The right wing hoped this would permit the election of a conservative.

But leaders in the movement now see this as a remote possibility. And so now the Andrews-Werdel supporters see their crusade as:

- A protest vehicle for those persons who cannot find a home in either of the major parties or their candidates.

- A test to determine whether there is sufficient resentment among voters—or conservative, right wing appeal—to warrant a concerted move in 1960.

- An effort to bring respect for the right-wing in the major parties.

About 14 states have a slate of independent electors on the presidential ballot, electors who presumably would support Andrews if they won. A few states, including Virginia, will have the Andrews-Werdel ticket on the ballot.

The Dan Smoot Report

A Weekly Conservative Publication

P. O. BOX 1305

DALLAS, TEXAS

July 22, 1957

God give us men!
A time like this
Demands strong minds,
Great hearts, true
Faith, and ready
Hands; Men whom
The lust of office does
Not kill; Men whom
The spoils of office
Cannot buy; Men who
Possess opinions and
A will; Men who have
Honor; Men who will
Not lie; Men who can
Stand before a
Demagogue and damn
His treacherous
Flatteries without
Winking; tall men,
Sun-crowned, who live
Above the fog in
Public duty and in
Private thinking.—
J. G. Holland

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Ninth and Pennsylvania
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I thought you would like to see the attached
copy of The Dan Smoot Report because it dis-
cusses you and the Bureau.

Average weekly circulation for this Report is
about 10,000. I also put the same material
on radio and television-- 56 radio stations
and 21 television stations, mostly on the West
Coast.

Our estimated regular listening audience is
one million.

Sincere regards from an ex-agent.

Cordially,

Dan Smoot

DS:mes
enclosure

67-263 689-166

~~EXP. PROC.~~ 31

JUL 24 1957

41 RHT

THE *Dan Smoot Report*

Vol. 3, No. 29

Monday, July 22, 1957

Dallas, Texas



DAN SMOOT

Jencks and the FBI

The Society of Former Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation has just made a plea for all members to support congressional legislation designed to offset dangerous effects of the Supreme Court's June 3, 1957, decision in the Jencks Case.

This is the first time I have ever known the association to inject itself into a public dispute — and I have been a member since my resignation from the FBI in 1951.

With classic understatement, the ex-FBI agent's association explains its concern: "We fully recognize that the recent Supreme Court decision in the Jencks case, opening the file of the Federal Bureau of Investigation to the defense in certain criminal cases, will have a very damaging effect on, and greatly hamper the effectiveness of, the Federal Bureau of Investigation."

Here is the essence of the Jencks case:

On April 28, 1950, Clinton E. Jencks, President of Amalgamated Bayard District Union, Local 890, International Union of Mine Mill and Smelter Workers, filed an affidavit (as required by the Taft-Hartley labor law), swearing that he was not a member of the communist party.

Using FBI evidence to prove that Jencks was a member of the communist party when he filed that affidavit, the Department of Justice prosecuted Jencks for perjury — saying that he lied when swearing that he was not a communist.

The main witness against Jencks was J. W. Ford, who became an undercover informant for the FBI in 1948. Ford made regular reports to the FBI on communist party activities in the state of New Mexico. Most of his reports concerned official communist party meetings. His testimony against Jencks was, principally, that Jencks attended the meetings.

During the trial, Jencks moved "for an order directing an inspection of reports of the witness Ford to the Federal Bureau of Investigation dealing with each of the meetings

THE DAN SMOOT REPORT, edited and published weekly by Dan Smoot, mailing address P. O. Box 1305, Dallas, Texas, Telephone DAVIS 8-2464 (Office Address, 1032-A Knob Oak). Subscription rates: \$10.00 a year, \$6.00 for 6 months, \$3.00 for 3 months, \$18.00 for two years. For first class mail \$12.00 a year; by air-mail (including APO and FPO) \$14.00 a year. FOREIGN: by regular mail, \$13.00 a year; airmail \$18.00. Reprints of specific issues: 1 copy for 25¢; 6 for \$1.00; 10 for \$1.50; 50 for \$5.50; 100 for \$10.00 — each price for bulk mailing to one person.

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which he said that he attended with the defendant Jencks in the years 1948 and 1949."

The trial judge denied the motion.

The federal district court in New Mexico convicted Jencks, and the Circuit Court of Appeals upheld the conviction.

On June 3, 1957, the Supreme Court reversed the lower courts, ordering a new trial.

The Supreme Court held that Jencks was entitled to see all the confidential FBI reports on communist meetings which Jencks was accused of attending.

Here is the reasoning in the Court's majority opinion:

"The interest of the United States in a criminal prosecution . . . is not that it shall win a case, but that justice shall be done. . . .

"It is unquestionably true that the protection of vital national interests may militate against public disclosure of documents in the Government's possession. This has been recognized in decisions of the court in civil cases. . . .

"(But) in criminal cases . . . the Government can invoke its evidentiary privileges only at the price of letting the defendant go free. The rationale of the criminal cases is that, since the Government which prosecutes an accused also has the duty to see that justice is done, it is unconscionable to allow it to undertake prosecution and then invoke its Governmental privileges to deprive the accused of anything which might be material to his defense. . . ."

I agree entirely with this reasoning of the Supreme Court. I know from 9 and a half years experience as an FBI Agent, and from personal knowledge, that J. Edgar Hoover also agrees with it.

One theme that Mr. Hoover insistently hammers in all FBI training schools is that the FBI does not have a mission to prove somebody guilty of something or other. The FBI

is a scientific investigative agency whose function is to get the facts — and let them speak for themselves.

Mr. Hoover is just as proud of an FBI investigation which proves a suspected person innocent as he is of investigations which result in prosecution and conviction of dangerous criminals.

No one in America has a deeper reverence for American constitutional guarantees of individual freedom than J. Edgar Hoover has. Every FBI agent knows that he is expected, above all things else, to respect the human dignity and constitutional rights of people he deals with — no matter whether they are bank presidents or penniless bums, communist traitors or ordinary hoodlums.

Mr. Hoover has the deepest respect for all the constitutional restraints upon governmental power which make law enforcement difficult in the United States.

In all criminal prosecutions, an accused person must be presumed innocent until he is proven guilty. The accused must be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation — and he must be confronted with all witnesses against him.

These constitutional provisions are the fundamentals on which J. Edgar Hoover's philosophy of law enforcement is based.

All the communist propaganda (a great deal of it written by such people as playwright Arthur Miller of Marilyn Monroe fame) about FBI agents being abusive, or violating the constitutional rights of people, or using gestapo tactics — is a lie. Mr. Hoover would instantly fire any FBI agent who did such things.

J. Edgar Hoover has never deviated from the ideal that the interest of the United States in a criminal prosecution . . . is not that it shall win a case, but that justice shall be done."

To all FBI agents and ex-FBI agents (and to anyone else who knows Mr. Hoover) it is

therefore infuriating to read the Supreme Court's Jencks case decision, the noble language about the great ideals of American justice — and to see the clear inference that the FBI does not respect those ideals.

When Clinton E. Jencks was on trial, he was given full opportunity to face all of his accusers in open court. No information supplied by unnamed informants was used against him. He was permitted to examine every piece of evidence used to prove that he had lied under oath.

What the Supreme Court decision means is that Jencks and his lawyers should be permitted to rummage through confidential FBI files to find out what witness Ford told the FBI — not about Jencks — but about other people.

If such a thing were permitted, it would destroy the FBI as an effective agency for investigating subversion, treason, and other criminal activity.

When J. W. Ford was serving as an undercover informant for the FBI, he was actually a member of the communist party in New Mexico. As an official member of the party, he attended communist meetings. After each meeting, he would make a secret report to the FBI, telling what happened at the meeting and who was there.

He did not — physically, he could not — make a separate report on each person attending the communist meetings. He would simply report what happened and then list the persons who attended — making special comment only on those persons who took special part in the communist meetings.

When the Jencks case was prepared for trial, the FBI selected from the Ford reports only that information which pertained to Jencks — and only that which could be cross-checked and verified with other sources of information.

It is quite possible that some of the people

whom Ford was attending communist meetings were there for patriotic reasons and should not, therefore, be exposed to public censure. It is likely that some were secret communists whom the FBI, for obvious security reasons, is not yet ready to expose. It is more than likely that the Ford reports to the FBI on communist activities in New Mexico contain information vital to the security of the United States — information which would be of no value to the FBI if the communists knew that the FBI had it.

In short, the Supreme Court Jencks case decision — pretending tender regard for a high ideal of justice — holds that the FBI should do an injustice to innocent persons and should reveal to communists virtually everything the FBI knows about communist activities in New Mexico — the center of our nation's most important, secret research on atomic energy.

It does little good to berate the Supreme Court for handing down the Jencks case decision. The people to talk to are the members of the House and Senate. They have constitutional power to do something about the court — and there is no business more important before the 85th Congress.

* * * * *

J. Edgar Hoover's View

In 1950, when testifying during hearings of a subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the FBI, explained why FBI files must be kept secret.

It is interesting to note that one of Mr. Hoover's principal concerns is protection of the innocent:

"I have always maintained the view that if we were to fully discharge the serious responsibilities imposed upon us, the confidential character of our files must be inviolate. . . .

"FBI reports set forth all details secured

from a witness. If those details were disclosed, they could be subject to misrepresentation, they could be quoted out of context, or they could be used to thwart truth, distort half-truths and misrepresent facts.

"The raw material, the allegations, the details of associations and compilation of information . . . are of value to an investigator in the discharge of his duty. These files were never intended to be used in any other manner and the public interest would not be served by the disclosure of their contents. . . .

"These files contain complaints, allegations, facts and statements of all persons interviewed. Depending upon the purpose of the investigation, particularly in security cases, they contain, not only background data on the individual but details of his private life . . . the identities of our confidential sources of information and full details of investigative techniques.

"In short, they consist of a running account of all that transpires.

"For want of a more apt comparison, our files can be compared to the notes of a newspaper reporter before he has culled through the printable material from the unprintable. The files do not consist of proven information alone. . . . One report may (falsely) allege crimes of a most despicable nature. . . . The falsity of these charges may not emerge until several reports are studied, further investigation made and the wheat separated from the chaff.

"If spread upon the record, criminals, foreign agents, subversives and others would be forewarned and would seek methods to carry out their activities by avoiding detection and thus defeat the very purposes for which the FBI was created."

* * * * *

Tom Clark's Dissent

Dissenting from the Supreme Court's

majority opinion in the Jencks Case (June 3, 1957), Associate Justice Tom Clark said:

"The court holds 'that certain criminal action must be dismissed when the Government, on the grounds of privilege, elects not to comply with an order to produce, for the accused's inspection and for admission in evidence, relevant statements or reports in its possession of Government witnesses touching the subject matter of their testimony at the trial.'

"This fashions a new rule of evidence which is foreign to our Federal jurisprudence. The rule has always been to the contrary. . . .

"The rule announced today has no support in any of our cases. Every federal judge and every lawyer of federal experience knows that it is not the present rule.

"Even the defense attorneys did not have the temerity to ask for such a sweeping decision. They only asked that the documents be delivered to the judge for his determination of whether the defendant should be permitted to examine them. . . .

"Unless the Congress changes the rule announced by the court today, those intelligence agencies of our government engaged in law enforcement may as well close up shop, for the Court has opened their files to the criminal and thus afforded him a Roman holiday for rummaging through confidential information as well as vital national secrets. . . .

"It opens up a veritable Pandora's box of troubles. And all in the name of Justice."

* * * * *

Pensions to Foreigners

On April 29, 1957, *The Dan Smoot Report* discussed the social security system as a bankrupt operation which is sapping the initiative and choking the freedom of American individuals.

Demands for more details were so heavy that, on July 8, 1957, *The Report* presented statistics in support of the allegation that social security is bankrupt.

One allegation made in the April 29 issue (but not further mentioned on July 8) was that 48,528 foreigners receive social security checks totaling more than 27 million, 500 thousand dollars a year.

This allegation produced curious results among Congressmen and Senators.

Senator Mike Monroney (Democrat, Oklahoma) wrote to a constituent in Oklahoma City, saying that the social security law prohibits benefits to non-resident aliens.

A nationally known radio commentator says a member of his staff worked for more than a week trying to verify the *Smoot Report* allegation that social security checks were going to foreigners. He could not do it. Some Congressmen told him the thing just couldn't happen. Others told him it might very well be true, but they didn't know anything about it.

I got the information about foreign social security pensioners from Senator John J. Williams (Republican, Maryland).

In May, 1956, I noticed that Senator Williams was discussing this issue — but was getting very little notice in the newspapers and magazines that my staff reviews.

I wrote the Senator for details.

On May 22, 1956, Senator Williams wrote me:

"In compliance with your request dated May 14, 1956, I am pleased to enclose herewith the statement I released to the *Journal Every-Evening*, Wilmington, Delaware, on May 8, 1956, relative to pensions to aliens. ..."

The statement which Senator Williams sent me was a typewriter copy of an article from the May 8, 1956, issue of *Journal Every-Evening*, Wilmington, Delaware.

The article is datelined Washington and is under the by-line of Jack Russell.

It is headlined:

"WILLIAMS ASKS HALT ON PENSIONS TO ALIENS

Says 48,528 Foreign Residents, Including Reds, Receive Social Security Each Month

"YEARLY PAYMENTS

TOP \$27,000,000

Senator Will Carry Fight for Amendment to Senate Floor if Beaten in Committee."

Here is the full article:

"Washington, May 8 — Senator John J. Williams (R-Del.) today disclosed that Uncle Sam is writing social security checks for aliens in more than 60 foreign countries, some of them Communist, at a rate of nearly 50,000 a month.

"The Delaware senator is fighting an uphill battle behind closed doors in the Senate Finance Committee to amend social security laws to prohibit any more aliens from becoming eligible for old age and survivor benefits.

"Williams disclosed hitherto untabulated figures to prove that the United States currently sends 48,528 checks to aliens or their survivors each month amounting to \$2,291,983. This amounts to \$27,503,796 a year, and the number on the rolls increases daily.

"Blasting this 'drain on the social security fund,' Williams charged that 'our social security laws never were intended to support a worldwide old age program.'

"Williams disclosed that aliens living in 11 Communist-dominated countries are eligible for the monthly payments.

"Yugoslavia citizens, according to figures supplied by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, receive 1,437 checks a month totalling \$78,365. Another 40 checks are sent to persons living in Yugoslavia whose nationality is officially listed as 'unknown.'

"Checks for aliens living in Albania, Bulgaria, China, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, and the U.S.S.R., are held in a trust fund pending possible resumption of friendly relations with those countries.

"Williams said that 62.3 per cent of all the checks sent overseas go to aliens, while only 32.6 per cent or 31,409, go to American citizens living abroad.

"A whopping 5.1 per cent of the checks go to persons living overseas whose nationality isn't even known.

"Williams charged that in a great many cases the benefits were earned through 'minimum contributions' to the social security fund, which requires a two per cent contribution from both the employer and the employee.

"He cited one case in which an American woman invited her alien sister to this country, carried her as a housemaid, contributed the four per cent for 18 months, thereby enabling the sister to go back home with a lifetime pension.

"BULK TO SIX NATIONS

"Aliens in six nations receive the bulk of the payments: Italy, Canada, Greece, Japan, Britain, and Mexico in that order.

"Aliens living in Italy get 13,875 checks worth \$779,777 each month; in Canada 7,615 checks totalling \$321,816; Greece, 3,705 worth \$179,716; Japan 2,342 worth \$118,988; Britain, 1,791 worth \$95,833, and in Mexico (exclusive of seasonable farm laborers), 1,544 worth \$56,199.

"The department reported that 273 persons scattered throughout Africa get checks each

month totaling \$4,430, while little Portugal claims 1,344 aliens drawing \$66,242 each month.

"Williams has tried unsuccessfully in the past to get an amendment tacked onto social security legislation in the Senate. This time he thinks he has a better chance.

" 'For the first time I've got figures to back me up,' he said. 'Previously I only had an overall picture and an idea.'

He said the amendment he's offering in the finance committee, and will offer on the Senate floor if defeated in committee, would not bar payment to those aliens now on the rolls.

"WOULD BAR NONCITIZEN

" 'We've made a contract with those people we can't go back on now,' he said. 'But the amendment would bar eligibility to any non-citizen after its enactment.' Williams said the State Department previously had opposed the amendment on the basis that the payments to aliens were 'a drop in the bucket.'

"It also was charged that the Williams amendment would violate a contract, encouraged employers to hire alien labor, and to be an administrative monstrosity.

"However, Williams said he has reworked the amendment to take care of these objections, and has gathered much support in the committee for the amendment.

"He said that under the proposed amendment, aliens would not be required to contribute to the social security program, but neither would they be eligible for its benefits.

"URGES RESERVE FUND

"To prohibit employers from seeking excess alien labor to avoid the tax, Williams would have them continue to contribute their half of the fund with the contributions going directly into the fund as a reserve.

"Certainly now, at a time when we are considering lowering the retirement age of women from 65 to 62 years, is an appropriate time to also ask if we can continue to support this worldwide old age program,' Williams said.

"He pointed out for instance that under present law a citizen of a foreign country which recognizes polygamy could become eligible for survivor benefits for all his wives and children by merely working in this country the required period of time to qualify for social security.

"Williams said he thinks the amendment has an 'excellent chance' to be incorporated in the bill now being worked out in committee. However, he said, if he is defeated he will re-introduce the amendment on the floor and demand a vote."

* * * * *

State Department Emergencies

On July 1, 1957, Congressman Henry S. Reuss (Democrat, Wisconsin) member of a

House subcommittee on International Operations, was leafing through State Department vouchers showing money spent from the State Department's appropriations for "emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service, for expenses necessary to enable the Secretary of State to meet unforeseen emergencies."

Congressman Reuss noticed a voucher for \$223.49 that had been paid to the Gold Liquor Store in January, 1957.

Mr. Reuss wanted to know what kind of unforeseen emergency in the Diplomatic and Consular Service was involved in that item.

But the chairman of the House subcommittee (Congressman Porter Hardy, Jr., Democrat, Virginia) was interested in bigger vouchers: to wit, \$350,000 which has been paid out of this "unforeseen emergencies" fund of the State Department for public opinion polls in the United States since 1951.

Between June 27, 1956 and February 27, 1957, the State Department used \$36,318.75 out of its "unforeseen emergencies" fund to pay the Opinion Research Center at the University of Chicago for public opinion surveys on foreign aid.

WHO IS DAN SMOOT?

Dan Smoot was born in Missouri. Reared in Texas, he attended SMU in Dallas, taking BA and MA degrees from that university in 1938 and 1940.

In 1941, he joined the faculty at Harvard as a Teaching Fellow in English, doing graduate work for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in the field of American Civilization.

In 1942, he took a leave of absence from Harvard in order to join the FBI. At the close of the war, he stayed in the FBI, rather than return to Harvard.

He served as an FBI Agent in all parts of the nation, handling all kinds of assignments. But for three and a half years, he worked exclusively on communist investigations in the industrial midwest. For two years following that, he was on FBI headquarters staff in Washington, as an Administrative Assistant to J. Edgar Hoover.

After nine and a half years in the FBI, Smoot resigned to help start the Facts Forum movement in Dallas. As the radio and television commentator for Facts Forum, Smoot, for almost four years, spoke to a national audience giving both sides of great controversial issues.

In July, 1955, he resigned and started his own independent program, in order to give only one side — the side that uses fundamental American principles as a yardstick for measuring all important issues. Smoot now has no support from, or connections with, any other person or organization. His program is financed entirely from sales of his weekly publication, *The Dan Smoot Report*.

If you believe that Dan Smoot is providing effective tools for those who want to think and talk and write on the side of freedom, you can help immensely by subscribing, and encouraging others to subscribe, to *The Dan Smoot Report*.

When questioned, administration officials admitted that the State Department's funds should not have been spent for public opinion polls.

They did not say whether it should have been spent for whisky.

Congress gave the State Department one million dollars for its "unforeseen emergencies" fund for the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1957 — and is preparing to appropriate a like amount for the fund in the current year.

* * * * *

The Mails

Once again, we have begun to receive many complaints about late and irregular delivery of *The Dan Smoot Report*.

The Report goes into the main post office at Dallas every Friday afternoon — dated the following Monday. We have never missed this mailing deadline. We receive fine cooperation from the Dallas post office and do not believe that any delay is caused here.

We respectfully request readers who are

getting poor delivery service to notify their local post office. If this does not improve service, please let us know.

And while we are on the subject of mail: since the Lewis Food Company, 817 East 18th Street, Los Angeles, California, began the sponsorship of *The Dan Smoot Report* on 18 television stations and 52 radio stations on the West Coast and in the Hawaiian Islands — our volume of daily mail has made it impossible for us to acknowledge individually all the letters we receive.

I wish I could say a personal thank-you to every one who writes me or my sponsor.

If enough Americans like *The Dan Smoot Report* well enough to subscribe to it and buy copies for their friends, and enough people go to the trouble of letting sponsors and broadcasting stations know that the buying public approves of the Dan Smoot radio and television programs: we will stay in business and grow.

If we do not receive that kind of support from individuals, we will not be able to continue — because we have no subsidies or angels or organizational support of any kind.

If you do not keep a permanent file of *The Dan Smoot Report*, please mail this copy to a friend who is interested in sound government.

DAN SMOOT,
P. O. Box 1305
Dallas, Texas

Please enter my subscription for (_____ years) (_____ months) to THE DAN SMOOT REPORT. I enclose \$_____; please bill me for_____.

Rates: \$10 for 1 year
\$ 6 for six months
\$ 3 for three months
\$12 first class mail
\$14 for air mail
\$13 for Foreign mailing
\$18 for 2 years

PRINT NAME

STREET ADDRESS

CITY AND STATE

July 29, 1957

Mr. Howard D. Smoot
The Dan Smoot Report
Post Office Box 1305
Dallas, Texas

Dear Mr. Smoot:

Your letter dated July 22, 1957, with enclosure, has been received during Mr. Hoover's absence from the city. It will be brought promptly to his attention upon his return, and I know he will be grateful for your thoughtfulness in writing.

Sincerely yours,

Helen W. Gandy
Secretary

NOTE: ~~Smoot~~ is a former Bureau Agent who EOD 3/23/42 and resigned 6/15/51 while in GS-12 at Dallas. Shortly prior to his resignation, ~~Smoot~~ had been censured, placed on probation and transferred due to several unfounded charges made by him against his SAC and due to his dereliction in not apprising the Bureau of certain matters. His attitude before his resignation and subsequent thereto was extremely and unjustifiably antagonistic, and he was not recommended favorably for reinstatement.

JRH:lmh
(3)

MAILED 28

JUL 29 10 00 AM '57

MAIL ROOM ☐

Phone Winfield-1896
If no answer call LA-4111

PK

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Nichols	✓
Mr. Belmont	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. DeLoach	✓
Mr. Casper	✓
Mr. Callahan	✓
Mr. Conrad	✓
Mr. Felt	✓
Mr. Gale	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Sullivan	✓
Mr. Tavel	✓
Mr. Trotter	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Mr. Holloman	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

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727 W. Page Ave.

Dallas 8, Texas

Plasite, Polyethylene Flame Spray, Metallizing and Cement linings.
A lining for every tank.

AN INVESTMENT NOT AN EXPENSE.

* * *

August 6-57.

Hon. J. Edgar Hoover
Administrative Head FBI.
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Back in 1953 my wife and I were visiting in Los Angeles and she went to the Missing Persons Bureau to try and find out something about her brother that was last heard of in that city.

The man in charge of that department found where he has last resided but did not know where he was at that time. He requested that we write the FBI. and that they very likely could give us some information on him. His name is Roy O. Kelly. Any information that you can give us will be very much appreciated.

RECORDED - 144

67-263 689-167

There is also another very important question that I would like for you to give me the answer by return mail. I am an ardent admirer of Dan Smoot that used to work for you. He publishes The Dan Smoot Report in this city. The report is going the rounds here that he is a card carrying Communist, and that you fired him from the FBI. I will more than appreciate your answer.

Use the enclosed stamped envelope.

RECORDED - 73

INDEXED - 73

16 AUG 7-1957

Yours truly,

W. J. Whelless, Jr.

CRIME RECORDS

79-1-4870

67-102 576

79-1-4870

EX-116

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 10/9/57

FROM : SAC, SALT LAKE CITY (80-0)

SUBJECT: DAN SMOOT
FORMER SPECIAL AGENT

Transmitted herewith is an ad appearing in THE NEVADA STATE JOURNAL, Reno, Nevada, 10/7/57, pertaining to the appearances of the captioned individual on radio stations.

Kindly furnish this Office sufficient background information pertaining to SMOOT to answer inquiries.

- ② - Bureau (AM)(Encl. 1)
1 - SU

HMC:dk
(3)

ENCLOSURE

O.S.
67-263689-169

27

OCT 16 1957

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

NOV 11 9 35 AM

H.B. JONES

H.B.

m.A. Jones
3/11/57

Let to Sac Salt Lake City
10-15-57
CBF

OCT 16 1957

DAN SMOOT
EX-F.B.I. AGENT
REPORTS

The **STARTLING FACTS** about
TAXES, GOVERNMENT,
WORLD AFFAIRS, COMMUNISM,
UNITED NATIONS, LABOR,
and AMERICANISM

BE INFORMED

WATCH
KOLO—8, Friday, 11:15 P. M.

LISTEN
KATO Radio, Sunday, 9:15 P. M.

SPONSORED BY
Dr. Ross' PET FOODS

DAN SMOOT
FORMER AGENT

THE NEVADA STATE
JOURNAL, Reno,
Nevada, 10/7/57

ENCLOSURE 67-263 609-169

SAC, Salt Lake City (80-0)

October 15, 1957

Director, FBI

DAN SMOOT
FORMER SPECIAL AGENT

Reurlet of October 9, 1957, with enclosure.

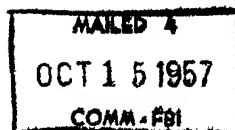
RECORDED - 158

In response to your request, former Special Agent Howard D. Smoot entered on duty with the Bureau on March 23, 1942, and he resigned on June 15, 1951, while assigned to the Dallas Office. On May 15, 1951, former Special Agent Smoot was censured, placed on probation and transferred to the Savannah Office in view of his improper conduct. Thereafter, he resigned. His attitude before and subsequent to his resignation was entirely unjustified.

Smoot began working for the "Facts Forum," on June 25, 1951, a group financed and backed by the millionaire oil man H. L. Hunt, the owner and operator of the Hunt Oil Company with headquarters in Dallas, Texas. Smoot resigned from "Facts Forum," at the end of July, 1955, and has since been operating privately as a commentator and publisher of a news sheet entitled "The Dan Smoot Report." Your office should be most circumspect in answering any inquiries concerning Smoot or in any contacts you may have with him.

L. R.

Tolson _____
Nichols _____
Boardman _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
Nease _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____



CBF:pw (4)

OCT 14 1957
MAIL ROOM

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Mohr

DATE: 11/8/57

FROM : H. L. Edwards

SUBJECT: HOWARD D. SMOOT
 EOD 3/23/42
 Resigned 6/15/51
 Former Special Agent
 SERVICE RECORD INQUIRY

Tolson ☒
 Nichols ☒
 Boardman ☒
 Belmont ☒
 Mohr ☒
 Parsons ☒
 Rosen ☒
 Tamm ☒
 Trotter ☒
 Nease ☒
 Tele. Room ☒
 Holloman ☒
 Gandy ☒

On 11/6/57 Mrs. Fleischmann, in the office of Congressman Rutherford (D-Texas), telephonically requested the employment record of the captioned former Special Agent.

Smoot entered on duty 3/23/42, served in various field offices and also in a supervisory capacity in Investigative Division and Records and Communications Division. In 1951 while he was assigned to the Dallas Division, during the course of an inspection he submitted a memorandum to the Inspector, Mr. G. C. Gearty, setting out various criticisms of the then SAC, Mr. Hawkins. In brief, he made allegations that the SAC had mishandled an investigative matter and submitted inaccurate information to the Bureau. The Inspector conducted a detailed inquiry into these allegations and found that they were unsubstantiated except for one instance of delay on part of the SAC and an unintentional error in supplying information. In substance they were not true. It was recommended and approved that he be censured, placed on probation and transferred to the Savannah Office.

By letter 6/8/51 Smoot submitted his resignation which was accepted by Bulet 6/18/51.

In June, 1951, Smoot went to work for the "Facts Forum," a group financed and backed by the Texas millionaire oil man, H. L. Hunt. He resigned from "Facts Forum" in July, 1955, and since that time has been engaged privately as a commentator and as publisher of a news sheet entitled "The Dan Smoot Report."

67-263 689-170

His attitude before his resignation and subsequent thereto was considered antagonistic and unjustified and he was recommended unfavorably for reinstatement.

By Bulet 10/15/57 in response to an inquiry from SAC, Salt Lake City pertaining to Smoot's appearance on a local radio station, SAC, Salt Lake City was advised of the general facts of his situation and that they should be most circumspect in answering any inquiries concerning Smoot or in any contacts with him.

Enclosure sent 11-12-57

LLD:cp

(2)

There is attached a letter in response to the inquiry from Congressman Rutherford's office setting forth the bare facts concerning Smoot's employment with the Bureau and that he resigned voluntarily. No comment is being made concerning the quality of his services or his character and integrity.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the attached letter be approved and forwarded.

JPW
1/12

I agree
enc
1/12
K

JPW
5

November 12, 1957

Honorable J. T. Rutherford
House of Representatives
Washington 25, D. C.

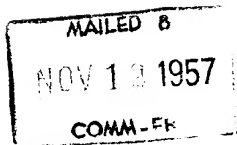
My dear Congressman:

Reference is made to the telephone conversation with Mrs. Fleischmann of your office on November 6, 1957, in which she requested the employment record of Mr. H. Dan Smoot.

Mr. Smoot entered on duty in the Federal Bureau of Investigation on March 23, 1942, as a Special Agent. He performed regular investigative duties in various offices of this Bureau. Mr. Smoot submitted his voluntary resignation effective at the close of business June 15, 1951, for personal reasons. At the time of his separation, he was receiving salary at the rate of \$7200 per annum.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover



MA:rz/cp
(4)
67-263689

RECORDED - 135
JTC

67-263689-171

Searched
Numbered

8 NOV 14 1957

Tolson _____
Nichols _____
Boardman _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
Nease _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

Based on memorandum from H. L. Edwards to Mr. Mohr dated 11/8/57, captioned HOWARD D. SMOOT, FORMER SPECIAL AGENT, Service Record Inquiry, LLD:cp.

22 NOV 13 1957

MAIL ROOM ☐

John A. Gustafson

2060 VINEYARD ROAD - NOVATO, CALIFORNIA - TWINBROOK 2-3589

February 2, 1958

Bohater
7/21

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I listen to the weekly commentary of MR. DAN
SMOOT, who claims to be an "Ex-F.B.I. Agent". Would you please
tell me when Mr. Smoot was employed by the F.B. I. and the position
that he held? What was his reason for leaving?

Thank you for this information.

Sincerely,
John A. Gustafson
John A. Gustafson

RECORDED - 141

67-263 689-172	
SEARCHED	141
SERIALIZED	141
6 FEB 19 1958	

ack
2/13/58
Wally

THREE
da

February 13, 1958

Mr. John A. Gustafson
2060 Vineyard Road
Novato, California

Dear Mr. Gustafson:

Receipt is acknowledged of your letter of
February 2, 1958, regarding Mr. Dan Smoot.

Mr. Smoot was employed in the Federal Bureau of
Investigation as a Special Agent from March 23, 1942,
until June 15, 1951, when he voluntarily resigned for personal
reasons.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

During an inspection of the Dallas Office in the Spring of 1951, Smoot made several unfounded charges against his SAC and as a result of this, plus his failure to inform the Bureau earlier of certain matters, he was censured, placed on probation and transferred. Shortly thereafter he resigned. His attitude before his resignation and subsequent thereto was considered antagonistic and unjustified and he was recommended unfavorably for reinstatement.

MA:bg (3)

67-263689

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Nease _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

MAIL ROOM ☐

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Nease

DATE: February 19, 1958

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: HOWARD D. SMOOT
FORMER SPECIAL AGENT
REQUEST FOR STATEMENT RE SA SERVICE

Tolson ☒
Nichols ☒
Boardman ☐
Belmont ☐
Mohr ☐
Parsons ☐
Rosen ☒
Tamm ☒
Trotter ☐
Nease ☐
Tele. Room ☐
Holloman ☐
Gandy ☐

By letter of February 14, 1958, former SA Howard D. Smoot requests a brief letter from the Director setting out "the bare facts that I entered on duty as a special agent of the FBI on March 23, 1942, and served honorably in that organization until I voluntarily resigned in June, 1951." Smoot comments that in his radio and television work he deals with controversial issues and individuals who disagree with his anticommunist, ~~antisocialist~~ and view point/attempt to discredit him by spreading rumors that he was "fired" from the FBI. Smoot adds that if such a letter is furnished by the Director, he would make no other use of it than to have it Photostated and copies sent to anyone questioning that he was in the Bureau and left under honorable circumstances.

As you will recall, Smoot entered on duty on March 23, 1942, and resigned June 15, 1951 while in GS-12 at Dallas. Shortly prior to his resignation, Smoot had been censured, placed on probation and transferred due to several unfounded charges made by him against his SAC and due to his dereliction in not apprising the Bureau of certain matters. His attitude before his resignation and subsequent thereto was extremely unjustifiably antagonistic, and he was not recommended favorably for reinstatement.

Smoot's personnel file, (67-263689) reflects that on several occasions outside individuals have been simply advised, upon inquiry, of Smoot's dates of entry and exit from the Bureau and the fact that he voluntarily resigned. No comment was made whether his services were or were not satisfactory.

RECOMMENDATION:

67-263 689-173

Attached letter be sent Smoot setting forth his dates of duty with the Bureau and the fact that he voluntarily resigned. Letter clearly reflects information in response to request by him, and no comment made whether his services were or were not honorable.

Enclosure *sent 2-20-58*

cc - Mr. Mohr

JRH:cag
(3)

The Dan Smoot Report

A Weekly Conservative Publication

P. O. BOX 1305

February 14, 1958

DALLAS, TEXAS

AIR MAIL

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
9th and Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Since I resigned from the Bureau in June, 1951, I have been in radio and television work. Inasmuch as I deal with controversial issues, I have, of course, made many people unhappy.

From time to time people who do not like me or my anti-communist - anti-socialist point of view, try to discredit me by spreading rumors that I was fired from the FBI.

67-263 689-174

While I would not ask you to endorse me or my work, or my point of view, I would very much appreciate your writing me a brief letter setting out the bare facts that I entered on duty as a special agent of the FBI on March 23, 1942, and served honorably in that organization until I voluntarily resigned in June, 1951.

If I could receive such a letter from you, I would make no use of it other than to have it photostated and send a copy of it to anyone questioning the fact that I was in the Bureau and that I left under honorable circumstances.

Cordially,

Dan Smoot

DS:ve

God give us men!
A time like this
Demands strong minds,
Great hearts, true
Faith, and ready
Hands; Men whom
The lust of office does
Not kill; Men whom
The spoils of office
Cannot buy; Men who
Possess opinions and
A will; Men who have
Honor; Men who will
Not lie; Men who can
Stand before a
Demagogue and damn
His treacherous
Flatteries without
Winking; tall men,
Sun-crowned, who live
Above the fog in
Public duty and in
Private thinking.—
J. G. Holland

EXP 11 1958

Howard D. Smoot - Former Special Agent

EOD: 3-23-42

Resigned: 6-15-51

Shortly prior to his resignation, Smoot had been censured, placed on probation and transferred due to several unfounded charges made by him against his SAC and due to his dereliction in not apprising the Bureau of certain matters. His attitude before his resignation and subsequent thereto was extremely and unjustifiably antagonistic and he was not recommended favorably for reinstatement.

February 20, 1958

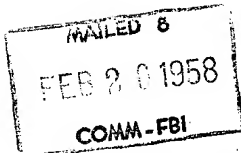
Mr. Howard D. Smoot
The Dan Smoot Report
Post Office Box 1305
Dallas, Texas

Dear Mr. Smoot:

In response to the request contained in your letter of February 14, 1958, I would like to state for record purposes that you entered on duty as a Special Agent of the FBI on March 23, 1942, and voluntarily resigned effective June 15, 1951.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover



cc - Mr. Mohr, with copy of incoming

NOTE: See Jones to Nease memo dated 2/19/58 entitled "Howard Smoot, Former Special Agent, Request for Statement re SA Service."
JRH:cag

Tolson _____
Nichols _____
Boardman _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
Nease _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

JRH:cag
(4)

MAIL ROOM ☐

FEB 20 4 33 PM '58
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI
FBI

The Dan Smoot Report

A Weekly Conservative Publication

P. O. BOX 1305

February 14, 1958

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Boardman _____
Mr. Belmont _____
DALLAS, TEXAS _____
Mr. Nease _____
Mr. Parsons _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tamm _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Mr. Clayton _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Holloman _____
Miss Gandy _____

God give us men!
A time like this
Demands strong minds,
Great hearts, true
Faith, and ready
Hands; Men whom
The lust of office does
Not kill; Men whom
The spoils of office
Cannot buy; Men who
Possess opinions and
A will; Men who have
Honor; Men who will
Not lie; Men who can
Stand before a
Demagogue and damn
His treacherous
Flatteries without
Winking; tall men,
Sun-crowned, who live
Above the fog in
Public duty and in
Private thinking.—
J. G. Holland

Mrs. Phyllis M. Seldon
P. O. Box 27103
Hollywood 27, California

Dear Mrs. Seldon:

I am quite accustomed to various attempts to discredit my work by discrediting me. This no longer upsets me, although it is impossible to tell how much damage it does.

The most convincing way for anyone to find out that I resigned from the FBI voluntarily in June, 1951, is for him to write directly to J. Edgar Hoover for verification.

Cordially,

Dan Smoot

DS:ve

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

The above letter is self explanatory. I would very much appreciate it if you would send me an official verification of Mr. Smoot's voluntary resignation, so that I may do what I can to stop the malicious rumour that he was "kicked out" of the FBI. This rumour was started in retaliation for his expose of the Fitzpatrick case here on the West Coast.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Phyllis M. Seldon

RECORDED - 124

67-263689-175
Searched _____
Serialized _____
INDEXED _____
FEB 21 1958
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WTS Seldon
2/26/58
CCF

February 26, 1958

Mrs. Phyllis M. Seldon
4936 Marathon Street
Hollywood
Los Angeles 29, California

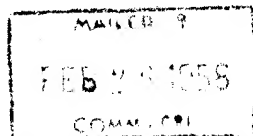
Dear Mrs. Seldon:

Your note to me on the letter which you received from Mr. Howard D. Smoot arrived on February 21, 1958.

In response to your request, I would like to state for record purposes that Mr. Smoot entered on duty as a Special Agent of the FBI on March 23, 1942, and voluntarily resigned effective June 15, 1951.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover



FEB 26 11 40 AM '58
COMM. 101

NOTE: Smoot contacted the Bureau by letter on 2/14/58 and requested the Director to furnish him with a statement that Smoot voluntarily resigned from the FBI and was not "kicked out." A brief note similar to the above statement was furnished Smoot on February 20, 1958. No information to preclude letter to correspondent.

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Parsons _____
Rosen _____
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Trotter _____
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Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

CBF:cjc
(3)

MAIL ROOM ☐

Mr. Tolson

Mr. Boardman

Mr. Belmont

Mr. Mohr

Mr. Winterrowd

Tele. Room

Mr. Holloman

Miss Gandy

420 East 64th Street
New York, New York

February 13, 1958

Mr. Candler

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

This letter is prompted by a sincere desire to find out the truth and status about certain information I have been the recipient of in the form of what might be called political news letters -- which if true, definite action should be taken in some form to protect our Republic.

My reason for writing you is based on my deep appreciation and respect for you and the F.B.I. In the past few years I have had the privilege to hear you speak before certain organizations and was greatly moved by your exposures and explanations of problems and conditions facing the nation. I also have had the opportunity to know a few men who worked for the F.B.I. and I must say with all honesty that they were among the cleanest cut, sharpest group of men with great devotion to duty that I have ever met. I personally feel that our nation owes a great debt of gratitude to you and the people who make up the F.B.I.

EX - 126 REC-18

Among the "news letters" that I have been receiving, and I single it out because it seems to make the most logic and patriotic appeal, is one called "The ~~Jan 15, 20 1958~~ Report". I enclose such a report. I have been receiving these for several months and they reveal supposed facts of current un-American activities -- not so much of previous years. Recent hearings of the House Committee on Un-American Activities are quoted to justify facts which one never reads in newspapers or news magazines. I had been aware that during the 30's, 40's and early 50's that our country was in great internal danger -- but from the various news letter reports I've been receiving, it's in even greater danger because our guard is now down.

EX - 126

1-ENCLOSURE

19.58

FEB 14 1958

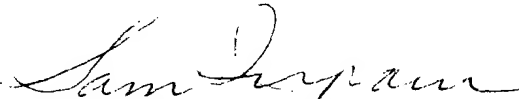
If the facts that have been presented by Mr. Smoot in the past twelve reports are true, in part or whole, it seems that concentrated action should be taken by you, the Attorney General and the President. If political roots prevent normal approaches, certainly the situation would warrant direct action with the President to Congress and, if necessary, the people.

The average citizen like myself cannot prove the facts, we can become alarmed, vote and write our public servants, but that's about all. I believe it needs the active exposure by crusading and informed men such as you. I appeal to you to do something very positive if the situation warrants it. From the facts available to me the normal routine approach will not do it.

As to my request about the truth or distortion of the facts in the news letters -- I know that it would be unwise for you to put your stamp of approval on any such publication or private enterprise or political side -- and I certainly do not desire to put you in that position. I do, however, request, if possible, some type of gauge or measure to analyze the evidence that is today being put to many Americans as the truth. I frankly tend to believe a lot of the information in the reports -- based upon past actions and exposures by the F.B.I.

May I again thank you for your great contribution of effective service to our nation.

Sincerely yours,


Samuel P. Ingram

spi/cw

PX
February 19, 1958

REC-18
EX-126

62-102576-7
Mr. Samuel P. Ingram
420 East 64th Street
New York, New York

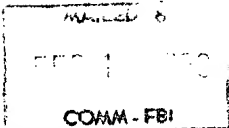
Dear Mr. Ingram:

I have received your letter of February 13, 1958, with enclosure, and your most generous remarks concerning the FBI, its personnel and my administration of its affairs, are deeply appreciated.

It was thoughtful of you to send me your views concerning the peril to our internal security represented by political subversion, and while, as you are aware, I cannot comment regarding information contained in the publication concerned, you must be equally aware of my position and that of the FBI on this subject.

As of possible interest to you, I thought you might like to have the enclosed copy of my remarks before the American Legion National Convention at Atlantic City, New Jersey, on September 19, 1957.

✓
Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover



Enclosure

CFM:lmh:hpf (4)

cc - Mr. Jones

NOTE: Correspondent not identifiable in Buffalo. He enclosed copy of "The Dan Smoot Report" 2/10/58. Smoot, former SA, EOD 3/23/42 and resigned 6/15/51. During inspection of Dallas Office in Spring of 1951 he made several unfounded charges against his SAC, and as result of his failure to inform Bureau earlier of certain matters, he was censured, placed on probation, transferred and shortly thereafter resigned. Attitude prior to his resignation and subsequently was extremely antagonistic and unjustified, and he was recommended unfavorably for reinstatement. He has been formerly associated with "Facts & News."

THE STATE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
FIRST SUPERVISORY DISTRICT OF GREENE COUNTY

FRANKLIN B. CLARK
DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS

June 3, 1958

Hon. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

The DAN SMOOT REPORT, published in Dallas, Texas for May 5, 1958, on the subject of World Health Organization, is being quoted and circulated by a local group which is in opposition to the appointment of a county mental health board and the appointment of a school psychologist. On page 7 appears the following:

"WHO IS DAN SMOOT?"

"In 1942, he took leave of absence from Harvard in order to join the FBI. At the close of the war, he stayed in the FBI, rather than return to Harvard..."

"He served as an FBI Agent in all parts of the nation, handling all kinds of assignments. But for three and a half years, he worked exclusively on communist investigations in the industrial midwest. For two years following that, he was on FBI headquarters staff in Washington, as an Administrative Assistant to J. Edgar Hoover."

On page 2 it states, "Alger Hiss also wrote the preface to Dr. Winslow's report on the World Health Organization..."

Mr. Parr
Mr. Rose
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. Clay
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

EXP. PROC.

REC-65

EX-110

67-263689-176

ack
6-10-58
Cof

EXP. PROC.

Hon. J. Edgar Hoover
Page 2
6/3/58.

On page 3 it states, "Thus, WHO has a charter to use tax money (most of it taken away from Americans) for promoting the establishment of a one-world socialist state-- the same objective that Alger Hiss was promoting when serving as a Soviet spy."

The Greene County Committee for Preservation of Sanity, as our local opposition group call themselves, stated in a newspaper advertisement May 16, 1958, "The Greene County Board of Supervisors has committed its constituents to one of the WORST SCHEMES ever devised by the plotters in the United Nations World Health Organization...

"A former F. B. I. agent, administrative assistant to J. Edgar Hoover and nationally known commentator, Dan Smoot, reports that this mental health program is the most dangerous scheme ever devised to get rid of 'bothersome persons' or those in opposition."

The New York Times for May 30, 1958, stated:
"MINNEAPOLIS, May 29 (AP)-- Dr. Leroy E. Burney, Surgeon General of the United States, was elected president today of the World Health Organization."

Can you send me a statement either disassociating yourself from the private opinions of the DAN SMOOT REPORT, or affirming your confidence in the loyalty of Dr. Burney, or both? Please state whether or not I may quote your reply.

Respectfully yours,

FBC:fde



June 10, 1958

REC-65

62-102576-8

Mr. Franklin B. Clark
 District Superintendent of Schools
 Athens, New York

DAN Smoot

Dear Mr. Clark:

Your letter of June 3, 1958, has been received, and the interest prompting you to write is appreciated.

In connection with the matters you mentioned, I wish to point out that I have maintained a policy over the years of not injecting my name or that of the FBI into local issues of the nature you described. For your personal information, Mr. Howard D. Smoot entered on duty as a Special Agent of the FBI on March 23, 1942, and voluntarily resigned effective June 15, 1951. Since his resignation he has had no official affiliation with this Bureau, and, of course, any personal comments or observations by him should not be construed as having FBI sanction. Our position in his case is no different than it is for all other former employees. In addition, it is not within my province as Director of a Federal investigative agency to issue clearances or endorsements of any type for individuals, publications or organizations. I know you can understand the reasons for these rules, and why it is not possible for me to assist you with your problem.

Sincerely yours,

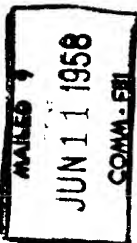
NOTE: Bufiles reflect no derogatory information regarding Clark and no prior correspondence with him. [Smoot EOD 3/23/42 as SA, resigned 6/15/51. Shortly prior to his resignation, Smoot had been censured, placed on probation and transferred due to several unfounded charges made by him against his SAC and due to a dereliction in not apprising the Bureau of certain matters. His attitude before his resignation and subsequent thereto was extremely unjustifiably antagonistic and he was not recommended favorably for reinstatement. Obviously, the Director has no desire to become involved in this controversy mentioned by Clark. It is believed, however, that we should clearly point out that Smoot's opinions and comments are his own and do not in any manner represent the FBI.]

MAIL ROOM

Tolson _____
 Boardman _____
 Belmont _____
 Mohr _____
 Nease _____
 Parsons _____
 Rosen _____
 Tamm _____
 Trotter _____
 Clayton _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holloman _____
 Gandy _____

REC'D-READING ROOM

JUN 10 5 51 PM '58



EX-110

P. O. Box 1805
Carmel, Calif.
August 30, 1958

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
F. B. I.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Will you be so kind as to answer the following questions on Mr. Dan Smoot who used to work for you and is now a Commentator on TV and has his own bulletins.

We think he is fine, but some of our friends have said they would like to know your opinion of him and his veracity.

Enclosed is a stamped addressed envelope for you convenience. Thank you very much for your time and comments.

Sincerely,

Louise Clark
(Miss) Louise Clark

Did Mr. Dan Smoot leave the FBI Voluntarily?

Was Mr. Dan Smoot's work with the FBI always satisfactory?

Was Mr. Dan Smoot inclined to exaggerate?

Are Mr. Dan Smoot's opinions to be trusted?

J. EDGAR HOOVER
FBI CHIEF

67-263689-177
36 36

letter ack 9-9-58
m/jd

Jds
Go

September 9, 1958

Miss Louise Clark
Post Office Box 1805
Carmel, California

Dear Miss Clark:

Receipt is acknowledged of your letter of August 30, 1958, regarding Mr. Dan Smoot.

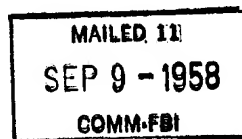
Mr. Smoot was employed in the Federal Bureau of Investigation as a Special Agent from March 23, 1942, until June 15, 1951, when he voluntarily resigned for personal reasons.

As you can readily understand, I am not in a position to express any opinion concerning Mr. Smoot's personal qualifications or attributes at this time.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director



SEP 9 1 03 PM '58
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

During an inspection of the Dallas Office in the Spring of 1951, Smoot made several unfounded charges against his SAC and as a result of this plus his failure to inform the Bureau earlier of certain matters, he was censured, placed on probation and transferred. Shortly thereafter he resigned. His attitude before his resignation and subsequent thereto was considered antagonistic and unjustified and he was recommended unfavorably for reinstatement.

MA:jds
(3)
67-263689

Tolson _____
Boardman _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Nease _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
Clayton _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

W. C. Sullivan

MAIL ROOM ☐

Keyne
JPM
H. 25
pr-58

991 ROXBURY ROAD
SAN MARINO, CALIFORNIA
ATLANTIC 2-6924

August 14 1958

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Belmont	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. Nease	✓
Mr. Parsons	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Tamm	✓
Mr. Winterrowd	✓
Mr. W. J. Sullivan	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Mr. Holloman	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

DAN SMOOT

Americans have been very proud of the F.B.I. We have felt that under you it was one part, perhaps the one part of our government which we could trust. Because you had organized it, and controlled every phase of the work done by your agents, we could believe in the constitutionality of all your investigations and the honor of the men working under you. Nor do I believe for one moment that you cannot refuse assignments for your agents which are morally so indefensible as the Yankus case.

Are we to lose this final refuge of our faith in our Government? Why are you ordering done the things described in this DAN SMOOT REPORT? Has the F.B.I. turned into a Gestapo force to destroy all that Americans have always stood for?

These things being done to American farmers are not the first instances of a changed F.B.I. to come to public attention. Perhaps you feel you are a legend which the public will be so loath to give up that you can do what you please. If that is the case we are to be the more greatly pitied. We can only hope that the destruction of all we hold dear in America will proceed so fast that people will understand what is happening and will fight before it is too late for another revolution to save our country.

What are you trying to do, Mr. Hoover, and why?

Very truly yours,

Romaine L. Poindexter

Romaine L. Poindexter

AUG 27 1958

ENCLOSURE

EX-128

REC-60

CRIME FILES

PERM. FILES

93-17094-9

EXP. PROC.
AUG 18 1958

Dallas, Texas

DAN SMOOT

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cultural Stabilization Committee's acreage allotments and fines each year.

By the end of 1957, accumulated fines and penalties totaled \$3,848 — which was about \$400 more than Yankus and his wife had in their joint checking account at the bank in Dowagiac.

Then the naked power of government was unsheathed to show Stanley Yankus and others like him that they are criminals in contemporary America if they try to live and work as proud, free men.

George Melloan, reporter for the *Wall Street Journal*, after an on the spot investigation, had this to say about Stanley Yankus, Jr. (*Wall Street Journal*, July 14, 1958):

"The only thing necessary for the triumph of evil is that good men do nothing."

Stanley Yankus, Jr., a surprisingly eloquent 39-year-old poultry farmer, quoted these Edmund Burke lines recently in a letter to United States District Attorney Wendell A. Miles at Grand Rapids. Mr. Miles is employing legal action against Mr. Yankus to collect some Federal fines. For what offense against the United States? For planting too much wheat on his farm. . . .

Ever since wheat farmers voted for penalties in 1954, Mr. Yankus has refused to recognize restriction on the wheat acreage he plants to raise chicken feed. He doesn't sell wheat, so efforts to support the market are no concern of his, he insists. . . . his overplanting fines have mounted to \$3,848. After two years of trying gentle persuasion, Mr. Miles . . . this spring brought force to bear.

In April, an F. B. I. agent visited egg buyer Sam Daken in Benton Harbor and quickly determined the income Mr. Yankus derives from his eggs. Mr. Daken, who regards Mr. Yankus as one of his most conscientious suppliers, was reluctant but opened his books to the agent. "I was impressed by the badge," he says. "I'd seen it on TV." A request that he not tell Mr. Yankus about the visit "sounded like an ultimatum," Mr. Daken said.

Another visit, to Executive Vice President Max Pugsley of the Dowagiac National Bank, apprised the Government of Mr. Yankus's checking account. "I don't like that sort of thing, but if you tried to stop them you'd be in a mess all of the time," says Mr. Pugsley.

The Washington operative also paid a call on a reporter for the Dowagiac Daily News and asked a few cryptic questions about Mr. Yankus' past.

On April 24, Mr. Yankus' checking account was frozen by a Federal court order. Several weeks ago, a court judgment gave the Government Mr. Yankus' half of the joint account, or \$1,701. Advised by an attorney that he probably could not get a jury trial or win his case, Mr. Yankus did not contest the Government action.

He has since been forced to sell 1,100 of his flock of 6000 chickens to get working capital, reducing his egg income by about 20%. Plans for a new feed room and repairs to the barn and chicken coops have been abandoned.

That this could happen to "Stanley," who is friendly, open, and well-liked, perplexes his neighbors in this southwest Michigan farming area. "People tell me on the street that 'they can't do that to you,' even though they've already done it," he says. . . .

About \$80 has come to him from well-wishers, \$50 from a farmer-schoolteacher in another town. . . .

An impassioned local businessman, veteran of World War II's D-Day, declares: "Stanley has a right to live. He's not waxing rich. His wife and kids have to work gathering, sorting and candling eggs. Why does the Government do this to him?"

The \$3848.00, for which the government seized Yankus' bank account — and threatens, indeed, to seize his farm and all the rest of his property — was the accumulation of fines and penalties for 1954, 1955, 1956, and 1957.

On July 18, 1958, Stanley Yankus received a letter from the Agricultural Stabilization Committee saying that he had been fined an additional \$713.95 for his 1958 wheat — which Yankus hadn't even harvested.

Clinging stubbornly to his belief that the Constitution guarantees his God-given right to mind his own business as a free man, Yankus says:

It's stealing — nothing more than stealing. But here's something that worries me even more. I learned that an FBI agent had been over asking my egg buyer in Benton Harbor a lot of questions about me. The awe that people have of the FBI makes that very damaging to me. People get leery of doing business with a man if they think it will bring the FBI down on them.

You see, they are getting afraid of their own government.

My neighbors think this whole thing is ridiculous and wrong, but they have gone along with it, either because they are afraid of the government and don't want to stick their necks out, or because they don't care where the money for their wheat comes from.

I'm frightened too, but not for myself. I'm frightened for this country I love. What happened to me is the action of a police state — the sort of life we were brought up to detest.

If I don't stand up and fight, I'll be helping to lose all our American freedoms; and a lot of them are already gone.

My wife has asked me to go along and be sensible in order to save our chicken farm; but I just cannot. I don't want my kids to grow up in a world where they are going to be shipped around like pigs.

Maybe I'm stubborn, but I've read enough history to know that the men who wrote the Declaration of Independence were stubborn too. There were a lot of "sensible" people in those days who didn't want to stick their necks out; and who wanted to go along with the British and be reasonable and avoid trouble.

But the stubborn men who wrote the Declaration of Independence — the men who came to be known as the greatest statesmen of all times — wouldn't accept the British government just because it was the government. They wanted a voice in it.

I know I'd be "better off" if I went along. Now the government fines me for just trying to make a living for myself and my family. If I'd go along, the government would pay me for not growing wheat. I read recently where President Eisenhower's farm earned \$2,000 for not raising crops.

But I'm fighting for principle, and I'm not going to give up. I don't have money for legal defense; and, besides, the federal courts have been refusing to follow the Constitution in cases like mine. Money is secondary anyway. If we lose our freedom, the money won't mean anything.

I don't want sympathy. I can find that in the dictionary. I'm just trying to get more Americans to help in this fight to save freedom.

* * * * *

The Stangland Case

In 1954, Ethan Stangland planted 30 acres of wheat on his little farm, rural route 2, Albion, Indiana. He had not voted in any Wheat

Referendum, had not applied for or accepted any government subsidies or price supports, and had not even been given an acreage allotment.

But the Agricultural Stabilization Committee, after the fact, decided that Stangland should have planted only 14 acres. By a complex mathematical formula, the ASC fined Stangland \$394.24 for growing "excess wheat" on 16 acres.

Stangland did not market the wheat. He fed it to cattle on his own farm. The specific charges against him were that he failed to sell his excess wheat to the government.

Stangland ignored repeated threats. In May, 1955, the Department of Justice filed suit against him in Federal District Court. Farmers cannot go into the federal courts to get relief from the arbitrary fines imposed by the Department of Agriculture, but the Department can go into federal court to collect fines from the farmers.

Stangland asked for a jury trial, which was denied. On February 14, 1956, Judge Luther M. Swygert, Federal District Court at Fort Wayne, Indiana, in a summary judgment which denied Stangland a trial by jury or any other relief in the courts, ordered Stangland to pay the \$394.24 fine.

An Appellate Court upheld Judge Swygert.

Stangland never did pay. The government kept dunning him and warning him — and adding 6% interest to the fine.

A United States Marshall attached Stangland's bank account, but the account had only \$9.00 in it.

By June, 1958, the \$394.24 fine assessed against Stangland had grown (with interest and court costs) to \$489.09.

The early spring of 1958 was wet in the midwest. Crops were late. When the rains finally stopped, farmers were hard pressed to get their crops made in time to harvest them.

The federal government waited until Stangland had his hay on the ground where it would rot if he couldn't take it up, and until

his corn and bean crops badly needed plowing.

On June 26, 1958, government agents showed up at Stangland's farm and hauled away both of his tractors — leaving him helpless to save his crops and run his farm, unless he could borrow equipment from neighbors.

One of the tractors — almost new — was valued at more than enough to pay the total amount of the government's judgment. The other tractor — very old — was worthless for resale, worthless as something for the government to auction off. But Stangland could have used it. It would have enabled him to save his crops.

The government agents took both tractors and stored them, at Stangland's expense, in Fort Wayne.

When asked why they took both tractors, when the new one was obviously worth more than enough to settle the government's claim, government officials would not answer.

The answer is no doubt to be found in the fact that Ethan Stangland, a 56-year-old independent American of proud and sturdy character, had become President of the Independent Farmers of Indiana and chairman of the National Council of Farmers for America. He is becoming a real thorn in the side of bureaucrats. They intend to put him out of business and destroy his influence — frighten into quiet submission all who may have been inspired and encouraged by his example.

Ethan Stangland says:

This is not a question of money. It involves a principle on which I feel deeply — a man's constitutional right to run his own farm, mind his own business, and earn an honest living.

I could pay the judgment, but to do so would be to betray my conviction that Americans must assert themselves if they are to stop the spread of socialism and the loss of freedom.

I want to protect the freedom our ancestors shed blood to get for us, before our grandchildren have to shed their blood to recover it. I have five grandchildren.

Before I moved onto my present property, I received checks from the government — for doing things that any self-respecting farmer has to do

anyway to keep his farm in shape and producing. I always returned the checks.

When the federal farm employees used to come around asking me to get in certain programs and benefit from the handouts of tax-money, I gave them all the same standard answer:

"Go on down the road."

Mr. Stangland's son, Robert E. Stangland, a bank employee in Churubusco, Indiana, says:

The Government, in its prosecution of this case, dared not allow the decision to rest with a jury. They dared not allow Mr. Stangland the right to testify on his own behalf and to call witnesses. Nor did they dare call their own witnesses and grant him the right of cross-examination. . . .

The wheat in question was not involved in interstate commerce. In reality, the wheat was not even involved in commerce. Yet the government, in order to circumvent the right of trial by jury, and even to prosecute in the beginning, had to state that he was engaged in interstate commerce.

They had to say, in effect, that white is black; that whether or not the wheat was involved in interstate commerce, it could have been, and thereby posed a threat to the market.

The actual court ruling reads in part: "the point of emphasis was on the economic effect of such intrastate activity on interstate commerce."

Mind you, the wheat never left the farm! This is how a man was declared guilty by court decree for something he didn't do!

The undeniable and irrevocable fact remains that Mr. Stangland was denied a trial by jury. . . .

Mr. Stangland has chosen not to become a parasite to the taxpayer through government subsidies. It has been demonstrated to us all what fantastic steps will be taken to force an individual to become such a parasite.

* * * * *

Whiteleather Case

Dr. P. Scott Whiteleather, physician who lives and practices in Minerva, Ohio, has a 150 acre farm which he runs as a sideline.

Having refused all subsidies and other government "benefits," Dr. Whiteleather paid no attention to wheat acreage allotments assigned him by the Agricultural Stabilization Committee. In 1954, the ASC fined him \$420 for more wheat acreage than his allotment. He didn't pay. He planted wheat as usual in 1955,

and the ASC ignored him; but in 1956, the government agency fined him \$115.56 for overplanting.

By March, 1958, Dr. Whiteleather owed a total of \$608.56 — fines plus costs and interest.

On March 14, 1958, the United States Marshall drove down from Cleveland and seized the doctor's car, parked outside his office. The car was stored in Cleveland, at the doctor's expense, to be auctioned off to satisfy the government's claim.

At about this same time, the Agricultural Stabilization Committee notified Dr. Whiteleather that federal agents would come onto his farm on April 1 and survey his wheat fields, in order to determine how much he was to be fined for his 1957 fall planting of wheat.

Dr. Whiteleather politely notified the ASC that his farm was private property and that it was posted against trespass by federal employees. Dr. Whiteleather said that if the federal agents came without an official search warrant, he would not let them on his place.

The federal agents showed up, without search warrant, on April 1. But 215 of Dr. Whiteleather's farmer friends and neighbors had arrived first. They were milling around carrying placards which revealed in large letters what they think of the "Wheat Police" in particular and about the whole government program for socializing American agriculture in general.

The federal agents didn't even get out of the car.

But they didn't go get a search warrant. They had no legal grounds for a search warrant. They merely went into federal court and obtained a court injunction, enjoining Dr. Whiteleather and others from interfering with their trespass on Dr. Whiteleather's farm!

If Dr. Whiteleather and his friends had tried to keep the federal agents off the farm after the issuance of this injunction, they

could have been in jail, without a trial, for contempt of court.

They didn't interfere, and the federal agents made their trespass upon and survey of Dr. Whiteleather's farm — in defiance of the Bill of Rights which guarantees American citizens against illegal entry and searches without warrant.

Dr. Whiteleather made no effort to redeem the automobile the government took away from him. In fact, he suggested that the Department of Agriculture just take over his farm and run it; but said that he would not compromise his principles by paying the ASC fines and going along with its programs.

Dr. Whiteleather said:

They can take my car, and they can take my farm, but they can't run my business.

The stern measures against Dr. Whiteleather may be explained by the fact that he is President of the Independent Farmers of Ohio.

Administrative Tyranny

Separation of the powers of government is a basic principle of the American constitutional system. The Constitution separated the federal establishment into three branches — executive, legislative, judicial — giving each a check on the other and prohibiting each from encroachment upon the authority of another.

In the execution of law upon citizens in an organized society, this principle of separation of powers is far more ancient than the Constitution. Even the old English system — which American colonists rebelled against because they thought it tyrannical — distinguished between the functions of the police, of the prosecutor, and of the judge.

The Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (as amended) eliminates this principle of separation of powers, so essential to freedom, and sets up the principle of Administrative Law which is as autocratic as anything ever con-

ceived of by the nazis or the communists.

The Act makes the Secretary of Agriculture a czar of agriculture. The Secretary and his underlings have a wide and vague grant of power to make whatever rules and regulations they may deem necessary to carry out the purposes of the Act. Their rules and regulations have the force of law; and the bureaucrats can change the "law" any time they wish, without consulting anyone. All they have to do is promulgate a new rule or regulation and publish it in the *Federal Register*. It then is a binding law.

The citizens who are bound by this "law" frequently cannot find out what it is. The *Federal Register* is almost impossible to obtain — unless you have access to a large library or can afford \$20 a year for a subscription. If you could afford to subscribe, it is doubtful that you could understand the Administrative Law (the bureaucratic rules and regulations) published in the *Register*, unless you are a trained and experienced lawyer. Even if you had the money to subscribe to the *Register* and the necessary training to understand it, you would have to spend practically all of your time reading the thing just to keep up with the thousands of new and changed "laws" which the bureaucrats spend all of their time writing.

The complexity of Administrative Law which fills the *Federal Register* is so vast and senseless and contradictory that the bureaucrats themselves don't know what the latest law is.

This is the body of "law" which (superimposed on the normal complex of law) controls the farming operations of Americans.

What happens when a farmer runs afoul of one of these "laws"? The bureaucrats who made the "law" are the ones who bring the charges. They investigate their own charges. They make determinations of guilt or innocence (frequently without even letting the

accused know that he has been accused) and they arbitrarily assess penalties.

The case of Evetts Haley, Jr. is merely one of hundreds of perfect illustrations.

The Agricultural Stabilization Committee of Stillwater, Oklahoma, arbitrarily decided that Haley had grown more wheat than he should have grown. The ASC "investigated" (presumably), decided that Haley was guilty, and assessed a fine of \$506.11 against him. Haley took a load of his wheat into town one day to sell it on the "free" market and discovered that he couldn't sell it because he had no Wheat Marketing Card.

When he went to the ASC office about the card, he discovered that he had been accused, investigated, tried, found guilty and fined for growing too much wheat.

What if the wheat farmer thinks he has been unjustly treated and wants to appeal this arbitrary decision of bureaucrats? The only people he can appeal to are the bureaucrats who made the decision. Hundreds of farmers have tried to appeal to the regular courts. The federal courts say that the Agricultural Adjustment Act gives the Department of Agriculture authority to make the rules, to determine violations, and to assess penalties. All that the court will do is to determine (usually in about 15 minutes) that the Department of Agriculture agency has followed its own rules.

Numerous farmers have tried to test the constitutionality of the Agricultural Adjustment Act. When the Department of Agriculture assesses a penalty against them for violating some Department of Agriculture regulation, such farmers admit that they did not obey the regulations; they ignored the bureaucrats' acreage allotments because they regarded themselves as free men; they owned their land and felt that they should be free to farm it; they accepted no handouts from

government — hence they felt that government had no right to tell them how to farm.

In every such case that has been heard to date (and there have been hundreds) the courts have denied the farmers the right to test the constitutionality of the law which governs their lives. The federal judges merely say that the Agricultural Adjustment Act is the "law of the land" and that farmers are bound by it.

In one such case at Toledo, Ohio, in January, 1956, Federal Judge Frank L. Kloebe (much irritated because so many farmers were coming into his court trying to test the constitutionality of the AAA) said that the farmers' efforts were "preposterous" and that he was going to start "handing out stiff sentences" to farmers who tried to question the validity of the law. The judge said that the AAA is the law of the land and that he would refuse "absolutely to go into the question of constitutionality."

The Evetts Haley, Jr. case may turn out to be the first exception. Whereas other Federal Courts have consistently dismissed farmers' wheat penalty cases, throwing the farmers back on the tender mercies of the bureaucrats who assessed the penalties in the first place,

the Federal District Court for the Northern Division of Texas (Judge T. Whitfield Davidson, Dallas) has arranged to give young Haley his day in court.

The Haley case is now set for trial in Judge Davidson's court, without a jury, for September 8, 1958.

The Referendum

The Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (as amended) provides for referendum voting. If two-thirds of all farmers voting want compulsory controls of a particular crop, all farmers planting that crop are subject to the controls — which have the force and penalties of law.

Every year when the Department of Agriculture conducts a Wheat Referendum, or some other crop referendum, official reports of the total vote show that from 70% to 90% of the farmers favor the compulsory crop controls and subsidies.

Thus, the general public is led to believe that the farm programs must be helping farmers, because an overwhelming majority of farmers want them.

If 2/3 of the farmers vote for something they think good for the farm economy,

WHO IS DAN SMOOT?

Dan Smoot was born in Missouri. Reared in Texas, he attended SMU in Dallas, taking BA and MA degrees from that university in 1938 and 1940.

In 1941, he joined the faculty at Harvard as a Teaching Fellow in English, doing graduate work for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in the field of American Civilization.

In 1942, he took leave of absence from Harvard in order to join the FBI. At the close of the war, he stayed in the FBI, rather than return to Harvard.

He served as an FBI Agent in all parts of the nation, handling all kinds of assignments. But for three and a half years, he worked exclusively on communist investigations in the industrial midwest. For two years following that, he was on FBI headquarters staff in Washington, as an Administrative Assistant to J. Edgar Hoover.

After nine and a half years in the FBI, Smoot resigned to help start the Facts Forum movement in Dallas. As the radio and television commentator for Facts Forum, Smoot, for almost four years spoke to a national audience giving both sides of great controversial issues.

In July, 1955, he resigned and started his own independent program, in order to give only one side — the side that uses fundamental American principles as a yardstick for measuring all important issues. Smoot now has no support from, or connections with, any other person or organization. His program is financed entirely from sales of his weekly publication, *The Dan Smoot Report*.

If you believe that Dan Smoot is providing effective tools for those who want to think and talk and write on the side of freedom, you can help immensely by subscribing, and encouraging others to subscribe, to *The Dan Smoot Report*.

shouldn't the other 1/3 be bound by the expressed desires of the majority?

Actually, this referendum principle written into AAA violates a basic premise of American constitutional government—namely, that the rule of the majority is limited by inalienable rights of individuals.

The referendum — on its face — gives one class of Americans (farmers) the privilege of voting, for themselves, subsidies that are to be paid by all taxpayers. Truckdrivers, businessmen, doctors, lawyers, elevator operators — the majority of American taxpayers who live in cities — don't have a vote on the question of whether their money should be taken to pay subsidies to farmers.

And, when you get right down to it, most of the real farmers themselves don't have a vote.

The Department of Agriculture has absolute power to set the dates of the referendum, determine all the rules, officiate at the elections, count the vote, and decide who is eligible to vote.

In the Wheat Referendum, the Department of Agriculture arbitrarily decides that farmers with wheat allotments of less than 15 acres cannot vote. By this means, about 2/3 of all farmers east of the Mississippi River are denied

a vote in the Wheat Referendum. A small minority of large western wheat growers — many of which are big city syndicates, or tax-exempt co-operatives, or absentee-owned company farms — have most of the votes in a wheat referendum.

In the Wheat Referendums held in 1957, "farmers in 36 wheat growing states voted overwhelmingly to support the federal program of acreage allotments and marketing quotas" — according to press releases handed out by the Department of Agriculture.

Just what kind of choice did the farmers have in that referendum? By voting "yes" in the referendum, they got federal price supports of \$1.78 a bushel for their wheat. If they had voted "no" — their only other choice — they would have been voting for federal price supports of \$1.18 a bushel.

With most of the small, independent family-type farmers ruled ineligible to vote; with there being no possibility for farmers who believe in freedom and American principles to vote for what they believed in; with the only choice being to vote for \$1.78 wheat or \$1.18 wheat — is it surprising that most of the nation's farmers refused to participate in this Soviet-type wheat referendum — whose results, nonetheless, became binding on all farmers?

If you do not keep a permanent file of *The Dan Smoot Report*, please mail this copy to a friend who is interested in sound government.

DAN SMOOT,
P. O. Box 9611, Lakewood Station
Dallas 14, Texas

Please enter my subscription for (_____ years) (_____ months) to THE DAN SMOOT REPORT. I enclose \$ _____; please bill me for _____.

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F. L. VAN BUSKIRK
Kescayogansett Road
E. Orleans - Cape Cod
MASSACHUSETTS

Tel.: ORLEANS 601

Sept. 8, 1958

Att. of J. Edgar Hoover
Fed. Bureau of Invest.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I am reading with interest your book - "Masters of Deceit."

A recent publication has come to my attention, "Dan Smoot Report." I have subscribed to same. However, it has raised some questions in my mind as to whether it is altogether anti-communist and pro-American.

Please advise me as soon as possible what you know and recommend in regard to the publication and its' author.

Thank you in advance.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ F. L. Van Buskirk

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September 16, 1958

Mr. F. L. Van Buskirk
Kescayogansett Road
Cape Cod
East Orleans, Massachusetts

Dear Mr. Van Buskirk:

Your letter of September 3, 1958, has been received, and I am very pleased to learn of your interest in my book, "Masters of Deceit."

Although I would like to answer the inquiry in your letter, I must advise that the files of the FBI are confidential and available for official use only. I would like to also point out that it is not within the province of this Bureau's defined jurisdiction to make recommendations in regard to matters of this nature. I know you will understand my position in this regard and will not infer that we do or do not have derogatory data in regard to this publication.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

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Gandy _____

NOTE: No record in Bufiles re Van Buskirk. Dan Smoot, who was the author of "Dan Smoot Report," EOD 3/23/42 as SA, resigned 6/15/51. Shortly prior to his resignation, Smoot had been censured, placed on probation and transferred due to several unfounded charges made by him against his SAC and due to a dereliction in not apprising the Bureau of certain matters. His attitude before his resignation and subsequent thereto was extremely unjustifiable antagonistic and he was not recommended favorably for reinstatement.

LH:lmh (4)
MAIL ROOM ☐

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 10/2/58

FROM : SAC, SALT LAKE CITY (80-0-200)

SUBJECT: DAN SMOOT
FORMER SPECIAL AGENT

ReBulet 10/15/57.

For information of Bureau, there is attached announcement of talk to have been given 9/30/58 at Reno, Nevada, by Mr. SMOOT. All of our Agents at the Reno Resident Agency have been informed as to content of Bureau letter of reference.

2 - Bureau (ENC.1)
1 - Salt Lake City
HMC: MEN
(3)

MAKE YOUR RESERVATIONS IMMEDIATELY

WILLIAM F. BILLINGS
JAMES P. DONOVAN

BILLINGS & DONOVAN
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELORS AT LAW
109 MEADOWS BUILDING
DALLAS 6, TEXAS

October 27, 1958

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Parsons	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tamm	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Holloman	
Miss Gandy	

Honorable John Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I am enclosing as of possible interest to you a copy of the Dan Smoot Report of September 22, 1958, containing the decision of Federal District Judge T. Whitfield Davidson in United States Versus Evetts Haley, Jr. Mr. Donovan and I represented the defendant who grew wheat on his own farm for farm consumption and refused to pay the penalty for growing non-allotment wheat. Judge Davidson's decision was the subject of front page comment in the N. Y. Times, an editorial in the Wall Street Journal, and generally was carried by the nation's press. It declared the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 unconstitutional in so far as it applied to growing wheat for farm consumption, and was a stirring declaration of fundamental property rights of the individual.

Dan O'Connor of Washington, D. C. was of material help in getting together data which was used in evidence; while Dan Smoot was the first to publicize this significant case.

In view of the part played by former F.B.I. agents in this case, I thought you would be interested in having a copy of the decision.

Very truly yours,

William F. Billings
William F. Billings

REC-24

EX-102

62-102576-15
OCT 31 1958

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OCT 29 1958

62-102576-15

ENCLOSURE

REC-24

ENCLOSURE

Howard D. Smoot - Former Special Agent

EOD: 3-23-42; Resigned: 6-15-51

Shortly prior to his resignation, Smoot had been censured, placed on probation and transferred due to several unfounded charges made by him against his SAC and due to his dereliction in not apprising the Bureau of certain matters. His attitude before his resignation and subsequent thereto was extremely and unjustifiably antagonistic and he was not recommended favorably for reinstatement.

Daniel L. O'Connor - Former Special Agent

EOD: 6-26-39 and voluntarily resigned 10-15-45;

presently practices law in the District of Columbia.

His services were satisfactory.

REC-24

62-102576-15

November 3, 1958

Mr. William F. Billings
Billings and Donovan
Attorneys and Counselors at Law
109 Meadows Building
Dallas 6, Texas

Dear Mr. Billings:

Your letter of October 27, 1958, has been received, and I certainly appreciate your thoughtfulness in sending me the "Dan Smoot Report" of September 22. It was good of you to furnish me the information concerning the Evetts Haley, Jr., case and the part played in it by former Agents of this Bureau.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Dan Smoot (Howard D. Smoot) is a former Agent, EOD 3-23-42, resigned 6-15-51 shortly after he was censured, placed on probation and transferred because of unfounded charges made against his SAC and his dereliction relative to advising the Bureau about certain information. He was not recommended favorably for reinstatement. Daniel L. O'Connor, mentioned in Billings's letter, is a former Agent, EOD 6-26-39, resigned 10-15-45, services satisfactory. Billings EOD 9-3-40, resigned 8-3-51, services satisfactory and relations cordial since resignation.

COMM - 12

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Parsons _____
Rosen _____
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Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
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Gandy _____

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FBI

DEGAULLE AND THE CIA

100-32286

INFORMATION bearing on the tragic paralysis of American effort to resist communism was given me by a man who is a reliable source of information.

He said: be careful about DeGaulle. During the war, the best informed people in American intelligence agencies were worried about DeGaulle's secret connivance with the French communist party, until they found out why.

The communists in Nazi-occupied France were the only ones with the necessary means of obtaining or forging all the documents and papers which secret DeGaullists landing in France needed for underground work.

Moreover, DeGaulle found out, to his cost, that any of his agents who did not clear through the communist underground were promptly "fingered" to the German Gestapo, and executed. The American Office of Strategic Services had to make similar "arrangements" with the communists in France to protect our people.

In the current liberal-internationalist smear of DeGaulle, the lefties hammer the fact that DeGaulle is anti-American; but they never tell why. Here is why:

First off, DeGaulle is no fool. He quickly saw through that super-confidence-man, Franklin D. Roosevelt. Next, DeGaulle's intelligence was good: DeGaulle knew that the now-sainted FDR was surrounded and inspired by communists.

A former important State Department official told me that, several years ago, he talked with DeGaulle's chief of intelligence.

The DeGaulle intelligence chief complained bitterly that the American Central Intelligence Agency was spending millions of dollars in France on all the little gutter-snipe leftist papers it could find—papers which were blatantly anti-American, and generally socialist or radical. The Central Intelligence Agency claimed that it was building up in France a "third force" against communism. But the force which CIA subsidized with American tax money was pro-communist and anti-American—and it was mainly against DeGaulle. The American CIA feared DeGaulle more than it did the communists.

Hence, all the present clamor about DeGaulle and some of his henchmen being anti-American. They are, for very good reasons, *anti-CIA*, which is something else again. THE NEW YORK TIMES WAS ALMOST HYSTERICAL ABOUT DEGAULLE COMING TO POWER—YOU CAN UNDERSTAND WHY.

I personally doubt that DeGaulle has the character to regenerate and restore France, although I wish him success.

I think France's role on the stage of history is over and that she will never come back. Maybe the military can cauterize out the rot of defeatism, pacifism, radicalism, and degenerate communism; but I doubt it. I think it has gone too far.

There isn't the slightest possibility of a Congressional investigation into that super-state Central Intelligence Agency; and, until we do have such an investigation, our foreign policy will continue as a calculated and planned weakening of America and a strengthening of Russia to the final day when armed resistance would be futile and suicidal, and we throw in the sponge by default.

—DAN SMOOT

American Mercury October, 1958

(TRUE COPY)

December 9, 1958

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Howard B. Smoot

For some time I have been a reader of The Dan Smoot Report, published in Dallas, Texas by Smoot, your former administrative assistant.

Recently, I have encountered an attempt to smear and discredit Mr. Smoot's material and the implication was made that you did not approve of it, either.

If any of us is to help in this fight against Communism we must leave the support of known patriots like yourself and, although I'm fully aware that the F. B. I. does not give out information pro or con on individuals or organizations, it seems to me in a case such as this-some remarks could be made to indicate your opinion of Smoot-and should be made.

His Report gives nothing but facts and we should feel free to use this Report in presenting these facts to others without doubt being cast on the character of Smoot or his Report-especially when your name was mentioned as one who perhaps did not approve.

The day is late, as you know, in this fight for survival against Communism and surely you can say something at this time that will be helpful.

Sincerely,

264 814-13

/s/

Mrs. Ted Drummond

4409 N State
Oklahoma City 12, Okla.

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12-18-58
CBF*

*1 copy typed
mch
12-17-58*

4/12/58

December 18, 1958

REC- 17.

EX-135

62-102576-16

X
Mrs. Ted Drummond
4409 North State
Oklahoma City 12, Oklahoma

mm

Dear Mrs. Drummond:

Your letter of December 9, 1958, has been received, and your interest in writing is appreciated.

It was thoughtful of you to afford me your comments and observations on the matters you mentioned. In response to your request, I wish to point out that, as Director of a Federal investigative agency, it has been my policy over the years to refrain from making any appraisal or evaluation of individuals, publications and organizations; therefore, it will not be possible for me to take the action you suggested. I know you can understand my position in this regard.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles. Former Agent Howard B. Smoot, EOD 3-23-42, resigned 6-15-51 shortly after he was censured, placed on probation and transferred because of unfounded charges made against his SAC and his dereliction of certain responsibilities. He was not recommended favorably for reinstatement.

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ARTESIA HIGH SCHOOL

CALLOWAY TAULBEE, PRINCIPAL

ARTESIA, NEW MEXICO

January 27, 1959

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

This is a letter to inquire about Dan Smoot who has served as an F.B.I. agent in the past and as an administrative assistant to you. We are concerned with the Dan Smoot Report, a magazine edited and published weekly by Dan Smoot, P. O. Box 9611, Lakewood Station, Dallas 14, Texas.

Our particular interest is occasioned by the fact that this material is being presented to us as appropriate material for study of communism and we question the validity of much of it. Any information you can give relative to the status of Dan Smoot or this type of report will be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

Howard D. Smoot

C. Taulbee

Calloway Taulbee

CT/nk

RECORDED - 163

67-263689-182

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FEB 12 1959

FEB 10 1959

DEPT. FILES

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ack 2-5-59

PERS. FILES

February 5, 1959

~~Mr. Calloway~~ ~~Taulbee~~
Principal
Artesia High School
1006 West Richardson Avenue
Artesia, New Mexico

Dear Mr. Taulbee:

I have received your letter of January 27, 1959, and your interest in writing me is indeed appreciated. It was thoughtful of you to afford me the benefit of your observations on the matter to which you referred.

Mr. Smoot was employed in the Federal Bureau of Investigation as a Special Agent from March 23, 1942, until June 15, 1951, when he voluntarily resigned for personal reasons. As you can readily understand, I am not in a position to express any opinion concerning Mr. Smoot or the publication you mentioned. It has been my policy over the years as Director of this Bureau to refrain from making any appraisals or evaluations of individuals, publications or organizations.

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover
Director

NOTE: Bufiles contain no record of correspondent. Howard D. Smoot, former SA EOD 3-23-42, resigned 6-15-51. Shortly prior to his resignation Smoot was censured, placed on probation and transferred due to several unfounded charges made by him against his SAC, and due to his dereliction in not apprising the Bureau of certain matters. His attitude before and after resignation was extremely antagonistic and he was not recommended for reinstatement.

WHS:pmk
(3)

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. Casper _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. Felt _____
Mr. Gale _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Sullivan _____
Mr. Tavel _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Holloman _____
Miss Gandy _____

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REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

FEB 16 1959

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(3)
FEB 16 1959
FBI
FEB 16 1959

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 3/9/59

FROM : SAC, BOSTON (62-0)

SUBJECT: DAN SMOOT REPORT
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING

Howard D. Smoot

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. McGuire	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Parsons	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tamm	
Mr. Trotter	
Mr. Sullivan	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Holloman	
Miss Gandy	

On February 27, 1959 Mrs. ALICE A. MERRILL, 22 Eastern Street, Brookline, Massachusetts telephonically contacted the Boston Office and advised that she had just received an eighteen-page pamphlet in the mails which is post-marked at Westfield, Massachusetts entitled "DAN SMOOT REPORT". She said it was identified therein as Volume 5, #4, and that DAN SMOOT was identified therein as a former FBI Agent who was at one time an administrative assistant to J. EDGAR HOOVER, and who also worked, during his employment with the FBI, on Communist investigations.

Pamphlet

Mrs. MERRILL informed that the pamphlet is published in Dallas, Texas by DAN SMOOT according to its contents; that SMOOT's picture appears in this pamphlet; that it deals with various matters including Communism and segregation, and that it contains nothing subversive. She stated this pamphlet revealed that it sold at \$10.00 a year or \$18.00 for two years. She said she was contemplating subscribing to it and wanted to determine what information this office might have on the SMOOT REPORT or on DAN SMOOT before doing so. She was appropriately advised in the latter regard.

According to Mrs. MERRILL, she did not know who sent this publication to her and she knows no one in Westfield, Massachusetts.

The files of this office contained no reference to the DAN SMOOT REPORT; however, the files do show that on June 5, 1956 Mrs. E. C. GOULET, 11 Francis Avenue, Holyoke, Massachusetts furnished this office, among other material,

② - Bureau
2 - Dallas
1 - Boston (62-0)
LDM:etg
(5)

67-263 689-183

Forwarded to each memo
3-16-59 MLL
Ret to all SAC's
3-16-59 MLL
2

APR 1 1959

BS 62-0

a four-page pamphlet entitled "For America To All Americans of Undivided Loyalty". It was dated January 6, 1956 and distributed by "For America", Suite 335, 1001 Commonwealth Avenue, Washington, D.C. One DAN SMOOT and one DEAN CLARENCE MANION, no addresses nor further identifying data, were identified thereon as co-chairmen of "For America".

VACB Unless advised to the contrary by Bureau
It is requested that the Dallas Division make appropriate inquiry regarding the DAN SMOOT REPORT and DAN SMOOT, and advise the Bureau of any pertinent information developed.

RS sent Dallas 3-13-59

** disregard
Jmwf*

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: March 16, 1959

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: THE DAN SMOOT REPORT

Tolson	_____
Belmont	_____
DeLoach	_____
McGuire	_____
Mohr	_____
Parsons	_____
Rosen	_____
Tamm	_____
Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holloman	_____
Gandy	_____

Howard D. Smoot is a former Special Agent who EOD 3-23-42 and resigned 6-15-51. Shortly prior to his resignation he was censured, placed on probation and transferred because of unfounded charges he made against his SAC and because he failed to apprise the Bureau of certain matters. His attitude before and after resignation was extremely antagonistic and he was not recommended for reinstatement.

After his resignation he went to work for H. L. Hunt's "Facts Forum," resigning in July, 1955. Since then he has been engaged privately as a commentator and as publisher of a newssheet entitled "The Dan Smoot Report," published in Dallas. It deals with such topics as communism, desegregation, etc., and is frequently highly controversial. (The newssheet has come to the attention of several field offices, and we have received inquiries concerning it from these offices. Because of the wide distribution it is receiving, it is felt that an SAC letter would be in order advising the entire field of the nature of this publication and pointing out that we must be most circumspect in answering any inquiries concerning Smoot or in any contacts with him.

RECOMMENDATION:

That attached SAC letter be sent, giving the field the background on "The Dan Smoot Report" and pointing out that we must be most circumspect in answering any inquiries on it or in any contacts with Smoot.

Enclosure

sent 3-20-59

MLL:cr

(2) APR 1 1959

67-263 689-184

Glass Professional Pharmacy

"ODESSA'S ORIGINAL PRESCRIPTION PHARMACY"

STORE NO. 1
504 W. 4TH
DIAL FE 2-5746STORE NO. 2
1210 N. TEXAS
DIAL FE 2-5705Odessa, Texas
March 8, 1959Mr. J. Edgar Hoover,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D. C.*HOWARD D. SMOOT*

Dear Sir:

Although I realize there are other agencies to whom I should perhaps address this letter, I feel, along with many other responsible citizens of this city, that immediate action should be taken to at least determine if subversive forces are at work in this community through a citizens group whose purpose is to create, not only distrust of our government, but to bring about general dissatisfaction and direct opposition to our present government.

This group, calling themselves "~~Independent Conservative Voters~~", did not particularly arouse us in the beginning in that we felt they were certainly entitled to their political beliefs and were merely exercising their freedom of speech. The group is organized using Dan Smoot and literature supplied from many of his publications along with literature the source of which is unknown to most of us. Although the extent of their activities has been mostly local, their ambitions are national in scope. The original activities of this group were against the 16th Amendment, always continuing into almost every phase of government, quoting material of a definite nature to show that all of the citizens not of their way of thinking are merely "dupes" of subversives, communists, and an all-powerful government usurping the rights of the individual.

Although we citizens who are now seriously disturbed by the pressures and methods of this group are thoroughly in accord with their beliefs in political freedom, and free speech, we do feel that since these people are certainly not representative of our local population, and since the ideas expressed by them in the literature dispersed locally is not locally inspired nor of their original thinking, that some group

MAR 18 1959

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El Paso (Enc 1)

Dallas (Enc 2)

DS/Ram

PERS. FILE

designed to discredit our government and create dissatisfaction is behind their thinking. They, being led locally by a physician who to my knowledge, received his medical education on a government program and even his advanced training in radiology and isotopes at Oak Ridge, and has used every political measure he could muster to keep from serving his tour in the armed forces and to fight the U. N., and all agencies which might include him collectively, have made many responsible citizens here conclude that their group must have a subversive origin. Certainly, they cannot be so individually selfish as to feel that the government is merely a personal threat to them.

History shows that in those instances in which the Communists have not moved in by force, they have "gotten their foot in the door" via these forces that split the population and plant general dissatisfaction and dissension. If Dan Smoot is the brain and the source of material used, and his record as an American is unimpeachable, then we feel that he is perhaps backed by, or misled by, a force of which he is not fully cognizant.

It is sincerely and earnestly requested that any information that may be available on the activities of the Smoot forces, (or if the "Independent Conservative Voters" are not limited to our particular locale) or any group backing or supporting Smoot or this group, that may have, in the opinion of the Bureau, any connection with Communistic activity, be forwarded that we may spearhead an effective counter-attack against the type of activity as being waged by this group. Certainly an investigation by the Bureau would be welcome by most of us who believe in Americanism by, and for, the people.

Very truly yours,

Emery W. Glass

Emery W. Glass
1210 N. Texas St.
Odessa, Texas

March 16, 1959

HOWARD D. SMOOT

Mr. Emory W. Glass
1810 North Texas Street
Odessa, Texas

Dear Mr. Glass:

Your letter dated March 8, 1959, has been received and the motive which prompted your communication is indeed appreciated.

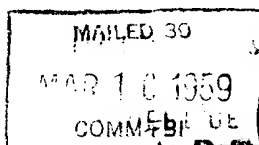
While I would like to be of service, the function of the FBI as a fact-gathering agency does not extend to furnishing evaluations or comments concerning the character or integrity of any individual, organization or publication. Furthermore, information in the files of this Bureau is maintained as confidential and available for official use only in accordance with a regulation of the Department of Justice. I regret, therefore, that I am unable to furnish you the information you desire concerning the organization mentioned in your letter.

I am sure you will understand the necessity for this policy and will not infer from my inability to be of assistance that we do or do not have in our files the information you requested.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director



FBI

RECEIVED
FBI

- 1 - El Paso (Enclosure, see note, page 2.)
2 - Dallas (Enclosure, see note, page 2.)

See note on yellow, page 3.

RDS: bam (6)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

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Tamm _____
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W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____
DeLoach _____

RECEIVED
FBI

APR 15 11 18 AM '59

Mr. Emery W. Glass

ATTENTION: SACs, El Paso and Dallas

Enclosed for the Dallas Office are two copies and for the El Paso Office one copy of correspondent's letter. Bufiles contain no identifiable data concerning correspondent.

Bufiles contain no identifiable information concerning "Independent Conservative Voters" allegedly headed by Dan Smoot of Dallas, Texas.

For the information of El Paso, Smoot as Howard R. Smoot was a Special Agent of the Bureau from March 23, 1942 to June 15, 1951, when he resigned while assigned to the Dallas Office. Shortly prior to his resignation, he had been censured, placed on probation and transferred due to several unfounded charges he made against his SAC and his dereliction in not advising the Bureau of certain matters. The Bureau is most circumspect in its dealings with Smoot. He now issues a weekly publication known as "The Dan Smoot Report."

The Dallas Office is instructed to furnish the Bureau any available information concerning the "Independent Conservative Voters." It is not desired that any open inquiries be made concerning this matter in order to avoid any charges that the Bureau is investigating Smoot or this new organization. Inquiry should be limited to a check of your office files and appropriate confidential sources of your office who may be in a position to furnish information concerning the officials and the aims and purposes of this organization.

This data should be furnished the Bureau under appropriate caption, with reference made to this communication.

Mr. Emery W. Glass

NOTE ON YELLOW:

Correspondent refers to the above group believed to be headed by Dan Smoot. Correspondent believes action should be taken to determine if subversive forces are at work through this group to create distrust of the Government. He requested any information the Bureau may have on the Smoot forces indicating communist activity so he can spearhead an effective counterattack against the group.

Although we know nothing of this new organization, and have not investigated it or Smoot (except for his Bureau employment) it is believed that such a reply to the correspondent will infer we approve of the organization and Smoot. In view of the circumstances surrounding Smoot's resignation from the Bureau, his activities since that time, and his sometimes antagonistic attitude toward the Bureau, it is believed the above reply will best serve the interests of the Bureau in this instance.

3/24/59

SAC LETTER NO. 59-17

(F) "THE DAN SMOOT REPORT" -- From time to time the Bureau and field offices receive inquiries concerning a newssheet entitled "The Dan Smoot Report," published at Dallas, Texas, on a weekly basis by Howard D. (Dan) Smoot. This newssheet deals with various topics such as communism, desegregation, etc., and its articles are frequently controversial.

For the information of the field, Howard D. Smoot entered on duty as a Special Agent of the Bureau on March 23, 1942, and resigned voluntarily on June 15, 1951. After his resignation he

worked until July, 1955, for "Facts Forum." Since that time he has been engaged privately as a commentator and as publisher of his newssheet.

Any inquiries concerning Smoot or his newssheet must be handled in a most circumspect manner. Inquiries as to whether or not he was an FBI employee should be answered by merely giving the dates of his employment and no additional comment should be made. If questioned, it should be emphasized that Smoot's opinions and comments are his own and do not in any manner represent the FBI.

263 689 - 186
67-276213-115

3 APR 10 1959

Mr. H. Lesley Phillips
Glenmoore, Chester County, Penna.

Asst. Dir. [unclear]

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover, Chief
of the F.B.I.
Justice Building
Washington, D.C.

20 July 1959

Dear Mr. Hoover :

Confirming my telephone conversation with Mr. Neil H. Campbell of your office of this morning.

But first I want to thank you for the great service you are doing to help keep our Nation sound, and the many articles by you as published by newspapers and magazines about your work and sound advices for us to follow and maintain are certainly worthy of great commendation to you and your entire organization.

This Dan Smoot Report, enclosed herewith, is most interesting and shows a side of the school situation that from my own observation is largely true, so it is easy for me to be in accord with this publication. But as a matter of record I would like to know if Mr. Smoot was in your employ as he indicates on page #183 of the June 8th. 1959 issue.

"Children cannot be made ~~happy~~ good by making them happy, but they can be made happy by making them good."

Very sincerely, *H. L. Phillips*

I am serving the 4th term as Constable, East Nantmeal Twp. Chester County, Pa.

62-263689-187
JUL 28 1959

W.H.

8/1/59

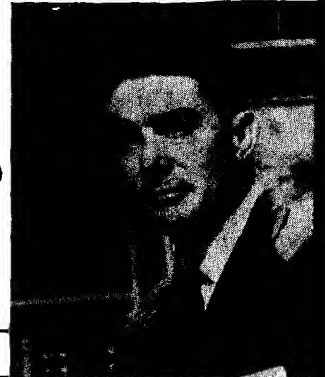
Handwritten notes and stamps, including "RECORDED"

THE *Dan Smoot Report*

Vol. 5, No. 23

Monday, June 8, 1959

Dallas, Texas



DAN SMOOT

Looking Inside Our Schools

by Virginia Lee Hallock

Except for headlines and some changes made necessary by requirements of space, this whole Report was written by Mrs. Hallock (840 Ree Del Court, Salem, Oregon) whose credentials are self-evident — and whose story has profound national importance.

Propaganda of professional educationists has made public education a sacred cow — bulldozing the public into silence with insinuations that *any* criticism of public schools is evil; harassing good teachers who dare criticize the system which many of them regard as a three-ring circus.

But emotional appeals to “save our schools” (by suppressing all criticism and by voting educationists all the money they want) are wearing thin. The public is becoming aware that public education in America has evolved into a cumbersome, inefficient machine, controlled by professional educationists who are primarily concerned with public relations, budget, juggling, and personal aggrandizement — than with educating children. Throughout the nation, voters have begun to reject astronomical school budgets.

The Salem story is an example of this trend.

Salem, capital of Oregon, is a beautiful little city of something more than 40,000 people. Year after year, Salem voters have dutifully approved the school administration's ever-ascending budgets — until 1959.

On May 4, 1959, there was a school budget election in Salem. The public schools administration had submitted a budget which would have meant that property taxes would be twice as much as they were ten years before — and would increase another 50% in the next six years. The voters were bombarded with the usual arguments implying that any hesitancy to give the school board all it asked would be shameful stinginess; would betray every adult's sacred trust to give children the best education possible; Salem had the best schools in America because voters had been generous in approving school budgets; the only way for

THE DAN SMOOT REPORT, a magazine edited and published weekly by Dan Smoot, mailing address P. O. Box 9611, Lakewood Station, Dallas 14, Texas, Telephone TAYlor 4-8683 (Office Address 6441 Gaston Avenue). Subscription rates: \$10.00 a year, \$6.00 for 6 months, \$3.00 for 3 months, \$18.00 for two years. For first class mail \$12.00 a year; by airmail (including APO and FPO) \$14.00 a year. Reprints of specific issues: 1 copy for 25¢; 6 for \$1.00; 50 for \$5.50; 100 for \$10.00 — each price for bulk mailing to one person.

Copyright by Dan Smoot, 1959. Second class mail privileges authorized at Dallas, Texas.

ENCLOSURE

67-263689-18

Salem to maintain its leadership in education was for the system to continue its growth; this could be done only if voters continued to give the school board the bedrock necessities which it requested in its proposed budgets.

But on May 4, 1959, the largest number (over 10,000) of voters ever to go to the polls for such an election in Salem, voted almost 3 to 1 against the proposed school budget (7,083 against; 2,706 for)!

The school superintendent said:

"The only conclusion I can draw is that this group has permitted approximately 7,000 people, a large share of whom have no children in school, to determine what the educational offerings of the school ought to be."

The school administration concluded that the vote against the school budget resulted from public ignorance: intensive measures must be taken to "re-educate" the voting public so that the same budget could be submitted again — successfully.

* * * * *

Re-educating the Public

The re-election was tentatively scheduled for June 10, 1959 — and "re-education of the voting public" began.

On May 6, 1959, the school board and the budget committee met to reduce the budget proposal so that voters might accept it. Much of the budget which voters had rejected two days before was for increases in teachers' salaries, amounting to a \$540-a-term across-the-board raise for all teachers.

Representatives of the organized teachers came to the May 6, 1959, budget-reducing meeting, to demand that the original budget be re-submitted without reduction. The teachers' spokesmen said the May 4 election had been "unfair," describing the 7000 people who had voted against the school budget with such terms as "stupid," "brainless," "ignoramus."

Some folks who had voted against the school budget were present. When they stood to explain their point of view, the teachers

regaled them with such catcalls as, "shut up, ignoramus," and "sit down, stupid."

The school board and the budget committee, carefully steered by professional educationists in the school administration, suggested insignificant, token reductions in the proposed pay raises for teachers — offered larger reductions in certain items which they knew the public wanted and would be willing to approve in full.

This maneuver — reducing those portions of the budget which the public really did not want reduced, while keeping virtually unchanged the items that the professional educationists wanted — was clever; but it, together with the belligerent attitude of the organized teachers, backfired.

The "re-education" of the public began to work against the educationists, instead of for them.

The day after the noisy May 6 meeting, one man, in a published letter-to-the-editor said he had voted for the budget, but was now glad it had been defeated—since he had witnessed the arrogance of the teachers. Other letters chided the teachers for their behavior; and one of the local newspapers editorialized about the teachers' truculent unwillingness to accept any compromise about their own salary raises.

The school budget election in Salem had become a warm controversy. The date of the "re-election" was changed from June 10 to June 17.

* * * * *

Short-Changed Children

Why have voters of Salem rebelled against unquestioning approval of ever-increasing school budgets?

I have been on the inside of this situation, as a teacher; and I was gratified by the large and emphatic vote against the school budget. I know that charges made by school administration officials and by the organized teachers are not true: the 7000 people who voted against the school budget were not stingy old people with no children in school, nor were they self-

ish property owners thinking only of their pocketbooks.

I personally know *many* young parents who voted against the budget, because this was an effective (and safely anonymous) way of showing their loss of confidence in a school system which had *short-changed their children* educationally. I know teachers who voted against the budget, to register disapproval of the school system and of the arrogance of their co-workers in demanding excessive salary increases.

The best people of Salem are beginning to realize that, although they have poured out their tax money generously to build elaborate school buildings, and load the public payrolls with expensive administrative personnel for the schools, and to pay school teachers wages far better than what the average taxpayer himself makes — they are not getting adequate education for their children.

Why? The answer goes deeper than local conditions in Salem. What's wrong with the public schools in Salem is, generally, the same thing that is wrong with big public school systems all over America. The bigger the systems become — the more they amalgamate and gobble up the smaller, community-type public schools — the more evident the basic sickness becomes. The sickness is a distorted, if not deliberately corrupted, philosophy of education.

* * * * *

Educational Philosophy

A few weeks before the May 4 budget election in Salem, the Oregon Board of Education announced that it was going to hold a meeting to formulate and adopt a "philosophy of education" for the state of Oregon.

I compiled a list of suggestions for the State Board to consider. My suggestions included the following:

(1) That Oregon schools be dedicated to the education of children, and that political and personal implications of any adult personnel or pressure groups be subordinated to this goal.

(2) That emphasis in Oregon schools be placed on intellectual discipline rather than on social adjustment.

(3) That the fullest possible opportunity be accorded, not only to intellectually superior children, but to all students who show evidence of initiative, ambition, and intellectual curiosity.

(4) That Oregon schools resist pressures to divert school time to activities of minor educational significance (including contests not related to the curriculum, money-raising projects such as carnivals, collecting clothing for needy families, the sale of savings stamps, and other public-relations activities not related to academic education).

(5) That clear standards of actual accomplishment be used in Oregon schools to measure each student's progress and to govern promotion to higher levels.

(6) That teacher tenure be abolished. Good teachers should not fear dismissal, and indifferent teachers should not have the protection of tenure.

(7) That a study be made of the merit system of determining teachers' salaries.

(8) That measures be taken to prevent teachers from being subjected to undue indignities, pressures, regimentation and extraneous responsibilities.

(9) That a study of the state's school of education be made to determine if it is true that students who flunk out of our state university and our state college are accepted for admittance to the teachers' colleges and subsequently become the teachers of our children.

(10) That Oregon schools be encouraged to provide an atmosphere of moral affirmation without which education has no purpose.

I sent my suggestions to a newspaper in Portland and to local papers in Salem. Within hours after my "proposals for a philosophy of education" were published, telephone calls and letters started coming from all over the state. Parents and teachers, in large numbers, showed that they are intensely interested in the schools. Their enthusiastic reaction to my proposals reveal discontent with what the public schools have become — reveal a vigorous, and wholesome, desire to reorientate our schools toward the only purpose that can justify schools at all: namely, the proper education of children.

The people who responded to my suggestions were *not* concerned primarily with the burden of school taxes — but with the fact that while they have been spending huge sums on education, children are not being educated.

When the State Board of Education announced the adoption of its philosophy of education, newspapers revealed that the release was written, not by the Board of Education, but by a committee of the State Department of Education — just a canned release, which aid, in part:

"The objectives of education should stem directly from the nature of man and his needs, from the nature of the school, and from our society's basic characteristics which distinguish its culture. . . . Our culture is based upon the importance of the individual within the group — it is dynamic and changing, based upon political equality and growing reliance upon the democratic spirit and process which more and more pervades all aspects of life — it is increasingly affected by the interdependence of individuals, groups and nations; and it is permeated with the ideal of an increasingly good life for all — our culture in the 20th century is confronted with many unolved problems, arising from conditions largely created by science and technological development. . . .

"Man is a product of both his heredity and his environment, has personal worth and dignity, is neither inherently good nor bad, but individually develops standards from his culture and seeks satisfaction of his needs as a total personality, such as contentment gained from a complete and abundant life and self-respect developed as an individual."

This is a philosophy of education? These anal-constructed sentences are pure gobbledook penned in professional jargonese by the hand of a typical educationist. These meaningless words offer neither inspiration nor a workable pattern for a state policy.

* * * * *

Teacher Shortage

Professional educationists constantly talk about a "teacher shortage," insisting that this dangerous condition can be corrected only by raising teachers' salaries to "attract and keep" good teachers.

This is fatuous and dishonest propaganda, appealing to the emotions of a voting public, who have been brainwashed into believing that money is synonymous with quality — that they are not "acting in the best interests of their children" if they do not favor unlimited expenditures for whatever the professional educationists want.

There is no teacher shortage. Last year, the Salem system alone had more than 900 applications; but getting into the system is like joining an exclusive country club. The system does not evaluate teachers on the basis of how well they teach, but on their loyalty and conformity to the system.

This condition helps account for the teachers' continual and exclusive harping on salaries. Last year, when I was a teacher, every Classroom Teachers' meeting I attended was devoted to talk about higher salaries for teachers. There were good teachers who would have liked to talk about better academic standards and a wholesome teaching atmosphere, but they were afraid to open their mouths. The union-like tactics of the professional groups which control teachers are not interested in good teaching: they are interested in good salaries. Talk about anything but salaries would be taken, therefore, as complaining disloyalty. Any teacher who speaks out against the system jeopardizes her professional status. The good ones remain silent, or they leave the teaching profession. The teachers whom the professional groups encourage — and whom, therefore, the public hears from — are the ones who are interested primarily in money, and who have developed an arrogant attitude about their own worth.

Throughout the State of Oregon — throughout the nation — there are many fine, experienced teachers who have quit teaching; not because of salaries but because the system had forced them into a rut of mediocrity in their own beloved profession.

* * * * *

A Super School

I speak from experience. I taught in the

Salem system during the 1957-58 school year. All the money in the world could not induce me to repeat this experience. This was in no sense a matter of personalities, but simply a matter of principle.

When I did my practice teaching in college some years ago we used the project system which was supposed to "adjust" children. No subjects, as such, were taught. I saw this for what it was; and, when I started teaching, I actually bootlegged phonics. I was dismayed that in Salem — which is supposed to have the best schools in America — I had to revert to a system in which "adjustment" rather than education was stressed.

There were 550 children in the school where I taught; 18 teachers. Within two months, I realized that the important thing was to keep the school at the top of the totem pole. There was an air of pseudo-superiority which must, at all costs, be maintained. The principal means of holding this place of eminence was by repeatedly winning the Freedoms Foundation award.

I taught the fifth grade in which the social studies (progressive-education vernacular) embrace the study of the United States. In spite of this, my room (and the other three fifth-grades, along with all other rooms in the school) were required to make elaborate reports and projects on such unrelated countries as Yemen, Cambodia, Australia. Our children were asked to bring to school as many foreign stamps as they could (the reward for which was public approbation over the loud speaker system). It took many hours of administrative time to paste these stamps in a book, to be submitted as part of the contest entry. The book which cost so much student, teacher, and administrative time (and of course, tax money) to compile wasn't even kept at the school for permanent enlightenment of children.

I had my hands full trying to follow 26 guides, handbooks, and manuals in the teaching of eleven subjects and performing extra duties not related to the curriculum.

The various contests and projects had no relation to academic education of the children: they were public-relations activities designed to win "awards" for the school and, thus, maintain its standing as "superior."

A teacher's responsibility *should be* to indoctrinate children with high moral principles and stimulate academic accomplishments. Social adjustment is a natural outcome of these two goals, but in the Salem system social adjustment is the first consideration. This goes hand in hand with public relations which is so important in the matter of budget passing.

A policy of discipline is not set by the administration or the schools, and it was apparent to me that teachers in our school had no backing on discipline. I was fortunate in that I had a "good" room, but some teachers had discipline problems that were nightmares. There wasn't very much a teacher could do except to appeal to a child to be good. By law she is not allowed to touch him, and he knows this; he has no graded report cards so that grades could be lowered or poor citizenship could be noted; he will be passed whether he does the work or not; and, if he should be sent to the office, chances are that he would receive a pat on the head and a cookie in an effort to help him "adjust." This actually happened.

Here is the picture in the Super School where I taught: a classroom of 30 children with maturity achievements ranging from second grade to tenth grade, no grading system, automatic passing, no school discipline, and something under a thousand interruptions each day. I cannot ever remember having an uninterrupted presentation.

Besides attempting to teach eleven subjects according to the precepts of both the state and the city systems (which occasionally conflict), I was faced with the following periodic responsibilities: lunchroom duty, playground duty, providing flowers for the entrance hall, polishing the Freedoms Foundations awards, assembly programs, bulletin boards, display case, flag raising ceremony, hall monitoring, weighing and measuring children and testing

their eyes, collecting and wrapping clothing and other provisions for needy families, preparing children for innumerable contests and collecting money for school fees, milk, lunch, savings stamps, class pictures and special programs.

It was nearly two weeks at the beginning of the school year before I realized that it was my duty to clean the room (except for sweeping) or to see that the children did it. This was a new wrinkle. I had previously taught in a room that sparkled each morning when I arrived at school.

In Salem, teachers are on duty from the time they get to school in the morning until the children leave in the afternoon. An occasional "free" lunch period meant about six minutes in which to eat a lunch away from children.

Our parent conferences were slanted to encourage good public relations: everything was fine: children were passed whether they completed grade requirements or not.

What preparation is this for adult life? How can children — denied the privilege of doing their own adjusting; deprived the stimulation of competition — adapt themselves to the rigors of adulthood?

Lack of discipline and emphasis on social adjustment are creating a generation of weaklings of the very sort who will be adherents of a welfare state.

Automatic promotion leaves parents with no way of knowing how their children are doing, or what their abilities are. The long-range effect on the children is dreadful.

Last year, I was prevented from retaining in the fifth grade a child who was doing third grade work; so, he is now limping along in the sixth grade. This doesn't make sense. In adult life this individual will have to compete with others. If he does not come through with the goods (regardless of the reasons), he will be fired, or retained at his level. Why should he not now, as a child, be prepared for this reality?

Automatic promotion places many children ahead of their accomplishment level — making it necessary for the schools to employ a "reading consultant" (at \$6500 a year) who is supposed to help children adjust to a grade level where they have no business being in the first place. This adds a great deal of expense to the system — and makes matters worse for good teachers. The Oregon schools are so top-heavy with expensive "special consultants" and other supervisory personnel that teachers must exert more effort to please the consultants than to teach the children. Teachers are so regimented and harassed by this system of too-many-chiefs-for-the-indians that they can't really enjoy teaching. Work without enjoyment cannot be inspired; and without inspiration, teachers cannot inspire children.

* * * * *

Who Is To Blame?

Parents are basically responsible for what has happened to the schools: they have just turned their children and their money over to educationists and then have shown little interest in what happened to either.

But it is hard for parents to get a true picture of their schools. In Salem (and elsewhere) you will even find PTA groups (composed of parents who are at least interested enough to *try* to do something) spending their time and money to promote the professional educationists' "Save Our Schools" propaganda.

Why are so many parents indifferent, and others misinformed? The newspapers are at fault.

Nowadays, the first concern of a big-school administration is to align itself with the press, particularly the local papers; and it is nearly always successful in doing this. Perhaps editors feel compelled to support school administrations, "as a public service"; but they neglect their real duty to give the public an accurate and complete picture.

Apart from one instance (where there was an open discussion of the school situation and

papers actually printed parents' criticisms, in full) I have never seen in the local papers anything about the public schools, except canned propaganda stuff put out by the school administration.

Thus, the local press has helped deceive the people into believing many administration misrepresentations, the chief ones being that Salem has the best schools in America because of their winning of contests, and participation in extravagant public-relations projects—and that the superiority of Salem schools can be maintained only by uncomplaining public approval of the astronomical, and ever-growing, budgets which the school administration submits.

The local press has given much space to the school administration's boasting about a Salem schools program of giving special treatment to children with high I. Q's. The truth is that the whole program of special classes for the brightest students is a misconception not only of the purpose of schools, but of human nature. The important thing is the intellectual curiosity of normal individuals who need guidance in doing the most with what they have. Genius will find and express itself. Remember that the late great Thomas Edison was considered a dunce in school.

From reading the local newspapers, however, you would think that this "high I.Q."

program in the public schools is the greatest thing ever.

I actually believe that if the press gave the public a true picture of the public schools—including some statistics on the tax money going into salaries for administrative personnel who have little or nothing to do with educating children—the public *never would* approve a public school budget.

* * * * *

They Play For Keeps

The educationists have means other than simple propaganda to put their programs over. They have contacts other than their good-relations connections with the local newspapers.

As mentioned earlier, at the May 4, 1959, school budget election in Salem, 7,083 citizens voted *against* the school budget; 2706 voted for it.

The following week, newspapers reported that 7000 voters were being taken off the county voting rolls. Of these, 4000 were voters in the Salem school district. No one knew, of course, how many of these 4000 Salem citizens had actually voted in the May 4 election—or how they had voted; but it was certain that they wouldn't be voting in the June election when the school budget was re-submitted.

WHO IS DAN SMOOT?

Dan Smoot was born in Missouri. Reared in Texas, he attended SMU in Dallas, taking BA and MA degrees from that university in 1938 and 1940.

In 1941, he joined the faculty at Harvard as a Teaching Fellow in English, doing graduate work for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in the field of American Civilization.

In 1942, he took leave of absence from Harvard in order to join the FBI. At the close of the war, he stayed in the FBI, rather than return to Harvard.

He served as an FBI Agent in all parts of the nation, handling all kinds of assignments. But for three and a half years, he worked exclusively on communist investigations in the industrial midwest. For two years following that, he was on FBI headquarters staff in Washington, as an Administrative Assistant to J. Edgar Hoover.

After nine and a half years in the FBI, Smoot resigned to help start the Facts Forum movement in Dallas. As the radio and television commentator for Facts Forum, Smoot, for almost four years spoke to a national audience giving both sides of great controversial issues.

In July, 1955, he resigned and started his own independent program, in order to give only one side—the side that uses fundamental American principles as a yardstick for measuring all important issues.

If you believe that Dan Smoot is providing effective tools for those who want to think and talk and write on the side of freedom, you can help immensely by subscribing, and encouraging others to subscribe, to *The Dan Smoot Report*.

SO IMPORTANT

Taking these 4000 Salem voters off the rolls was legal: the law in this county says that any person who fails to vote in two consecutive primary or general elections loses the privilege of voting, unless he re-registers. These 4000 voters were validly excluded by that law. The significant thing is that the deadline for removing them from the voting rolls was in March; but,

"Because of the press of preparing for the school budget election, none of the names of the ineligible voters had been removed."

Now that so many voters had gone against the school budget, they were being removed before the next budget election. Does anyone suppose they would have been removed if the school budget had carried?

* * * * *

Bigness

I have emphasized "big-school" systems. Bigness seems to be related to the basic problem of a distorted educational philosophy.

In eastern Oregon, thinly populated, many schools are small. They are under the same State Department of Education that controls big school systems; but small schools in isolated communities are not subject to the same pressures from union-like professional groups and

from the stultifying regimentation of a top-heavy administration.

Salem boasts of having the best schools in America; but a small school in central Oregon (the very kind that Dr. Conant wants to liquidate and consolidate into big systems) has a much better record in every way. In the small school, juvenile delinquency is nil; and the actual percentage records of its students — in getting scholarships on merit; in college attendance; in passing college entrance examinations; in high grade levels at college — are better than Salem can boast.

Teachers in the small school are not kept so busy with trivial duties that they have no time to nurture intellectual curiosity, courtesy, and other characteristics which make for better scholarship — and better citizenship.

* * * * *

Time Will Tell

The Salem story is far from finished; but facts and figures hitherto unknown have come out, and the public has been aroused from apathy.

Time will tell whether parents will find it more expedient to go along with the professional educationists and Save Our Schools, or start thinking for themselves and save their children.

If you do not keep a permanent file of *The Dan Smoot Report*, please mail this copy to a friend who is interested in sound government.

DAN SMOOT,
P. O. Box 9611, Lakewood Station
Dallas 14, Texas

Please enter my subscription for (_____ years) (_____ months) to THE DAN SMOOT REPORT. I enclose \$_____; please bill me for_____.

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PRINT NAME

STREET ADDRESS

CITY AND STATE

July 27, 1959

Mr. H. Lesley Philips
Glenmoore, Pennsylvania

Dear Mr. Philips:

I have received your letter dated July 21, 1959, with enclosure, and I am grateful for the generous remarks you made concerning my activities as Director of the FBI. Your confidence and support are indeed appreciated.

For your information, Mr. Howard D. Smoot served as a Special Agent of the FBI from March 23, 1942, until he voluntarily resigned effective June 15, 1951.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: H. Lesley Philips telephonically contacted the Bureau on 7-21-59, and asked to speak to the Director. He was referred to SA Neil H. Campbell, Crime Research Section. He advised he is mailing a copy of the "Dan Smoot Report" to the Bureau for any use we might find advantageous. Dan Smoot (Howard D. Smoot) is a former Agent, EOD 3-23-42, resigned 6-15-51, shortly after he was censured and placed on probation because of unfounded charges made against his SAC and his dereliction relative to advising the Bureau about certain information. He was not recommended favorably for reinstatement.

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MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

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NEW PARTY RALLY TO BE HELD IN CHICAGO

MORRISON HOTEL — OCT. 23-24

Principal Speakers :

Dan Smoot

Publisher and
Newscaster



Dan Smoot

Dan Smoot, former administrative assistant to J. Edgar Hoover, had an outstanding career in the F.B.I. which included three and a half years investigating Communism in the industrial midwest.

Dan Smoot reaches every week a radio and television audience estimated in excess of one million persons with his clear and compelling interpretation of the burning issues of the day. Mr. Smoot will be one of the featured speakers at the New Party Rally on Saturday night October 24th in the Constitution Room of the Morrison Hotel. Dan Smoot has come to the conclusion that America needs a new political party and that will be the subject of his talk at the rally.

American patriots sometimes bemoan the fact that pro-American commentators are not available on a national network, sponsored by national companies. Dan Smoot is sponsored by a dog food manufacturer (Dr. Ross Dog Food) of Los Angeles. Mr. D. B. Lewis, Dan's sponsor, tells of the results of sponsoring Dan Smoot's interpretation of issues facing America, when he states that some people go out and buy dogs and cats, become pet owners for the first time, just so they can buy Dr. Ross Dog Food, in order that Dan's program can continue to be heard! The story is also told that increases in sales were noted after just eight weeks of sponsorship of Dan's weekly television programs.

The American people want to hear the Conservative side of the news, all we have to do is let the advertisers know about the success of Dan Smoot in selling Dog Food, and his services will soon be in demand by other advertisers. Come to the ~~NEW PARTY RALLY~~ and hear Dan Smoot!

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Belmont	✓
Mr. DeLoach	✓
Mr. McGuire	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. Parsons	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Tamm	✓
Mr. Winterrowd	✓
Mr. W.C. Sullivan	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Mr. Holloman	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

BAUMGARTNER

THE INDEPENDENT AMERICAN
October, 1959
New Orleans, La.
NEW ORLEANS OFFICE

RE DAN SMOOT

How ARd Drummond

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. McGuire	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Parsons	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tamm	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Mr. W.C. Sullivan	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Holloman	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

Dan Smoot

Editor: Dan Smoot was born in Missouri. Took his BA and MA at SMU in Dallas, Texas. He joined the faculty at Harvard as Teaching Fellow in English. In



Mr. Smoot

1942, he took leave of absence and joined the FBI. For three and a half years, he worked exclusively on communist investigations in the industrial midwest. For two years following that, he was on FBI headquarters

staff in Washington, as an Administrative Assistant to J. Edgar Hoover.

After nine and a half years with the FBI he resigned to carry on his present type of work.

It will be the policy of this paper to quote from the "Dan Smoot Report. If you would like to read the full report and subscribe to the weekly "Dan Smoot Report" rates are \$10.00 a year. Write P.O. Box 1305, Dallas, Texas.

Single copies of the "Dan Smoot Report" are 25 cents each.

THE AMERICAN STATESMAN
AUGUST 21, 1959
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

PT

11/4/59

AIRTEL

AM

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (157-0)

NATIONAL CONVENTION OF NATIONAL
COMMITTEE FOR ECONOMIC FREEDOM,
INDEPENDENT AMERICAN FORUM,
NEW PARTY RALLY,
RACIAL MATTERS

Dan Smoot

Remyairtels 9/17/59, entitled, "Independent
American Forum, Racial Matters" and 10/9/59, entitled
"National States Rights Party, Racial Matters".

Submitted herewith to the Bureau is original
and seven copies of a letterhead memorandum concerning
captioned functions held 10/23 - 24/59, at the Morrison
Hotel, Chicago, Illinois. One copy each for information
is designated for offices receiving copies of this
communication inasmuch as persons mentioned therein reside
in areas covered by those offices.

- 3 - Bureau
- 1 - Birmingham
- 1 - Boston
- 1 - Charlotte
- 1 - Cincinnati
- 1 - Cleveland
- 1 - Dallas
- 1 - Denver
- 1 - Detroit
- 1 - Houston
- 1 - Indianapolis
- 1 - Kansas City

continue on 1 page

ENCLOSURE

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CG 157-0

1 - Knoxville (Encl: 1)
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1 - New Orleans (Encl: 1)
1 - Pittsburgh (Encl: 1)
1 - Salt Lake City (Encl: 1)
1 - Savannah (Encl: 1)
1 - Seattle (Encl: 1)
1 - Springfield (Encl: 1)
1 - WFO (Encl: 1)
2 - Chicago
 (1 - 105-4630, NSRP)

JWT:rcj
(27)

CG 157-0

b6
b7C
b7D

Confidential informants CG T-1 and T-2 are
identified respectively as [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

On October 23, 1959, there was received at this office a special delivery letter dated 10/22/59, on the letterhead of "The Independent American" newspaper, signed by KENT H. COURTNEY, Publisher, 7314 Zimpel Street, New Orleans, Louisiana. COURTNEY stated that "The Independent American" was sponsoring the Independent American Forum and New Party Rally, Morrison Hotel, Chicago 10/23 - 24/59, and enclosed a "Statement of Principles" which he stated had been sent to a number of leading fugures in "Hate Groups" and in which they were requested not to attend the two day affair. He suggested that Bureau Agents be assigned to "cover" the meetings "both for our own protection and the protection of the decent Americans" who want no part of the "Hate Fanatics". It was stated in the enclosed "Statement of Policy" that "The Independent American" a National Conservative Political Action newspaper, was the sole sponsor of the Independent American Forum and the New Party Rally and that this statement was specifically published to make clear that persons associated with or representatives of organizations and publications which are engaged in Anti-Racial or Anti-Religious activities would not be welcome. It continued that any racial or religious bigot who attempted to disrupt the meeting would be dealt with by police and Hate - Mongers would not be permitted to "crash the party." It was indicated therein that that statement was disseminated to select newspapers, the FBI, and leaders of known "Hate" organizations.

WILLIAM G. PINSLEY, Anti-Defamation League, B-Nai B-Rith, 343 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois, advised on 10/27/59, that he had learned that communications were in fact sent by COURTNEY to approximately 25 "Hate Group - Personalities" throughout the country informing that they were not welcome at the above functions and would not be admitted. PINSLEY, as well as, the Chicago Police Department, Security Unit and Mrs. HELEN BABIAN stated that several local persons

CG 157-0

affiliated with "Hate" organizations such as, Mrs. ELIZABETH DILLING and Mrs. LYRL CLARK VAN HYNNING of the "We the Mothers" organization and JOSEPH BEAUHARNAIS, Chicago Bombing Suspect, did attempt to attend these activities but that police officers stationed at entrances to rooms in the Morrison Hotel where the above activities were held prevented them from entering. According to Mrs. BABIAN, those Chicago people who were excluded were extremely angry at that action. She furnished a copy of a letter obtained from Mrs. ELIZABETH DILLING addressed to KENT COURTNEY by JOHN G. CROMMELIN, Rear Admiral USN (retired), Wetumpka, Alabama, dated 10/17/59. CROMMELIN acknowledged receipt of a letter from COURTNEY dated 10/13/59, addressed to "Leaders of Known Hate Organizations" and compared COURTNEY with an unidentified editor who had admitted being a Communist. It was indicated that copies of CROMMELIN's letter were designated for General GEORGE STRATEMEYER, Honorable J. BRACKEN LEE, Dean CLARENCE E. MANION, Defense Committee, Daughters of the American Revolution and also: The EFF-BEE-EYE.

In view of the delicate political situation involved, dissimulation of the attached information is being left to the discretion of the Bureau.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Chicago, Illinois
NOVEMBER 4 1959

NATIONAL CONVENTION OF
NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR
ECONOMIC FREEDOM,
INDEPENDENT AMERICAN FORUM,
AND NEW PARTY RALLY,
MORRISON HOTEL, Chicago
Illinois, October 23 -
24, 1959

By letter dated October 22, 1959, the Chicago Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation was advised by Kent Courtney, New Orleans, Louisiana, publisher of "The Independent American" newspaper that that publication was sponsoring an Independent American Forum and New Party Rally at the Morrison Hotel, Chicago, Illinois, October 23 - 24, 1959.

Activities on October 23, 1959, according to the October, 1959, issue of "The Independent American" and a program distributed by these organizations as furnished by confidential informant CG T-1 who has furnished reliable information in the past, consisted of a National Convention of the National Committee for Economic Freedom from 9:00 a.m. to 12 noon, a luncheon from noon to 2 p.m., and the Independent American Forum from 2:30 p.m. to 5 p.m., followed by an Independent American Forum banquet at 7 p.m.

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October 24, 1959, was designated as "New Party Rally Day" and activities beginning at 9:00 a.m., included panel discussion, addresses, luncheon, a political action seminar and reports from state leaders and concluded with a "New Party Rally" beginning at 7:00 p.m.

Featured on the program of the National Committee for Economic Freedom Convention were William H. Walbur, Convention Chairman; Willis E. Stone, National Chairman; Frank Flick, General Chairman; Arthur Conrad, Chairman of the American Heritage Foundation; Tom Anderson, Publisher of "Farm and Ranch" magazine, Nashville, Tennessee; Dan Hanson, Cattleman, Kaycee, Wyoming; Ernest E. Anthony, M. D., Fort Worth, Texas; Thomas Parker, M.D., South Carolina; J.W. Clise, Seattle, Washington; George B. Fowler, Halyoke, Massachusetts; Philip M. McKenna, Latrobe, Pennsylvania; Robert E. Nesmith, Houston, Texas; A.G. Heinsohn, Jr., Sevierville, Tennessee; Mrs. Pelly Ruhtenberg, Colorado Springs, Colorado.

Featured on the program of the Independent American Forum were J.C. Laney, Alabama, Local Chairman of Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, L & N Railway; Robert Love, Box Manufacturer, Wichita, Kansas; William Taylor Harrison, Alabama, president of National Right to Work Committee; Wells T. Lovett, Attorney, Owensboro, Kentucky; Kent Courtney, General Chairman; Clayton Rand, Mississippi, Humorist, Master of Ceremonies; Robert Welch, Belmont, Massachusetts, Publisher of "American Opinion" and William F. Buckley, Jr., Editor of "National Review".

Featured in "New Party Rally Day" activities were J. Clifford Simpson, Mount Vernon, Ohio, Vice-Chairman of Independent Farmers of Ohio; Ethan Stangland, Albion, Indiana, President of Independent Farmers of Indiana, Incorporated, and Chairman of the National Council of Farmers for America; Ralph A. Shinaberry, Hudson, Michigan, President of the Independent Farmers of Michigan; John Donaldson, New London, Ohio, Independent Farmers of Ohio; Vincent Richmond, Marcellus, Michigan; Bryton Barron, Author of "Inside the State Department"; Revilo P. Oliver, Professor

CG 157-0

of Classics, University of Illinois; Kent Courtney; Tom Anderson; Doctor Medford Evans, Secretary and Chairman of the Organization and Strategy Committee, States Rights Party of Louisiana; David M. Molthrop, Washington D.C., Executive Secretary, National Committee on State Sovereignty; J. Bracken Lee, former governor of Utah, National Chairman of For America and publisher of "The American Statesman"; Dan Smoot, former Federal Bureau of Investigation agent and "administrative assistant to J. Edgar Hoover", nationally known radio and television news analyst.

It was reported by CG T-1 and CG T-2, another agency which conducts security type investigations in the Chicago Area, that the above speakers concerned themselves with allegations that programs and objectives of the Democratic and Republican parties are identical and that this country needs a new political conservative party which will be representative of the majority of the people and restore the two party system; advocated abolishment of income tax, elimination of socialism in the government, an increased offensive against Communism in this country, abolishment of foreign aid, civil protection of United States servicemen overseas, reduction of the national debt and return of many Federal powers to the several states. At the New Party Rally, October 24, 1959, Kent Courtney stated that a new political party had been formed and that it is their intent to place candidates on the ballot in as many as 30 states if the nominating petitions can be processed in time. The rally was concluded with an announcement by Courtney that all expenses of the two day affair were paid for by subscribers to "The Independent American" newspaper, but that there will be similar New Party Rallies so that other branches may be formed in other parts of the country and he called for donations. It was estimated by CG T-2 that approximately 400 persons attended the rally.

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